

THE BATES STUDENT

Vol. XIX.
No. 1.

W. H. D. 1892

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DEAR SIR :

As is customary, with the present issue, the publishing of our college magazine has passed into new hands. It is the purpose of the present publishing class to sustain the reputation of the STUDENT as a college magazine, and, if possible, make it more interesting than usual, especially to our alumni.

We shall endeavor to obtain communications from alumni who are now traveling in foreign lands, and also from different parts of our own country.

The Personal Department will also receive *especial* attention, and we shall endeavor to give notice of the whereabouts of each one of our alumni some time during the year, but in order to do this we shall require aid from them.

We also wish to increase our circulation, and we trust that every alumnus, receiving a copy of our first issue, whose name is not on our list of subscribers, will, feeling this sense of duty which he owes to his *Alma Mater*, see that his name is added to our subscribing list at once. Any effort among our alumni to interest friends in our college magazine, and thus increase its circulation will be gratefully remembered. Terms, \$1.00 per year.

Address all business communications to

C. N. BLANCHARD,

BUSINESS MANAGER BATES STUDENT,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIX.

JANUARY, 1891.

No. 1.

THE BATES STUDENT

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COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

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LEWISTON, ME.

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EDITORIAL.

IT IS with some feelings of apprehension and with no small sense of responsibility that we seat ourselves in the editorial sanctum, take up the editorial pen, and assume the editorial labors, so creditably performed by our predecessors. Our feelings of apprehension arise from anticipations of frequent visits from that unwelcome spectre, which proverbially haunts the editor's sanctum with consequences direful to the unfortunate wielder of the pen and scissors. Our feelings of responsibility arise from the fact that the STUDENT has its own reputation to sustain, and the character of our college to represent; a reputation that is not taken on with each new year, but one which has been gained through seventeen years of successful issue, and to sustain which is a worthy effort; a character that has been slowly forming under various influences,—developed, strengthened, and refined through years of adversity and prosperity. Yet this responsibility rests not upon the editors alone, nor upon the publishing class, but to a great degree upon the whole college and its alumni.

The STUDENT is strictly a college magazine, and every class has the publishing of it some time during its

course, consequently every one connected with the college should be interested in its welfare. Students and alumni, you, too, have a responsibility in the success of your college magazine. Both from a financial and literary standpoint is the STUDENT dependent upon you. Financially, we are dependent upon our alumni subscriptions, and upon our advertisers. Loyalty to our college, and an interest in its welfare, *should* keep up our alumni subscriptions; but no one can be expected to favor us with an advertisement who gets no benefit therefrom. That is not business. The trader who advertises has just as much right to expect a share of our patronage, as we have to expect a load of wood when we pay for it. Other things being equal, our advertisers have the same right to expect the *whole* of our patronage as we have to expect eight feet of wood when we pay for a cord. Then, if the student is to prosper financially, our alumni subscriptions must be kept up, and we must all unite in making it a desirable advertising medium. A combined effort in patronizing our advertisers would soon be felt, and the usual greeting to our business manager's solicitations, "We've advertised in the past but never got anything out of it," would no longer be heard. A sense of duty alone ought to impel us to patronize those that patronize us.

From a literary standpoint, also, are we dependent upon both students and alumni. Our columns are, to a great extent, filled by their work. Especially are the Communications and Personals

dependent upon the interest and work of our alumni. These are their departments, and with their aid we shall endeavor to make them interesting. Then let each one bear his share of the burden in making that in which we are all interested a grand success.

NOT the least of the faults to which a student is liable is the habit of inattention in recitations. How many recitations can you recall that were carried through with the undivided attention of every student in the room? How many recitations have you attended when none but the professor and the student reciting knew the subject of discussion? As many of the latter as of the former, we fancy. The cause of this neglect lies, we believe, in an underestimate of the value of the recitation. Too many of us regard it simply as a cursory review of what we have just been studying. As a result, we often allow our thoughts to wander where they will, paying merely enough attention to the recitation to "keep the place." We fail to realize that the recitations are really what we go to college for. If six hours of private study make a college day's work, we might as well take our books and go to college in Central Africa. Rather than consider the recitation as nothing more than an hour spent in glancing over the lesson, we should regard it as an hour of valuable study under the direction of an experienced instructor.

But all this is viewing the matter from a standpoint purely selfish. There is another side to the question,—

the teacher's side. We are liable to forget the fact that our professors have devoted years, perhaps scores of years, to study of the languages and sciences in which we are hardly yet beginners. When such men are willing to open up for us the mines of information that they have discovered, do we not owe at least the attitude of attention?

It seems but fair, then, whether we consider the matter from our own selfish standpoint alone, or try also to realize the respect due our instructors, to conclude that, when we devote a recitation hour to anything other than its legitimate purpose, we are making a grave mistake.

AMONG the distinctive features of school work, separating it from almost any branch of life-work, are the reviews. How many times in life we would be glad to make good past deficiencies by recalling or doing over again past work. This is denied us. But we may use this means of making the most of our college course.

In some departments a review from day to day is required in the class-room; in others the last few weeks of the term are divided between review and advance work, or are given entirely to the former; while, in still other studies, no allowance seems to be made for our recreant memories. But the student need not depend on the class-room for reviews. Every one knows his special need, each study having for him its own peculiar difficulties. A few, by doing each day's work faithfully, are able to grasp the entire work of a term. Others, by doing a few days' work faithfully

(just before test), attempt to do the same. In the one case, the student has the discipline, at least, and an easy access to what he has been over, whether he retains a thorough knowledge of it or not; for he who learns quickly, it is said, does not remember long. On the other hand, he who does all his advancing and reviewing in a few days has, in as short a time, almost nothing for his labor. But to him who cannot adopt one of these methods, and will not attempt the other, there remains another way of not only getting an honorable discharge at the end of the term, but of carrying away imperishable spoils of the war. That is to visit the scene of every battlefield again and again after the hard fighting is over, or, we might better say, it is to thoroughly fix in the mind the work of each day or week by regular and systematic reviews.

Why should not a part of every Saturday be given to this? Why should not the rhetorical work and other Saturday work of the students be so arranged as to favor it? The recent Monday morning lectures, granted to some of the classes, are a help in this direction. To be sure, Saturday is at best a busy day; but the college studies are of primary importance, and a successful student is a thorough student, while in most cases a thorough student is one who gives careful attention to reviews.

THEORETICALLY, the desire to do one's best is all the incentive a student should have. Practically, such talk is all nonsense. Experience

has shown that rivalry is the most potent agent in bringing out of a man what there is in him, in bracing him up to any work. This principle is receiving its full recognition in athletics. Intercollegiate contests are developing experts in physical culture. But for this to be the only sort of rivalry in a realm whose sovereign is mind, matter is subject, is a struggle against reform. The perfection that is reached in base-ball, foot-ball, and tennis, could and should be achieved in intellectual pursuits. The college that boasts of the crack pitcher, should also strive for the honor of the crack orator. Pride justly felt over the feats of the champion half-back, should not crowd out all desire to possess the best debater. Honor, due the expert with the tongue and pen, should not be lavished upon the victor with the bat and racquet. While the struggle for physical excellence continues, our colleges would do well to form some sort of a literary union in which they might bring out, compare, and develop their strength in oratory and debate. Could the four Maine colleges have one argumentative and one oratorical contest every year, the benefit would be inestimable. It would stimulate an interest in such work. It would cause the students to do their level best, not only in the contests themselves, but also in their individual college work. Its cost would be light. There would be but few contestants from each institution. The only prize needed would be a medal. The entire expense would be trifling indeed compared with the results,—a

renewed interest in such work in each individual institution, contact with and a knowledge of the methods pursued at other institutions and their points of excellence, and, by no means least, a greater spirit of college patriotism—and God knows there is dearth enough of this article. Surely, then, such a movement deserves candid attention by every institution that is anxious to reap the greatest possible harvest.

THE editorial competition of the classes ceases to be a virtue, whenever it causes a student to withhold his sympathy and assistance, unless it can be exercised through the medium of his own class. In the base-ball season, no one thinks of swallowing the latent “boomalaka,” when good plays are made, until a member of his own class distinguishes himself. Then it is Bates and not ’ninety something that is thought of. Then it is “boomalaka,” pure and simple; and the Seniorical “gowhack,” the threadbare “siss-te-ah-de,” the Sophomoric Greek motto, and the “whoopity” of the Freshman, are ruled entirely out of the mind. If some such blizzard of college patriotism would drift in class stakes out of sight in regard to the publication of our magazine, the very best results could be reached for all concerned.

The practical application of this idea is important. Not every one can write an epic or a learned discourse, supposing the STUDENT would assume the responsibility of publishing the same, but every one can add a local, or a personal, or a bit of verse,

and thus have a share in our magazine. After all, it is the locals and personals that find the largest circle of readers, especially among the graduates of the college, and not those longer contributions, which are so apt to exhaust the writer temporarily—and the reader, too. Let us cultivate the feeling that the STUDENT is a stock company in the interests of us all, and that we each hold shares of good-will, and shortly generous dividends can be declared.

WHEN so many of our sister institutions are mourning the decline of their literary societies, we esteem ourselves most fortunate in being able to heartily commend the work of our own during the past year. Seldom, if ever, have they stood so high in finances, membership, and interest, as at present. Their public and private meetings have in general been characterized by full attendance and good attention. The programmes have offered an agreeable variety of entertainment, the regular routine having been frequently interrupted by talks given by alumni of the college, by meetings devoted to the study of a particular author, and by other pleasant and instructive variations. The literary and musical parts in the society meetings have shown a wide range of talent in the college, and have usually been carefully prepared and well presented. Yet, though the great majority of the students have shown that they fully appreciate the opportunities of development afforded by the literary societies, and have endeavored to

make the best use of them, there are a few that despise or neglect those opportunities. Despite the oft-repeated advice of college mates and of the STUDENT, and the reproof of the society critics, they persist in staying away from the meetings altogether, in attending with closed mouth and ears, or in taking their parts with little or no preparation, not even the last of which courses can secure any very great amount of benefit. To all such we would say: You are neglecting a most excellent chance to acquire that broad culture and ready tongue, so necessary to bind together and round out the most extensive knowledge. And more than this, by depriving the others of your presence and co-operation, you are hindering them in their work. Especially are your attendance and participation needed at the beginning of this term, when so many of the students are away from college. So come to the meetings and do your duty, and commence now.

LITERARY.

MY PAINTING.

BY M. S. MERRILL, '91.

A picture; 'tis a summer scene;—
Low hills against a sunset sky;
A shadowy slope; one broken tree,
That bends where dreaming waters lie.

Ah! unknown painter, thou hast made
In that strange veil, that hangs between
The unseen world and ours, a rift
Through which I gaze as in a dream;

And, breathless, wait to see the rest—
The wonders of Eternity;—

But no! the veil has dropped once more,
Dreadful and dim, 'twixt them and me.

And sad I stand, until a thought
Comes like slow music, stilling pain;—
"The soul but yearneth for its own;—
'Tis drawn to that from whence it came."

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ROCKS OF NEW ENGLAND UPON OUR NATIONAL CHARACTER.

BY R. A. SMALL, '92.

THEY tell us that the geographical center of our country falls in the Pacific Ocean; but the center of influence we find more than three thousand miles to the eastward; that center is New England. From New England emanate those lofty ideas of right and wrong, and that sense of innate equality, which have already made her the leader of two wars for freedom. We find her sons in every State, molding the New West, regenerating the Old South; fertile of brain and ready of hand, they are everywhere the leaders in industrial pursuits, politics, education, and religion. If, then, the rocks of New England have influenced the character of her own sons, they have hardly less influenced the character of the nation.

It is a well-established fact, that energy and love of liberty are always most strongly manifested by nations inhabiting countries whose natural conditions necessitate toil and privation. Such nations, compelled to struggle against the grand forces of nature, gaining strength and confidence from every victory, seem to participate in the power of their mighty adversaries. Nowhere do we find this principle

better exemplified than in New England. The Yankee race, buried in snow one-half of the year, and delving among rocks the other half, has developed, in a proverbially high degree, ingenuity, shrewdness, enterprise, and, above all, that assertion of *self* which in itself constitutes freedom. But the character of a nation should be estimated not altogether from generalities, but also from the lines along which that character especially develops itself. Of these lines the most prominent are industrial pursuits, political methods, and religious sentiment. Let us, then, consider under these three heads the ways in which New England's rock-ribbed hills, stony plains, and frowning cliffs have contributed to the development of her sons.

At the very beginning of our history, the influence of these forbidding features of the country was already at work. For on account of them, only men of earnest purpose, of undaunted courage, and of strong religious conviction came hither as colonists, while the triflers and adventurers flocked to pleasanter climes. By stony and barren fields, no less than by Indian atrocities, these early settlers were forced to gather into hamlets and towns; thus the bulk of the population was compelled, forsaking agriculture, to seek those more secure and profitable callings, commerce and manufacturing. Here again the influence of our cliffs and mountains is apparent. For before the eyes of the colonists lay the magnificent harbors afforded by our rocky coast, and the unequaled water-powers furnished by scores of swift mountain

streams. From these natural conditions sprang the forests of masts that crowd our sea-ports; thence arose the giant mills clustered about our waterfalls. Upon these conditions, in a word, depends all the material prosperity of New England.

To those natural causes which gathered the settlers into widely-separated communities, we also owe the most perfect unit of government yet devised by man. For here it was that the town meeting, originating as the folk-mote of our Teutonic forefathers, handed down as a precious birthright from generation, sometimes disappearing, always obscured, at last found a soil congenial to its full development.

To similar causes is also due the evolution of the Protestantism of to-day from that of our Pilgrim ancestors. Their religion, though true and sincere, yet was too harsh and gloomy to be embraced by men in general, and to become a widespread power for good. But, relieved by the barriers of the wilderness from all opposition, it gradually lost the sullen tone into which it had been driven; thus arose the present happy combination of liberality in minor points which has given to our religion its popular and influential character, with that severe uprightness of our forefathers which has hitherto enabled it to withstand the encroachments of European levity and vice.

We have seen that New England rules the commercial, political, literary, and moral sentiment of the country. Where else than in her rocks will you find the cause of this preponderance? Seek it in the heroism of her first colo-

nists; but the maintenance of their strength and bravery, nay, their very presence upon our soil, we owe to the rocks of New England. Seek it in her industries, her politics, her religion; but all these have been developed by the influence of her rocks. Seek it in the grandeur of the men she has produced; the Endicotts, Warrens, Adamses, Websters, and Sumners, who have graced our history; but the conditions by which they were surrounded, the opinions among which they were reared, we owe to the rocks of New England. Seek where you will for the causes of New England's greatness and influence, you will return to the same point; for above and behind every act, every institution, every sentiment of New England and of the country at large, lies the molding and inspiring power of the Rocks of New England.

ADAM BEDE.

BY M. S. MERRILL, '91.

PASSING through a gallery of paintings we are often arrested by a single one out of the hundreds hanging there. It is not, perhaps, remarkable in design; in color and shading the unpracticed eye may detect no unusual fineness. Yet we pause before it as one who suddenly catches a rare note of distant music.

What is the difference between the last picture and the others? Simply this: Those we passed by, though perhaps admirable in design and execution, were without life. The last was a human soul made visible; the artist's self went into the work.

As with paintings so it is with books. We read and forget numberless works. But one out of many remains with us. It is a gleam of truth; a glimpse of things eternal, and cannot be forgotten.

Among the books that endure we may place "Adam Bede." It is like the rare picture—the true note of music. It owes none of its charm to a romantic plot or to brilliant coloring, for George Eliot is sternly, almost bitterly, realistic. She paints human nature without flattery, and shows the veiled forces that are working to make it what it is. Portraying with perfect truthfulness the daily life of prosaic men and women, with all its quaint, vulgar, and ridiculous details, she reveals to us the lurid tragedies, that smoulder like volcanic fires under the crust of the commonplace.

Such are the contrasts that she uses, and every reader acknowledges the power of the work thus shaped from the most unpromising material.

In "Adam Bede" the purpose that seems to color plot, characters, and incidents, is this: to show that a wise Providence can so bring good out of evil that sin and suffering shall be a kind of education, even to the guilty, if, through the suffering, they come to abhor the sin.

This is shown in the life of the hero, Adam Bede. By nature he is honorable, manly, and affectionate. But through his, as through many another fine character, runs a vein of hardness. He cannot understand the weakness and indecision that are often coupled with the most admirable qualities of mind and heart. By the sin of another, one

whom he had trusted and loved, he suffers the keenest sorrow, and by his suffering is the gold of his nature refined. With pain comes gentleness and a new power to understand and help those whom once he would have simply despised.

Hetty, through pain, finds the humanity and divinity within her, as, according to the old Scottish fairy lore, an elf, by sharing the sorrows of mortals, receives the gift of a human soul.

The fatal self-complacency of Arthur's easy-going nature is destroyed by his stern awakening and the necessary wrench given to a character that seemed destined to slide in the oiled grooves of self-indulgence.

Finally, Adam is saved from an unhappy marriage, and the union of two rare natures brought about by what seemed, at first, wholly an evil.

One thing that gives this book its quaint, peculiar charm is the vein of keen, dry humor that runs through it. George Eliot's wit is peculiarly her own. As a rule it borders closely upon sarcasm and satire (dangerous weapons, but seldom misused in her hands, for with all her keen insight into human nature, George Eliot is charitable). But at times she astonishes us, in the midst of a quiet passage, by a flash of almost elfish drollery.

Some passages in the work, too, are full of a beautiful pathos, but, as a rule, the author deals not so much with the pathetic as with the terrible.

The book, as a whole, is a rare work of art. As a painter copies faithfully a landscape, realizing, with the true

artist's instinct, that nothing of his own invention can equal the works of that rarest of all artists—Nature; so has the author of "Adam Bede" painted, with great fidelity, what her keen and thoughtful eyes actually saw. The result is a work, rare, beautiful, and indescribable as the tint upon the clouds at sunrise—not like the sunrise flush, evanescent, but destined to endure while human souls sin, hope, and suffer.

EDMUND BURKE AND HIS TIMES.

BY SCOTT WILSON, '92.

TO fairly estimate a man's greatness, and to derive the most benefit from a study of his works, he should not be taken out of the world in which he moved. It is not enough to say that he accomplished this or that to stamp him with the seal of greatness, but it is also necessary to know under what conditions he accomplished it. The various elements which effected the molding of his character, the difficulties which he was obliged to meet, and the influence which his works had upon the age in which he lived, and upon posterity, should be carefully considered. And of no one is this more true than of him, who strove so well to safely direct the course of the English Ship of State during the social storms and revolutionary tempests of the latter part of the eighteenth century, and rendered the name of Edmund Burke an honor to the Irish race.

Born in Dublin, at the beginning of the second quarter of the eighteenth

century, though of humble parentage, he was destined to be in active service in shaping England's course, when her very foundations were being shaken by a current of reform running through her people, by the amputation of one of her chief supports, and by the throes of a rival and neighboring nation, struggling for what, in their deluded fancy, they deemed to be the true essentials of liberty.

The first molding of this great genius' intellect and moral nature was at the hands of a Protestant schoolmaster near Dublin, under whose guidance he made rapid progress in his studies, read the Bible every morning, noon, and evening, and as he said, "was the better man for such reading." His next important training was at Dublin University, which he entered at the age of sixteen. Here, though his work in his studies was somewhat desultory, he daily drank at a fountain whose waters are intellectual life. Three hours a day in the library, and a careful study of Grecian and Roman historians, and poets, Shakespeare, Bacon, and Addison, laid a foundation of a knowledge so refined as to call forth praise from the learned Johnson, and so diversified as to excite the admiration of the world. History and Poetry were his favorite studies, "the former to strengthen and reform, the latter to refine and elevate." His work in a debating society aided in developing those powers that were afterwards so much admired in the House of Commons. It was a pleasure, as Goldsmith said, to see him in debate wind into his

subject like a serpent. But, most important of all, he was a persistent and indefatigable worker; this enabled him to store up in his retentive mind the treasures of facts, principles, and great truths, that made him the far-sighted statesman, the powerful orator, the accomplished writer, and the versatile-minded man.

The condition of England in the latter part of the eighteenth century presented a field for the exercise of all his abilities. Her disregard for justice among her colonies, the cries of her people for reform, and her attitude toward the French Revolution caused him no little apprehension, rousing within him that hatred of oppression and that suspicion against radical reforms, which characterized his life-work. The part that he played during this period, though not producing such an immediate and apparent effect as that of the Pitts, had an influence which was not only weighty in shaping England's course then, but has reached down into posterity.

A desire for liberty had sprung into life on this side of the ocean, and was being nurtured into maturity by the stubborn and oppressive course of George III.; Burke's strenuous opposition to such a course and his eloquent expositions of its tyranny and its consequences did much toward making it unpopular in England, and showed the wisdom of the statesman.

The King's influence over the House of Commons by bribery and intrigue had rendered it his servant and the representative of the wealthy classes and followers of the Royalty; Burke's

Economic Reform of 1782 stopped the bribing of members, lessened the influence of the crown over the House, and was the beginning of reforms which made that assembly representative of the people. It was during this period that English rule in India began; and it was his inquiries into the condition of India, his work on the India Reform Bill, and the impeachment of Warren Hastings, that brought England to a sense of the responsibility resting upon her in that direction.

Burke's position in regard to the French Revolution showed the comprehensiveness of his intellect and the character of the man. When at first Fox and his followers applauded and cried out, "How much the greatest event that ever happened in this world!" Pitt remained indifferent, Burke stood alone in the House of Commons and denounced it with all the vigor of his powerful mind. He saw in it no liberty for the individual, but only an irrational upturning of the work of ages, with nothing substantial to take its place. He said: "It is impossible not to admire the spirit, but the old Parisian ferocity has broken out in a manner shocking; and if it is character rather than accident, then the people are not fit for liberty, and need a strong hand to coerce them." He held that society was founded upon the past, and that its foundation extended into, and was so dependent upon, the works of thousands of years; that to disturb its delicately-balanced equilibrium by radical reform was dangerous. "Reform," he says, "is not a change in the substance, but an

application of a remedy to the grievance complained of." "To innovate is not to reform." By his efforts the feelings of the people were turned into hatred and disgust for such an unprincipled innovation, and the results attested his farsightedness. It may seem strange that he never stood at the head of his national party, but it was because his opinions were never limited by party lines. So he was at times very unpopular, and often *his* party consisted only of himself; yet it was a party that established principles for the reforms of posterity.

As an orator, he was in some respects excelled by Fox and Pitt, but in poetic imagination, in elegance of style, and in loftiness of thought, he is unsurpassed by any orator of modern times. His speeches in the House of Commons and at the impeachment of Warren Hastings are monuments of eloquence that shall go down admired through all the ages. An adversary says of him: "As an orator, notwithstanding some defects, he stands unrivaled. No man was better calculated to arouse the dormant passion, to call forth glowing affections of the human heart, and to 'harrow up' the innermost recesses of the human soul." Under the light of the testimony of his contemporaries, the epithet, "the dinner-bell of the House," applied to him on account of the rapidity with which the seats became vacant on his rising to speak, dissolves into its elements, unpopularity and partisan ill-will. No doubt there was also an element of truth in it, but it was due to his widespread unpopularity during

the latter part his life, rather than to his being an uninteresting speaker. The Opposition, and even members of his own party, conceived a great dislike for him, and neglected no opportunity for making it known. But Grattan said of him: "He is unquestionably the first orator among the Commons of England." Thus has his fame as an orator been dimmed by personal unpopularity and partisan ill-will; but gradually, as the day of his fame wears on, the mists of prejudice are breaking away before the brilliancy of the orb behind them, and the grandeur of his eloquence is destined to shine forth with a brightness equaled by few in history.

But the resources of this wonderful mind were not exhausted by the demands of the statesman and orator. The elasticity of his imagination, the profundity of his thought, and the broad scope of his genius are, perhaps, best set forth in the productions of his pen. Though nearly all these are in the form of letters, political pamphlets, and philosophical treatises, yet for excellence of style,—variety and copiousness of diction, original and impressive figures, keen innuendo, and scathing irony, and profound and noble thoughts,—they are, excepting, perhaps, the writings of Lord Bacon, unsurpassed in English prose. He never stopped with a mere superficial examination of a subject, but plunged into its innermost depths, searched into its most minute recesses, and viewed it in the full light of his brilliant mind; and no kaleidoscope ever exhibited its contents in a greater variety of beau-

tiful colorings, and in more symmetrical and striking forms, than did the mind of Burke any subject he undertook to treat.

In no one man, since the days of Rome, has there been such a variety of great talents assembled. Not only was he the great statesman, orator, and writer, but his general knowledge seemed boundless. His opinion on works of art was highly respected by the artists of his day, and his conversational powers were second only to those of the great Johnson, who said of him: "That man calls forth all my powers." But what adds greater luster to his fame is the noble soul of the man. He was generous beyond his means to whatever promised merit, and his nature abhorred anything that savored of oppression. His position on the momentous questions that demanded the consideration of English statesmen during the latter part of his life, and his unswerving advocacy of whatever he believed to be right, amid storms of unpopularity, shows the penetrative-ness of his mind and his moral courage. Those were times when wisdom and courage must go hand in hand, yet this man never faltered in his duty. His humble birth and decided opinions had a tendency to encourage and incite the pursuers in that "hunt of obloquy," which attended him through life; but by persistent and untiring efforts he rose above it all. Obstacles were to him barriers to be removed or overleaped, not mountains to be avoided. "*Nitor adversum*" was truly the motto for a man like him, and *omnia labore vincit* might well have been his epitaph.

THE GIFTS OF THE HOURS.

By N. G. BRAY, '91.

The Hours in quick succession passed me by
With hurrying feet, and hid themselves away
In dim recesses of the shadowy Past.
In either hand each bore a gift,—of life
Or death, of weal or woe, a blessing or
A curse. An instant only paused each hour
In turn, to bid me choose whate'er I would,
And while I staid, uncertain of my choice,
The time went by, and lo! the hour was fled.

At length, there came a fleeting Hour, who bore
Fair Pleasure in her left hand, while her right
Held Duty. As she paused an instant in
Her flight, and turned her questioning gaze
on me,
I held outstretched both eager hands, and
grasped

At Pleasure, crying, "O bright Hour, which all
Too soon shalt pass away, let me for one
Brief moment clasp fair Pleasure to my heart,
And then will I take Duty by the hand,
And follow where she leads."

In careless mirth
The moments quickly sped, and ere I was
Aware, the hour had passed, and lo! my prize
Had turned to ashes in my grasp. I called
Aloud upon the vanished hour to come
And let me choose once more, but she had fled,
And borne her slighted burthen from my reach;
And there remained to me, of all the gifts
The new-born day had promised, naught but
tears,
And bitter mockery of dust. Remorse
And vain regret filled all my soul. I bowed
My head with bitter tears, to wait until
The weary day should close.

At length I heard
A gentle whisper in my heart: "There yet
Remains one hour. Arise, and take the gift
She brings to thee." I raised my head and
looked.

The starlight dim disclosed a shadowy form,
Approaching silent with extended hand,
Which held sweet Peace and joyous Hope.
"Weep not,"

The voice said, "for the past which cannot be
Recalled. But let thy thoughts dwell on those
hours

Which wait their turn in the recesses of
That realm, whence each fair new-born day
comes forth

To scatter good or evil gifts, as each

Shall choose, among mankind. Let not the
hours
Pass by and leave thee empty-handed, nor
Too quickly grasp at what may seem most fair;
But choose thou wisely, that thou may'st not
need
To weep that thou dost hold but worthless dust,
Instead of golden fruit."

The hour passed on,
But all my soul was filled with joy and hope.
And, as the rosy flush of dawn began
To tinge the eastern sky, I stood erect,
Impatient for the coming hours, which all
The day should pass me by with hurrying feet,
Rich-fraught with duties for my willing hands,
And bright with promise of that lasting joy
Which shall not turn to ashes, but abide.

OVER-TAUGHT AND UNDER- EDUCATED.

BY M. H. INGALLS, '91.

THIS season of graduation makes
opportune the consideration of our
system of education. An educated per-
son is one whose physical, mental, and
moral powers have been so disciplined
and developed that he is master of
them, and can use them all as God
intended he should.

Do our present methods of education
produce this result? Ask this bright
boy, this intelligent-faced girl on the
way to school, to tell you the story of
stones over which they daily walk.
Their look is blank; their response a
confession of ignorance. To them, these
are merely rocks, and reveal nothing of
the creative hand of God.

Take a walk into the woods with
these scholars nearly at the close of
their school life. They can tell you
nothing about the habits and songs of
the birds they see and hear. To them,
a flower is something pretty and dainty,

but says nothing of its wonderful growth
from the seed.

Few graduates from our schools can
distinguish between a master's painting
and a poor copy of it. Music to most
of them is merely a pleasant sound,
something to be enjoyed, but does not
move the heart or inspire the soul.
Poetry, history, philosophy, have little
attraction for them. Lacking moral
culture, they have no reverence for
God's word and world, but only ridicule
and criticism are awakened in their
minds.

Pupils do not patiently master the
difficult points in their lessons. They
either accept unquestioningly the state-
ments of the text-book, or look to the
teacher for explanation, and go away
satisfied without exercising their own
reason. These same students, grown
into men and women, incapable of
original investigation, follow blindly
the guidance of their minister, their
family physician, the social or political
leader of their community.

According to our definition, then, the
present educational methods do *not* pro-
duce educated people. What is the
cause of this failure? It cannot be
want of time, for the city scholar has
fourteen years of school life outside of
a college course. Neither is there lack
of money. Yearly the amount devoted
to education is increasing. Continually
are rising more beautiful and convenient
buildings, supplied with abundant books
and apparatus. The number of teachers
is increasing, and new studies are con-
stantly being introduced. Is not the
trouble with our scholars that they are
over-taught and under-educated?

Ours is an age of material acquisition and progress. The ruling passion of the hour is the desire to accumulate money. Every department of life is affected by this paramount purpose. It invades the school-room, and even the academic and college hall, and coarsely and imperiously demands a "practical" education. It is in obedience to this demand that within a few years special schools and special courses in our colleges have been so generally established. Many professed educators base their claim to confidence and patronage upon the brief time in which they can manufacture to order a specialist of any description. Why! the mathematical problem of the possible combination of our alphabet has had to be solved, to furnish letters for professional titles. Our schools and colleges, instead of educating symmetrically the physical, mental, and moral natures of their students, instead of teaching them how to use their faculties and how best to fit themselves for the responsible duties of life, are training our youth for special pursuits,—are making mere "experts" for the accumulation of money.

The result of this change in our educational system is not only to limit the general scholarship of our students, but also tends to make them superficial.

The same spirit that demands the special course requires the briefest possible time for its mastery. Hence the teacher, no longer a guide to inspire in the heart of his pupil a love for knowledge, a noble ambition to be equipped for the duties of life, becomes a professional trainer and coacher. The

student is over-taught, but under-educated.

The remedy is to return to the true ideal of education, and to use our improved facilities for its attainment.

There is no royal road to education. Neither has there been nor will there ever be any new process patented for its easy and quick attainment. The wise student, then, will hold to the true ideal, and seek that broad culture which, if not so soon acquired, will better fit him for the discharge of the duties of this life and better prepare him for the life hereafter.

COMMUNICATION.

WITH the men of Bates College, and especially with the Freshmen, I wish to have a few words. Many of you have returned to college with a determination to do the best work of the year during this term, when your attention is not called from your studies by receptions, base-ball, and other numerous happenings of the summer. No doubt many of you are endeavoring to accomplish this purpose by a close application to study, taking for your only exercise the short walks to recitations and an occasional stroll down College Street. I doubt not that you have been urged more than once to be regular in attendance upon gymnasium. The causes assigned for neglecting this branch of college work are varied. Some of you think that the half-hour spent in the gymnasium, is a half-hour taken from your time for study. Others, who live at a distance, "get exercise enough in walking back

and forth from your homes." Many, however, neglect this work from pure, unadulterated laziness.

Now the best results cannot be achieved, this term, without a liberal amount of sturdy physical exercise. A strong, energetic, and active brain cannot develop in an indolent and lazy body. Lack of time and the burden of mental labor hanging over you furnish the excuse for many. These very students spend much time in idle prating and in desultory reading that could be used to much greater advantage in preparing their minds for still greater exertions by developing, through judicious gymnastic work, a strong physique that will not break down under the mental strain of later life.

Spend less time in hovering over the newspapers. Many seemingly readable pages of the modern newspaper are written by mediocre writers, who can interest, but neither instruct nor develop.

In some way or another, you *can* find time to devote to your physical well-being.

Walking is a very good exercise; but after observing the drooping shoulders and hollow chests of those who indulge in this alone, you will agree with me that some other exercise is needed for the development of the body and arms.

You whom laziness keeps away from the gymnasium must consider that this characteristic, fostered in college, will remain with you through life. Some of the students at Bates, as at every institution, seem to take pleasure in assuming a pedantic appearance and in

walking as if they were overloaded by the stupendousness of their brain power, while their soft, flabby muscles bear witness to themselves and others of their lack of that physical development, which is the foundation and basis of mental power. Then let those of this class among you arouse from that stupidity and morbidness that are indicative of the poor working of the brain, leave the overheated and foul atmosphere of recitation and study rooms, for a half-hour's work in the gymnasium, and come forth with a clear, active mind, an elastic and graceful step, and an erect bearing.

I do not mean for each one of you to become an accomplished athlete, for that is both impossible and undesirable. But exert yourself enough in gymnastic exercise to clear from your befogged brain those dull mists that prevent it from performing the functions of which it is capable. In a word, if you wish to approach more nearly the best mental and physical condition, supplement your daily mental exertions with a liberal dose of physical exercise.

WM. F. GARCELON.

From a physical examination recently made of the entire Freshman class at Yale, Dr. J. A. Seaver, the authority on such subjects there, finds that out of 260 men, 30 are in bad physical condition, 75 in fair physical condition, 100 in good physical condition, and 55 in first-rate health. The average age is about 19, the average weight, 135 pounds, height 5 feet 8 inches. 15 per cent. are tobacco users.

LOCALS.

. Have you got back yet?

Who owns Swan's Island?

Only one of the STUDENT editors is out teaching.

The "priest of Osiris." The assistant manager of the STUDENT.

The local editor's ears have become abnormally extended harkin' for items.

Professor Jordan attended the pedagogical convention at Waterville during vacation.

Professor Jordan is giving his class in Zoölogy exercises in microscopic work.

Professor Anthony is to give an address to the Christian Associations, February 11th.

No band rehearsals the first four weeks, which state of affairs is too good to last.

A number of the students attended the lecture by Henry M. Stanley at Portland, January 12th.

Professors Chase and Angell were present at the alumni meeting held in Boston, December 30th.

Harris, '94, is teaching book-keeping and penmanship in the Y. M. C. A. classes of the city.

Miss Bodge, of the Senior class, who has been absent for a term on account of ill health, has rejoined her class.

The Juniors have received an addition to their number, F. C. Adams, from Alleghany College.

The Sophomores have been very successful thus far in seeing winter

birds, and have already some large lists.

The chapel harp has been hung on the weeping willow tree thus far this term, in the absence of chorister Libbey.

The Faculty are arranging to open a certain number of electives in the Senior year to those students who desire it.

Although so many are absent as yet, the most of the classes are holding their regular weekly prayer-meetings as usual.

In Zoölogy: Professor—"The oyster has all its food brought to it." Hungry Student (in stage whisper)—"Soft snap!"

Library hours at present are from 1.30 to 3.30 P.M. on all week days, excepting Saturday, when the time is from 9 to 11 A.M.

The Sophomores welcome two new members to their class this term, Mr. J. A. Snow, of Pine Point, and C. A. Record, formerly of '92.

The regular triennial catalogue of the college and alumni will be issued next June, after which a quinquennial will be published instead.

The Polymnian Society, on January 9th, the first Friday evening of the term, held a special meeting on "The Times of Queen Elizabeth."

The library of the Eurosophian Society has recently been re-arranged and catalogued, and sixty-five new volumes have been added.

The devotional committee of the Y. M. C. A. have posted, on the

bulletin-board, a list of topics for every regular meeting of this term.

The Juniors are taking English Literature this term in the place of Zoölogy begun, since Professor Chase expects to be absent next winter.

Wicked Junior (as Bruce, '93, goes up to the desk, before chapel exercises, to give a notice to Professor Hayes)—*"Haze and darkness obscures our vision!"*

Those students in town who have "not returned" yet will be reported by our vigilance committee, if they do not materialize at recitations before our next issue.

V. E. Sawyer, formerly of the class of '92, who left college and went to Sioux City last November, has entered the class of '92 in the University of the Northwest.

A programme has been arranged for a joint meeting of the Eurosophian and Polymnian Societies, to be held on Washington's Birthday, similar to the exercises last year.

The pedagogues have largely returned, some of them sadder and wiser, but the most of them neither, and all of them with untold wealth concealed about their persons.

About thirty-five students were present the first morning of the term. Chapel exercises were held around the stove in the reading-room, as the heat was not sufficient in Hathorn Hall.

The survivors of '92 have been enjoying the disadvantages of non-co-education for the first two weeks, since the three Graces of their class have been

exerting elsewhere, over younger America, their restraining influence.

Nearly every member of the Sophomore class has added to his winter list of birds the white owl. Those who have not succeeded yet in seeing this abundant bird are referred to Long's restaurant.

The membership course of lectures by the city Y. M. C. A., yet to occur, are as follows: February 12th, "Success," Rev. G. M. Howe; February 26th, "The Causes of the Late War," Col. F. M. Drew.

The members of the college senate are Pugsley, '91; Nickerson, '91; Cutts, '91; Howard, '91; Ferguson, '92; Howard, '92; Emery, '92; Adams, '93; Hoffman, '93; and the member from '94 has not yet been elected as we go to press.

The gymnasium has not been opened yet to the classes separately, but instead a temporary arrangement has been made on a strictly non-co-educational basis. All the young men can attend together at 12.45 P.M., and the young ladies at 4.30 P.M.

A club of students, staying in town during vacation, began to read Constitutional History with Professor Wood, but the transient character of its members made it impossible to continue the reading with regularity enough to insure any very definite results.

The room on the first floor of Hathorn Hall, formerly used for the storage of chemicals, is being fitted up into a sanctum for the STUDENT editors, where they can conveniently gather

together around the mucilage bottle and shears to grind out their original matter.

Advice to the Seniors from an alumnus: Purchase your tall hats now and wear them this year, for you will never be such fools again, that is to say, you can never enjoy tall-hat dignity again so much as when you are Seniors in college. [The young ladies of '91 need not be worried by the above advice.—*Ed.*]

Parker Hall has not been entirely deserted during the winter vacation. Small, '91, Wilson, '92, and from '93, Bruce, Yeaton, Pennell, Haynes, and Small, have endeavored to keep the latch string out. Also Cutts and Nickerson, unable to withstand the Seniorical temperature of the bell room, have occupied a room in Parker Hall.

The Y. M. C. A. in the city has presented the following list of entertainments during the winter, but the most of them, coming unfortunately in vacation time, could be enjoyed by only a small number of the students: George Kennan, November 1st; "Bob" Burdette, November 22d; Lotus Glee Club, November 28th; Prof. J. W. Churchill, December 18th.

A patriotic Bates graduate, of the class of '90, who is teaching in the Forsythe School, in Philadelphia, has transplanted bodily, to the class of '92 there, the melodious and weather-stained war-cry of the present Juniors here at Bates, and has also prevailed upon the entire school to exchange their old color for garnet. Let the good missionary work go on!

A wonderful case of unparalleled resignation. Scene and time: Last vacation aboard the homeward-bound train as it stops at Sebago Lake. Lauren (composing himself in his seat as he mistakes a steam saw-mill three miles away around the end of the lake for an approaching train)—"Well, by gee, we've got to wait here for that engine to pass us!"

Babb, '91, the versatile orpheus of Bates College, comes out this term with two new musical instruments, a violin and a baby, upon which he has acquired remarkable skill in manipulation for his limited practice. The former instrument bears the legend "A. Stradivarius, Cremona, 1724," and the latter, "Elizabeth Babb, Lawrence, Mass., November 20, 1890."

"Pa, what kind of a thing has that man got on?" asked the Small Boy of his Encyclopedic Parent. E. P.—"It is called a sweater and the young man is a college student, for you can see '92 on his breast in red letters." S. B. (clinging closely to his parent in vague terror)—"What does that mean, Pa?" E. P. (who reads the papers)—"That, my son, is the 'Mark of Cain.' Hurry, let us conceal ourselves. He is approaching us!"

The next lectures of the course in pedagogy will be delivered by W. E. C. Rich, '70, of the Dudley School in Boston, and E. J. Goodwin, '72, of the Newton High School. These will probably occur during the present term. Arrangements are also being made to present to the students a course of at least three lectures, to be

given by Bates graduates, on the three professions, medicine, law, and the ministry. A more definite announcement can be made in our next issue.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'73.—E. P. Sampson, principal of Thornton Academy, Saco, was elected President of the Maine Pedagogical Society at its last meeting, which was held in Waterville, January 1st, 2d, and 3d. Bates graduates took a prominent part in the proceedings of this meeting. Friday morning, January 2d, Mr. Sampson read a paper on the subject, "To what Extent are the Public Schools Meeting Public Demands?" Prof. L. G. Jordan, '70, of Bates College, discussed the question, "Can the library system of study be successfully introduced into the common schools?" In the afternoon G. B. Files, '69, principal of the Lewiston High School, discussed the the question, "Do the pupils in the public schools fail to remember what they learn, assimilate what they study, and develop intellectual power, because—(a) Of an imperfect school system and defective courses of study? (b) Of faulty methods of instruction?" Immediately after this discussion J. H. Parsons, '81, principal of Augusta High School, read a paper on the subject, "How can the Teacher Grow in Efficiency?" Saturday morning, January 3d, F. H. Nickerson, '86, principal of Saccarappa High School, considered the question, "Why and

how should the essential parts of the work of preceding grades be reviewed each year?" G. A. Stuart, '77, Superintendent of Schools, Lewiston, discussed the subject, "Necessity and Feasibility of County Institutes." Mr. Sampson was also elected Chairman of the Advisory Board, and is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee. Professor Jordan and Mr. Nickerson are also members of the Advisory Board.

'74.—Rev. Thomas Spooner, of Lawrence, Mass., is editor of the "Free Baptist Year Book" for 1891.

'75.—H. S. Cowell, as principal of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., is gaining a high reputation as an educator. His salary is at present \$2,000.

'76.—In the *Morning Star* of January 1st, Rev. T. H. Stacy continues the story of his trip, under the title, "Westward Bound." This letter was written on the steamer "Kobe Maru," in Kobe Harbor, Japan, and is dated November 20, 1890. Mr. Stacy describes the ocean voyage in a very interesting way, closing with the landing at Yokohama.

'77.—L. A. Burr, late principal of the Grammar School in Malden, Mass., is principal of a grammar school in Chelsea, Mass.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, principal of Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, Vt., has recently been elected President of the Vermont Teachers' Association.

'79.—Rev. R. F. Johonnot, W. E. Ranger, M. C. Smart, and A. E. Tuttle, all of '79, are to build a house in Moulton-borough Niche, on Lake Win-

nipiseogee, for a summer resort. All the class are welcome to "Camp '79."

'80.—Rev. J. H. Heald, who resigned his pastorate at Bennington, N. H., on account of ill health, has accepted a call to the Congregational church in Trinidad, Col.

'80.—The present address of Rev. F. L. Hayes is 1519 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

'82.—J. C. Perkins, who will graduate from Harvard Divinity School next June, has accepted the call extended to him by the First Parish Church in Portland, to be associate pastor with the Rev. Dr. Hill. He will begin his labors in September.

'84.—J. W. Chadwick and Miss Bertha M. Harriman, both of Gardiner, were married December 25th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. S. Ladd.

'85.—Friday evening, January 2d, F. A. Morey gave an interesting lecture to the Lewiston and Auburn Law Students' Club, at his office.

'86.—Letters have been received by friends in Lewiston announcing the safe arrival at Madras, India, of Rev. Charles Hadley and wife.

'86.—A. H. Dunn has resigned his position as principal of the High School at Fairplay, Col., and accepted the submastership of the High School at Golden, Col.

'87.—"A Library Acquaintance" is the title of an article by Israel Jordan, recently published in the *Morning Star*. It is the twelfth in the series of "Alumni Articles."

'87.—Rev. J. W. Moulton was ordained and installed as pastor of the

Second Congregational Church of Middle Haddam, Conn., on December 30th.

'88.—F. A. Weeman is submaster of the High School in Trinidad, Col.

'89.—F. J. Daggett is taking a post-graduate course in Brown University in connection with his work in the Friends' School in Providence.

'90.—A number of the members of '90 had a social reunion, on the evening of December 29th, at the home of Miss Jennie L. Pratt, in Auburn.

'90.—H. V. Neal, who has been principal of the Barstow High School, Mattapoisett, Mass., has resigned and accepted a position as master in the Cathedral School of St. Paul (Stewart Memorial), Garden City, Long Island. Mr. Neal spent the holidays at his home in Auburn.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

'87.—Rev. Horace F. Young died at Milton, N. H., November 30, 1890, after an illness of over four months. He leaves a wife and two children.

BATES ALUMNI BANQUET.

The seventh annual dinner of the Bates Alumni Association of Boston was held Tuesday evening, December 30th, at Young's Hotel. A business meeting was held prior to the dinner, and at this the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. L. M. Palmer, '75; Vice-President, A. E. Tuttle, '79; Secretary and Treasurer, George E. Smith, '73.

At the dinner Dr. F. A. Twitchell, '81, was at the head of the table and at his right sat the guest of the occa-

sion, Prof. T. L. Angell, of Bates. After the *menu* had been properly attended to, there was a discussion of general subjects and a relation of college reminiscences. The speakers were Prof. T. L. Angell, Prof. G. C. Chase, '68, Rev. W. H. Bolster, '69, George E. Gay, '72, H. S. Cowell, '75, Rev. R. F. Johonnot, '79, Dr. W. Waters, '83.

With regard to Professor Angell's speech the *Boston Globe* said: "Professor Angell spoke of the increasing number of young women who are yearly attending the college, and said that 'the boys' nowadays take quite kindly to them, whereas a dozen years ago there was considerable opposition manifested. He favored co-education, and was glad that Bates had been sensible enough to admit women."

The following is a list of the alumni present: Prof. G. C. Chase, Prof. G. C. Emery, '68; Rev. W. H. Bolster, '69; Geo. E. Gay, Rev. T. G. Wilder, '72; F. Hutchinson, Geo. E. Smith, '73; Rev. Thomas Spooner, '74; H. S. Cowell, Dr. L. M. Palmer, F. L. Washburn, '75; Dr. W. O. Collins, I. C. Phillips, '76; L. A. Burr, '77; B. S. Hurd, '78; A. E. Tuttle, Rev. R. F. Johonnot, '79; C. P. Sanborn, Dr. F. A. Twitchell, '81; C. H. Libby, '82; H. W. Hopkins, C. C. Smith, '88; A. N. Peaslee, '90.

The secretary of the association has requested us to publish the following extract from his circular letter to the alumni: "All alumni, wherever they reside, are cordially invited to be present; and we hope those from a distance will plan their visits to

Boston so as to be present on these occasions."

STUDENTS.

The following is, we believe, a complete list of the students that have been away teaching, with their addresses:

	'91.	
Miss S. D. Chipman,		Monmouth.
N. G. Howard,		Turner.
Miss F. L. Larrabee,		Upper Gloucester.
F. W. Larrabee,		Tenant's Harbor.
A. D. Pinkham,		Orr's Island.
F. L. Pugsley,		Camden.
	'92.	
C. N. Blanchard,		Atlantic.
Miss J. F. King,		South Paris.
J. R. Little,		Wells.
Miss V. E. Meserve,		New Gloucester.
L. M. Sanborn,		North Baldwin.
A. D. Shepard,		Scarboro.
Miss A. V. Stevens,		South Paris.
O. A. Tuttle,		South Lee, N. H.
E. E. Wheeler,		Swan's Island.
	'93.	
R. S. Baker,		Cape Neddick.
K. C. Brown,		Farmington.
G. M. Chase,		New Gloucester.
Miss H. D. Church,		Deerfield Center, N. H.
W. M. Dutton,		Farmington.
J. F. Fanning,		Lubec.
F. L. Hoffman,		Pittston.
Miss R. Hutchinson,		Monmouth.
A. P. Irving,		Wilton.
A. B. Libby,		Pittston.
G. L. Mason,		West Lebanon.
W. C. Marden,		Swanville.
J. B. McFadden,		Riggsville.
L. E. Moulton,		Martinsville.
Miss M. A. Peabody,		Hermon.
E. L. Pennell,		Madison.
F. E. Perkins,		Ogunquit.
L. A. Ross,		North Bradford.
W. F. Sims,		Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
E. W. Small,		Edgecomb.
C. C. Spratt,		Liberty Village.
	'94.	
H. M. Cook,		Westport.
Miss E. J. Elliott,		Brockton, Mass.
W. R. Fletcher,		Paris.
W. A. French,		East Sangerville.
S. I. Graves,		Bowdoinham.

E. J. Hatch,	Elliot.
J. B. Hoag,	Truro, Mass.
J. W. Leathers,	Dover.
Miss K. A. Leslie,	Gray.
W. E. Page,	Castle Hill.
A. W. Small,	West Bowdoin.
J. C. Woodman,	Bucksport.
Miss M. Wylie,	South Albany, Vt.

EXCHANGES.

We extend heartiest greetings to our Exchanges, one and all; may the greatest prosperity attend them throughout the coming year! We hope that none of our old friends will forsake our table, as they will always receive a warm welcome from us.

We regret that we are unable to review more of the excellent magazines before us, particularly of those exclusively devoted to literary work; but this is rendered impossible by limited space, and by the determination to write rather for our subscribers than for our brother editors. In accordance with this resolve, we expect to give this year, in our exchange column, as much variety as possible, to select items or condense articles that will be interesting to subscribers and helpful to the college, and to glance as far as may be into all parts of the college literary world.

It is with this aim that we offer this month a discussion on German student life, abridged from articles in *The Campus*, of the University of Rochester, and the *Pacific Pharos*, of the University of the Pacific:

The earlier training in the German schools is most tedious and severe. In the gymnasium, which prepares the young student for the university, the mere child learns not only to read and write but also to *speak* Latin and Greek.

The discipline is almost tyrannical, and the work for severity and thoroughness has no parallel in the world save possibly in the *Ecole Polytechnique* at Paris. This continual grind is enforced until the studies of the gymnasium are completed. This is about equivalent to the end of the Sophomore year in Harvard. The long-dreaded final examinations of the gymnasium being finished, the student needs only a certificate to be admitted into any university in the Fatherland. With such a preparatory course do we wonder that Germany is the land of schools, that German students are famous for scholarship and research?

Yet even this discipline has a permanent effect only upon those whose tastes are really scholarly. Upon entering a university much greater freedom is given to the student. He is allowed to impose his own tasks, divide his time, and accomplish his ends as he sees fit. To try to deprive him of this freedom—his *Freiheit*—would be to try to overthrow jealously guarded principles, reaching away back into the darkness of mediæval times. Some students, who have so long been under the strictest discipline, finding themselves suddenly free from all restrictions and regulations, do not study or regularly attend lectures for a long time.

Especially does the custom in reference to lectures allow and even invite shirking. The student selects the lectures he desires to attend and writes the names of them in his course book. This he hands to the professor or the latter's servant, at the beginning of the term, and the professor signs his name opposite his course; which is evidence that the student has attended the lectures *which are yet to come*. The student can attend these lectures if he chooses, but having at the beginning of the term the names of the professors in his course book, he receives credit for attending them, even if he is absent from every one.

Then the societies offer a great temptation to slight literary work. There are no oratorical or debating societies, but the members seem to be banded together chiefly to learn student etiquette, bravery, and dueling. The requirements for active membership in some societies are such that no time is left for study or lectures, and in nearly every case the active society man returns home at the end of his course to live a life of idleness, or if this is denied him, he goes to another university at the beginning of the second or third year,

where he can lead a quiet life and study hard for examinations.

Special pride in and regard for one's *Alma Mater* is seldom found, since so many students change from one institution to another during the course. But while the university spirit is comparatively weak, the student spirit is strong. There is a common pride of intellect and culture—a common consecration to Fatherland and Kaiser, a characteristic student patriotism.

There is little in games, sports, or athletics to take the student's attention from his work. Gymnastics, foot-ball, base-ball, boating, lawn tennis, and other games familiar to Americans are totally unknown to German students. They swim and dance in an awkward fashion, but swimming is not an amusement. They cannot be induced to look at base-ball. The pitcher is for one of them a veritable battery whose missile it is his business to dodge—not catch.

It is a curious fact that it has required action on the part of the authorities to introduce games generally into German schools. The children do not take to them spontaneously. It remains for military service to give to the youth of the country the best gymnastic training of their lives.

In dueling the Germans seem, to Americans at least, almost a century behind the times, while in Germany, Americans seem utterly lacking in courage or manhood, so much so that American students taking a course there are seldom challenged and their acceptances hardly ever expected. Though the popular feeling among the students still makes one or two duels necessary to a good standing in the university, serious duels are no longer of common occurrence and the practice is slowly dying out.

Despite the many customs that seem strange to us, and that for a few may interfere with the real work of the university, the majority of the students do not forget the real purpose of their course, and that it means more to them than any of the frivolities of the life outside. Indeed such a high standard of scholarship, and so many brilliant results in their work, could not have been otherwise attained.

Yet as scholars they are deep rather than broad, choosing to explore the hidden recesses of some little corner rather than venture upon the conquest of the whole. The consequent narrowness is a fault, and has been deplored

by many eminent leaders of thought in Germany—notably Bluntschli. One of the most brilliant mathematicians among the students at Berlin upon being invited to go to hear Wagner—the great Bismarckian Socialist—asked what political economy was about. Such ignorance is, of course, exceptional, yet it serves to illustrate what is certainly a general tendency toward exclusive specialization.

Yet this specialization has been the glory of the German universities. It has developed and fostered a perfect passion for original research. Once on the trail of a truth the German will pursue it with the obstinate pertinacity of a hound. A story is told of a young German, who was conducting a series of experiments upon the electrical conductivity of certain saline solutions. For many months he made measurements into which entered the instrumental equation of a very delicate galvanometer suspended from the ceiling by two cocoon fibres. One morning he came in to find that the janitor, in dusting, had swept down his instrument, thereby rendering valueless the vast majority of his results. The German only exclaimed after a long breath, "*Ich muss noch einmal anfangen*" (I must begin again). Begin again he did, working his way with irresistible patience to success.

It is in the presence of examples like this that a German university has been defined as "a body of leaders and led banded together in a pure and passionate search after truth."

We thank the *Kentucky University Tablet* for the appreciation of the STUDENT, shown by its re-publication of the article by N. G. B., '91, entitled "Is Progress Unfavorable to Poetry?" and printed in the September number of the STUDENT. But we would suggest that it is somewhat misleading to quote from other college papers without giving due credit for the quotation.



All efforts to find Professor Bancroft of Brown, who disappeared some weeks ago, have failed; his position will be filled for the remainder of the year by Prof. John M. Manly.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The blood-curdling yell with which the Syracuse University Freshman greets the Sophomore is :

Rip-Rah-Ree!
Ninety-Three!
Gone like McGinty,
To the bottom of the sea.—*Ex.*

One of the most striking features of the American college life of this century has been the rise of college journalism. This originated at Dartmouth in 1800, Daniel Webster being then in college and becoming a prominent contributor to the newly-established paper. Now there are 190 college journals in the United States; and five of these, namely, the *Harvard Daily Crimson*, the *Yale News*, the *Princetonian*, the *Cornell Daily Sun*, and the *University of Michigan Daily*, are published every day.

President Carter of Williams College is a practical Prohibitionist. Recently the town of Williamstown authorized the granting of two liquor licenses; but no saloons were opened, and it was found that the President of Williams had quietly bought the two licenses.—*Ex.*

At Yale, students are ranked on the scale of 4. The highest rank ever given to a student is 3.73, which was received by the valedictorian of 1868.

—*Ex.*

Rev. John M. Cummings, a former member of the Colby nine, is making a very odd use of his base-ball talent. He has introduced the game among the pupils of the mission school at Hen-

zada, Burmah, with marked success. The young Burmese like the game wonderfully, and the school has never been so thriving as since its introduction.

The authorities of Dartmouth recently succeeded in driving a certain liquor dealer out of Hanover, only to see him establish himself at Norwich, on the Vermont side of the Connecticut, just across the bridge. But the college authorities did not propose to be beaten in this way, and they moved upon him so vigorously that in the trial which just closed over 1000 offenses were proved. The jury found only 715. He was fined \$8,000. One or more of the Faculty of Dartmouth were constantly present during the trial.

The new library building of the University of Pennsylvania, which is nearly completed, will be the finest library building in the country.—*Ex.*

The average expenses at Yale, per year, have been for each Freshman, \$783.96; Sophomore, \$831.34; Junior, \$884.17; and Senior, \$919.80. The largest expense reported for a single student was \$2,908.

President Andrews of Brown, has proposed a new marking system for the Senior class in psychology. Eight or ten men, chosen from the class, will mark every recitation through the term. These marks are then to be averaged, and the averages thus obtained will constitute the term marks of the class. It is a novel scheme, and will be watched with interest.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

The city of Vienna has 169 places for the gymnastic exercises of its

school children ; 26,961 boys and 20,061 girls were instructed, last year, by 427 turn teachers.—*Lewiston Journal*.

Beginning with this year two prizes of \$60 and \$40, respectively, are offered at Haverford to the two Sophomores or Juniors, who shall have pursued the most profitable course of reading during the year, due regard being given to health. The judges are to be the President, the Professor of English Literature, and the Librarian.

—*University News*.

At the University of Virginia no holidays are given with the single exception of Christmas. Lectures proceed on Saturdays, Thanksgiving, New-Year's Day, and Washington's Birthday, just as if there were no such things.—*Mail and Express*.

Edward S. Martin, an ex-editor of the *Harvard Advocate*, in which paper his first poems appeared, is the recipient of an unexpected piece of good-fortune. An English firm, finding an anonymous volume of his poems, re-printed it, and sold twelve thousand copies. They then, with unusual generosity, advertised for the author, found him, and made him the sharer of their profits.

An experiment, hitherto untried by physicists, was successfully performed in the physical laboratory of Colby University, Wednesday, Dec. 31st, by Prof. Edward W. Morley of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, and Prof. William A. Rogers of Colby University. The experiment consisted in measuring, by means of the wave lengths of light the changes in the length of bars of metal caused by

variations of temperature. A machine constructed by Professor Rogers for the special purpose was employed, and changes in the length were measured in millionths of an inch. The machine used has been three months in building, and was constructed at the foundry of Webster & Phillips, Waterville. The success of this experiment will attract the attention of physicists in all parts of the world.—*Lewiston Journal*.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The January *Century* contains the first paper on "The Memoirs of Talleyrand," together with an introductory sketch of his career, by Whitelaw Reid. Talleyrand served under eight masters, and, says Mr. Reid: "In diplomatic skill and success contemporary public opinion held him the first man of his period, that is to say, for half a century the first man in all Europe. As to real influence on affairs, it is doubtful if any minister since can be said to have exerted as much, with the exceptions only of Bismarck and Cavour. Even they did not cover so wide a range or deal with such a bewildering variety of negotiations, extending over so great a time, and furthering the views of so many masters." His "Memoirs," their publication being forbidden by him for thirty years after his death and then by the authorities until 1890, are now about to appear in five volumes, and the *Century* is to publish an article on each volume before the appearance of the books

themselves. This, the first installment, deals briefly and concisely with his childhood, his early experiences in Parisian society, his opinion of La Fayette, from which it is evident that he did not like America's favorite Frenchman, the American Revolution and its influence on the French, the Duke of Orleans, of whom he speaks in a tone far from complimentary, the origin of the French Revolution, his sojourn in England and conversation with Arnold, his trip to the United States and views of our domestic policy, concluding with a talk with Alexander Hamilton on free trade and protection. It is of interest to note his opinion of Hamilton,—that he was "on a par with the most distinguished statesmen of Europe, without excepting Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox." This number of the *Century* also contains a timely article on "How to Develop American Sentiment Among the Immigrants." There are several articles on California, three chapters on Morgan's raid, two continued stories, several complete stories, and a number of other articles.

The holiday *Outing* comes to us bright and spicy. Beautifully illustrated and filled with an excellent variety of matter, it can hardly fail to be appreciated. The short foot-ball story, "The Old Boy and the New," by J. S. Wood, representing a game between Harvard and Yale, is more than fascinating. Some of its pathos is almost unequaled. In "The Princeton Cane Spree," by T. W. Hotchkiss, Jr., we have an interesting account of what might be equally well termed "A Civilized Cane-Rush." Three men—a light-weight, a middle-

weight, and a heavy-weight—are chosen from each of the under classes, placed on equal footing, and allowed to determine the merits of their respective classes by perfectly fair means. It is simply a contest of strength and skill. Why not introduce it into other institutions? There is also a thrilling story, entitled "Honeymooning Under Difficulties"; illustrated articles on "The Active Militia of Canada," "Flash-Light Photography," "Shasta of Siskiyou," "How to Sail on Skates," "Jupiter Inlet, Florida," "Lost in the Rockies," "The Mystery of a Christmas Hunt," and numerous other subjects. It concludes with a beautiful poem on "Bygones," by Charles Hampton.

The January *Atlantic* opens with the first of a series of articles by Percival Lowell, on "Noto: an Unexplored Corner of Japan," followed by a plea for terrestrial physics as a distinct department of instruction, in "A New University Course," by Cleveland Abbe. There is a paper by C. W. Clark, on "Compulsory Arbitration," in which he depicts the easy-going tendency of Americans to submit to the domination of their servants, be they the Irish cook, the street-railway, or Congress. Josiah Royce, in his first paper on "Two Philosophers of the Paradoxical," gives a lucid analysis of the character and teachings of Hegel. Professor Shaler pleads earnestly for greater "Individualism in Education." He argues that our routine methods should be abandoned and more attention paid to the make-up of each individual. After remarking that the difference in ability

to cope with mathematics shown in the examinations at the University of Cambridge—a difference of one hundred fold between the average man and the best—is true of all other branches, he goes on to say with much aptness that to prepare men of such varied abilities for life by our ordinary routine methods “is as fit as if we gave the same training to eagles and hares, and sought to bring about the same methods of life.” Adolphe Cohn has an article on “Boulangism and the Republic,” by no means flattering to France’s latest upstart and his coterie of backers. In “The Lesson of the Pennsylvania Election” H. C. Lea of Philadelphia rejoices that political trickery has received a set-back similar to that which crushed the infamous “Tweed Ring” in New York, but warns enthusiasts to beware lest its effects are only momentary and a “Tammany Hall” shall rise to take its place. “The House of Martha” and “Felicia” continue to please their readers. Sophia Kirk gives a charming description of a Swiss farming village.

The December *Education* promises a number of changes and improvements to be inaugurated within a few months. The present number contains a timely arraignment of some of the startling revelations made by President Eliot at the recent Massachusetts State Teachers’ Convention. The fifth paper on the “Study of Greece,” by Maud Burnside presents a clear outline for work on the Dorian Migration, the Delphic Oracle, and the State of Society during the Legendary Period. It is an article of great value to the teacher, the student, and the general reader. Professor

H. K. Wolfe, Ph.D., contributes a paper on “Observations on the Study of Children,” in which he notes many interesting facts relative to the capability of children of both sexes to distinguish colors. These facts are the results of actual experiments and favor the girls, who answered correctly over sixty-seven per cent. of the questions asked, while the boys were successful with only sixty-two per cent. of them. The writer predicts that the new methods of studying more carefully the minds of pupils will result in making teachers the principal contributors to psychological literature. “The Greek Poets and the Flowers” is the subject of an article by Professor Lyford. Among other articles are “The Breathing Powers in Relation to Voice Production,” “Classification of Children, School Reports,” II., and “School Superintendence in Cities.”

BOOK NOTICE.

“The Leading Facts of American History,” by D. H. Montgomery. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston.

This is a work of four hundred and twelve pages, embracing in a clear and concise manner the principal events of our entire history. Intended primarily for use in schools, so pleasing is its style, so convenient the arrangement, and so reliable the statements, that it is a book worthy the attention of every student of American History, and deserving a place in every library of reference. In addition to the usual matter, its well-prepared appendix

includes a valuable list of books on American history carefully arranged according to the period they cover. It contains sixteen full and double-page maps and seventeen full page illustrations, besides a great many smaller cuts and plans.

POETS' CORNER.

TRANSLATION.

(*Hor. Carm. 16, Lib. II.*)

When tempests wild rage on the Ægean main,
And dark clouds hide fair Luna's crest,
Nor shines one star in heaven with luster clear,
Men cry unto the gods for rest.

For rest Thrace cries, with martial fury filled,
For rest, the Parthian archer bold;
For rest, O Grosphus, purchased not with
gems,—
Nor purple dyes, nor yellow gold.

For royal treasure is of no avail,
Nor has a consul licitor's power,
To stay the wretched tumult of the mind,
The anxious thought of kings each hour.

He who with present wealth is well-content,
With joy in poverty shall meet,
Since craven fear or sordid avarice
Disquiet not his slumbers sweet.

Our strength is brief,—why strive for many
things?

Why seek lands burning 'neath the sun?
Although an exile from his native land,
What man his guilty self may shun?

Proud ships by all-corroding care are scaled;
Care, fleet steeds may not leave behind,
Outrivaling in speed the timid deer,
Swifter than tempest-driving wind.

With future grief disquiet not thyself,
O soul, content with present joy;
Greet sorrow with light smiles. Thou shalt
not find
One pleasure free from all alloy.

A prey to sudden death Achilles fell,—
Age wasted all Tithonus' power;
A good to thee denied, greets me, perchance,
With changing fortune of the hour.

In thy rich pastures graze Sicilian herds
Of goodly cattle; the fleet steed,
Loud-neighing, draws thy chariot; while thou,
Their master, knowing naught of need,

Art clad in purple. But to me the Fates,
Truth-telling, gave the gift of song,
And quiet home where I might dwell unmoved
By murmurs from the envious throng.

—*N. G. B., '91, in Stranger.*

WORK AND PLAY.

When rosy-fingered Dawn awakes,
And midst her radiance one lone star
still blinks,
Then chum and I began our work—
A-playing tiddledy-winks.

When in the brightening western sky,
The blazing chariot of Phoebus sinks,
Then chum and I put in our sport—
A-playing tiddledy-winks.

—*Z., '92.*

PRESENT YOUR BILL.

Our lives are but the record
Of the world and us in deal;
With us 'tis always gain or loss,
'Tis always woe or weal;
The world is always handing in
Demands for us to fill;
So if our side would balance up,
We must present our bill.

'Tis not alone financially
This maxim holds its truth,
But in our general success,
And in our fame, forsooth;
Our heads may burst with knowledge,
With genius, art, and skill,
And no one be the wiser
If we don't present our bill.

We get most useful knowledge
From the things we see about;
If we see some one successful,
We find the reason out;
If we see mosquitoes satisfied,
'Tis when they've had their fill,
And the reason they've obtained it,
They're not bashful with the bill.

In different kinds of business
My rule is held supreme;
To one I call attention,
It illustrates well my theme.

What makes the circus manager
His mammoth tent-cloth fill?
My friends, 'tis but the placing
Of the Jumbo on the bill.

And so let's take this lesson home,
And use it on our way;
'Tis one that always will apply,
You'll use it every day.
Should you decide to practice law,
Or sling the deadly pill,
Remember well this caution,
Always present your bill.

My moral now is clear to all,
'Tis plain in white and black;
If you fall behind this struggling world,
You know the thing you lack.
If I get no other riches,
I'll dying make my will,
And leave this as a legacy—
My son, present your bill.

—A. C. F., '92.

WARNING.

Sanctum,
Paper and pen,
Fingers bedaubed with ink;
Hair extracted by handfuls,
Scene,—young editors trying to think.

Scissors!
Paste, weary brain;
Soon will acquaintance be sought;
Hunted,—subscriber with shot gun;
Verdict,—“Foolish young editors thought.”
—X., '92.

POT-POURRI.

A Senior nursing his first moustache,
A Vassar maiden on the “mash.”
Quoth he, to chaff, “I've heard they row,
Play base-ball, swim, and bend the bow;
But really now, I'd like to know
If they play foot-ball at Vassar?”

He smole a smile that was sharp and keen,
She blushed a blush that was hardly seen,
And thought him just a little mean,
Thus trying to surpass her.

But she straightway blushed a deeper red,
While the sunlight danced on her golden head;

With an artful look in her eye she said,
Gazing modestly on the ground:

“'Tis awfully rough to tackle and run,
And one's complexion is spoiled by the sun,
But once in a while for the sake of the fun,
At Vassar we touch *down*.”

The Senior nor left nor fled his place,
But “tackled” her gently around the waist,
She whispered “held” with winning grace,
And then touched *down* for safety. —Ex.

In a certain college in Western Penn-
sylvania it is customary for the Junior
class to furnish the music for the Sen-
ior address. On a recent occasion, as
the Seniors were marching to the plat-
form, headed by the President of the
college, the Juniors began to sing:
“See the mighty host advancing,
Satan leading on.”—Ex.

Lady Lecturer (on woman's rights,
growing warm)—“Where would man
be if it had not been for woman?”
(After a pause and looking around the
hall) “I repeat, where would man be
if it had not been for woman?”
Voice from the gallery—“E'd be in
Paradise, ma'am.”—*The Jester*.

First Old Maid (excitedly)—“There's
a man under the bed.” Second Old
Maid (calmly)—“Lock the doors.”

—Epoch.

The paper called the *United Irishman*
ought to be known hereafter as the
Dissected Hibernian.—Judge.

Bridget—“What! yer want a dollar
for that old hat I sold yer yesterday for
fifty cents, yer old skinflint?” Isaac
(scornfully)—“Skinflint! Vy, if you
vants der hat and I wants it, vy dot
makes der demand twice so great as
bevore, don't it? Ain't you never
studied politigal egonomy?”

—Yale Record.

The religion of one age is the literary entertainment of the next.

—*Emerson.*

The hall was dark. I heard
The rustle of a skirt.
"Ha ha," thought I, "I'll catch
You now, my little flirt!"

Softly I sallied forth,
Resolved when I had kissed her
That I'd make her believe
I'd thought it was my sister.

The deed was done, Oh, bliss!
Could any man resist her?
Apology was made—
Alas! it was my sister! —*Ex.*

Precocious Boy—"Mamma, was Ananias killed for telling just one lie?"
Mamma—"He was, my son." Boy (thoughtfully)—"There has been a change in the administration since Ananias' time, hasn't there, mamma?"

—*Ex.*

When a man begins to travel around the world on his religion, I am as afraid of him as of a three-card-monte sharp.—*Century.*

"Julia, queried her bashful lover, why do you wear such a large button on your waistbelt?" "You press the button," said Julia, who owns a Kodak, "and I'll do the rest."—*Ex.*

The difference between repartee and impudence is the size of the man who says it.—*Ex.*

Ethel—"Does this picture do me justice?" Maud—"It does something nobler, dear. It shows you mercy."

A man who wanted to learn what profession he would have his son enter, put him in a room with a Bible, an apple, and a dollar bill. If he found him, when he returned, reading the Bible, he would make a clergyman out

of him; if eating the apple, a farmer; and if interested in the dollar bill, a banker. When he did return, he found the boy sitting on the Bible, with the dollar bill in his pocket, and the apple almost devoured. He made a politician out of him.—*Ex.*

When woman loves and will not show it
What can her lover do?
I asked a scholar and a poet,
But neither wise fool seemed to know it;
So, lady, I ask you.

Were you in love—let me suppose it—
What should your lover do?
You know you love him, and he knows it;
Oh, why not then, to him disclose it,
As he his love to you? —*R. H. Stoddard.*

B. A. J. (reviewing Sunday School)—"Now children, during the past quarter we have gained some knowledge of the characters of some of the Old Testament heroes. Prominent among these have been David and Job. Now can any little boy tell the difference between these two men?" Johnnie Dauck—"Yeth thir, I can." B. A. J.—"That's good. Speak up loud, Johnnie." Johnnie—"David wath a manly boy, and Job wath a boily man." B. A. J.—"Let us be dismissed."—*Ex.*

He—"Hello! I wonder where my hat has gone?" She (glancing at the clock)—"It must have gone home." —*Ex.*

"Say, Babb, did you ever propose to my wife?" "Why do you ask?" "Oh, because, when I gave her your love, as you told me to do in your letter, she said, 'Chestnuts.'"

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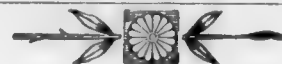
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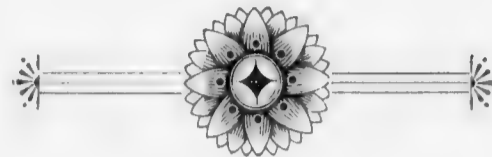
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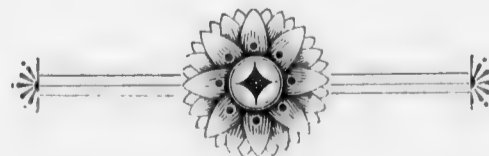
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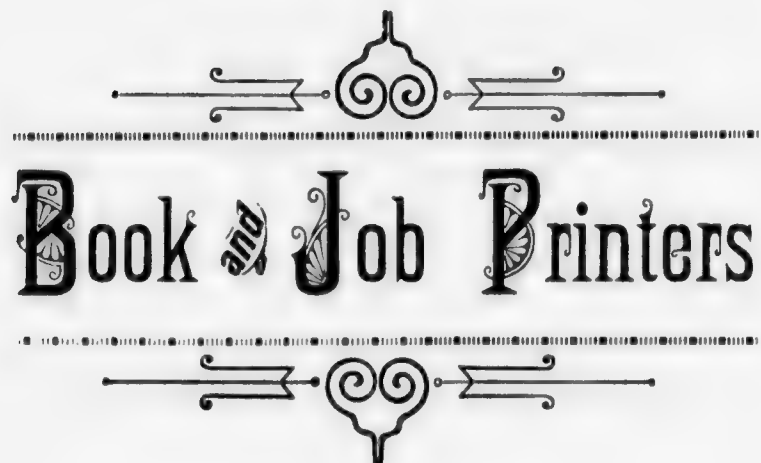
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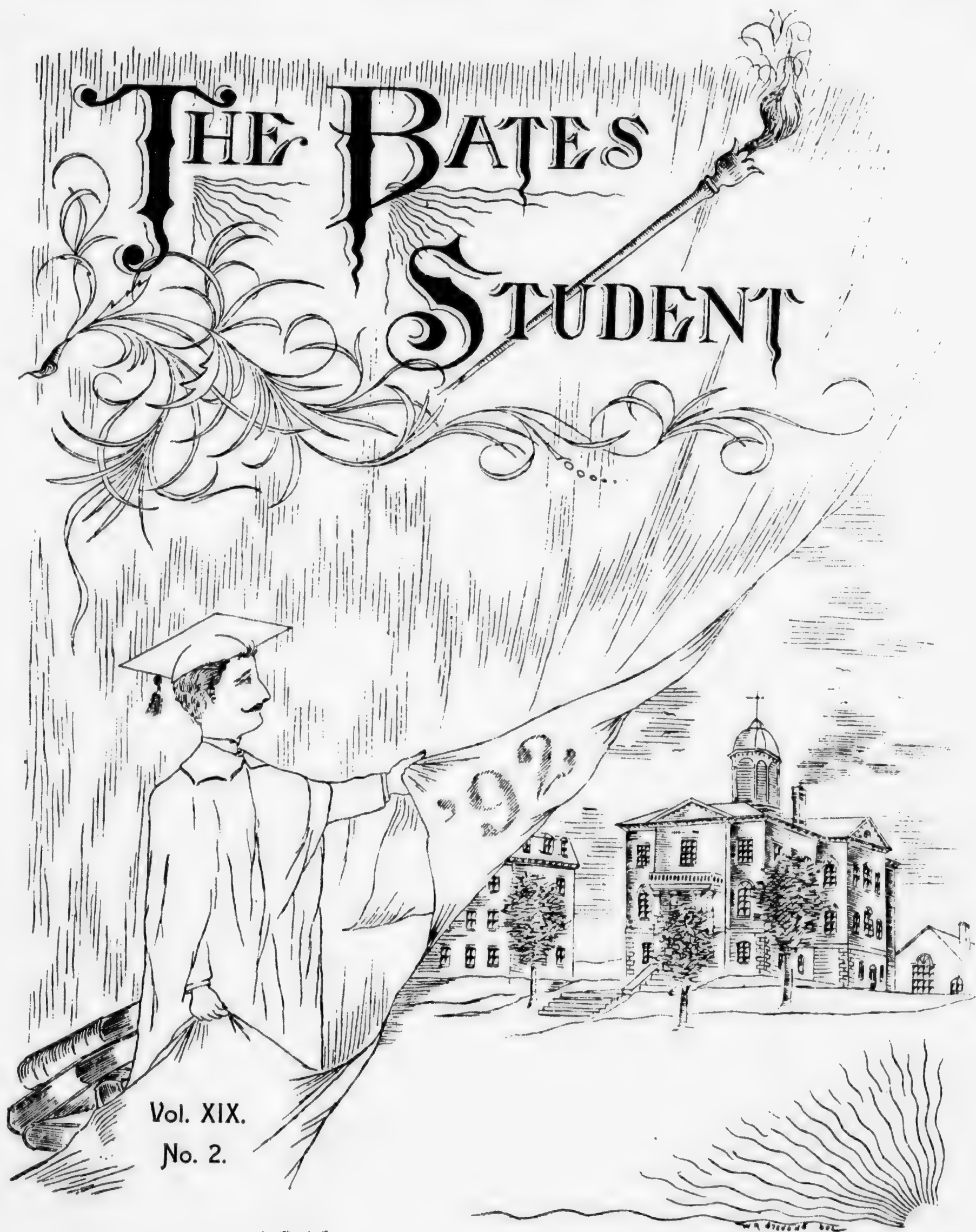
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THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIX.

FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 2.

THE BATES STUDENT

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COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

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LEWISTON, ME.

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EDITORIAL.

THE STUDENT has been sometimes criticised for occupying its literary columns with debates, essays, and orations instead of filling them with stories. Once or twice its editors have even tried to apologize for this; but it seems to us that no apology is necessary. For in these days of cheap fiction, we think the college student should not, as a rule, attempt to compete with the penny newspaper in this line, but should rather try to make the best use of the opportunities afforded him by his liberal education, in the higher literary work involved in orations and debates. Now the possibility of publication in the college paper holds out one additional incentive to the student to do his best work in the last-mentioned lines. And it is these lines of writing which the great majority of students use in after life. For one novelist graduated from our colleges, there are a hundred lawyers, ministers, and teachers, to all of whom training in oratory and debate is almost absolutely essential. Moreover, aside from the practice the individual student gains, his work serves as an index to the rhetorical work done at his college, and a file of college papers containing literary articles of this kind, will show at a glance the relative condition of

such work in different years. It is said that since no student can expect to contribute anything of much value to the literary world, he should confine himself to fiction, and thus make his college paper at least readable; but we are optimistic enough to believe that to the educated class among whom the *STUDENT* circulates, a good oration or essay is generally not less interesting than would be the childish efforts which fill most of our novelistic contemporaries, and with which our own magazine would probably be afflicted.

IF IT is really true that

“Music has charms to soothe a savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak,”

at present the “savage” could wander at large within the environs of Bates College with his breast unsoothed, and the weather-beaten rocks of Mount David need entertain no fear of having their pristine hardness impaired through the softening influence of any active musical endeavors on our part. Our delinquency arises not, by any means, from a dearth of talent in our midst, but from a depreciated idea of the importance of the musical element in a well-rounded education. This idea is largely the outgrowth of a lack of time, but, granting the importance and urgency of the other demands made upon us, can we afford so to allow the latent musical genius in college to be crowded to the wall by other things? The band has struggled bravely against this growing carelessness as to the musical standard of the college, and at present is about all that remains which has not bowed down before the Baal of

an unmusical college life. Why are we so indifferent as to our chapel music? Where are the glee clubs and college songs, that have been like fife and drum to us in the past, as we have toiled up the weary hill of learning? Let us resurrect the ancient tuning-fork and strike C once more!

THIS number of the *STUDENT* finds the many undergraduate teachers of Bates returned from their several limited monarchies, and again assembled in their accustomed places within sound of the summoning tones of the Hathorn Hall bell. Many and varied would be the experiences, could they all be reported, of the members of the vast training school which they represent. Throughout the state and in neighboring states, the Bates men and women have been taking practical lessons, not alone in pedagogy, but in learning to understand and deal with people.

In college, the student has few occasions for studying character and disposition, when the weight of his judgments materially affects the result of his labors. He is not compelled to use his knowledge of people, and he cannot assume in his student life the responsibilities that in later years make the use of such knowledge essential to success. He is in an atmosphere of culture and surrounded by encouraging friends. If he has special difficulties to contend with, they are usually due to his own indisposition to study, or his inability to learn readily. The discipline of college work may, in a measure, overcome the first, and the more elementary studies to be taught will cause the

second to sink out of sight, as the student teacher ventures out into the field of active service.

But new responsibilities arise that more than take the place of these. The school teacher is indeed a "public servant," not with a single task-master, nor with a certain class to please, but with people of every class and degree of culture, watching more or less keenly the means he may employ to accomplish his ends. But outside criticism is only one of the lesser cares of the teacher. His methods must really be good, and the results good, to satisfy either his patrons or himself. Herein lies the teacher's greatest need of experience. He must learn to explain. He must be able to reduce every idea and principle to the simplest form possible. He must know how much to expect of every scholar, what are the peculiar tastes and preferences of each, what are the best incentives for good work. He must understand scholars no less thoroughly to govern than to instruct them. In all these respects, the young teacher may err, and it seems almost necessary for the undergraduate, who has this profession in view for a life-work, to get some experience while yet every mistake or failure is not counted against him as so many black marks ruining his future prospects, and as so many discouragements sapping his life and energy, unfitting him for the work expected of him after graduation.

NO DOUBT, every one understands that the base-ball season is not far distant, and visions of home runs, brilliant plays; and daring base-running,

when the results of the game depends on every effort, rise before the mind of the college student, as he hovers over his fire these long winter evenings, or talks over the prospects of the coming season with his chum. The "great games," for the past several years, are reviewed in detail, while the booming boom-a-laka rings in his ears. But the question is not what have we done, but what *can* we do. The games won in the past, have no relation to our future work, unless it be to create over-confidence, which, with "pets" and "cliques," has no place in a ball team. Work, unity, and determination are the elements that enter into our future success. As a rule nothing was ever accomplished without work, no ball team was ever successful unless a unity of purpose existed in every member of the team, and no victory was ever gained without determination. While we are confident that Bates men have a supply of the latter, and we trust the first two elements will be forthcoming, every individual connected with the college is, in a measure, responsible for the success of the team. Put ball men away by themselves to train and practice without seeing or hearing any interest expressed in their work, let no one witness the games they play, what think you would be the result? The American game would soon be changed to one that aroused some interest and enthusiasm in others except those participating therein. The zeal with which a ball team will work depends upon the desires and enthusiasm of those interested in them. If a college has sufficient interest in base-

ball to desire its team to win, let the members of the team know it, let its desires be communicated with enthusiasm, let it tolerate no actions that are not in harmony with the plans of those whose business it is to formulate plans for the work in the base-ball war; then shall it see what work, unity, determination, and enthusiasm will do in base-ball,—“*Ἐν τούτῳ νίκα.*”

THE ability to engage in conversation in an interesting and intelligent way is a rare accomplishment; if it were not, the world would be spared so many useless meteorological observations. Were the art of conversation easily acquired, society would be deprived of its “wall-flowers,” the first call would lose its terror for the rustic youth, and, perhaps, even the bashful Freshman could really enjoy his first reception.

It is every man's duty to make himself as agreeable as possible to his friends and associates, nor should he fail to cultivate all his powers with this end in view. But what accomplishment can a man have, that will make him more agreeable to those about him than the art of conversation?

No less to be desired is this art, when the matter is considered from a selfish point of view. Without this accomplishment, no man ever attains the highest success of which he is capable. A lawyer is useless without it. The popular physician always has it. No successful minister ever lacked it. Rev. A. E. Winship, editor of *The Journal of Education*, has recently said; “The greatest influence exerted

by the average man is not in public address, not by the pen ordinarily, but everybody uses the tongue. The art of conversation is a necessity. . . . That peculiar charm which enters into conversation, that makes you want to stay, and forget everything else—that is an art I would rather have to-day than the highest power that can come to any man on the platform. We must make a study of it, because of the necessities of the case.” Notice, “we must make a study of it.” If this accomplishment is so desirable, so necessary, should not the acquirement of it be one end of a college education? and it is easily done. Give students an opportunity to develop the social side of their natures. We do not want any English university “poll-men,” who go to college for no other purpose than to form brilliant social connections; but still less do we want to produce graduates whose sole subject of conversation is the weather.

THE recent improvements that have been made in the library are certainly worthy of the highest praise. The arrangement and classification of the books has been greatly bettered, and many new and valuable volumes have been added. But what has been the nature of all these books that have so rapidly filled up the empty shelves and made new ones necessary? They have consisted almost entirely of histories, biographies, and books of reference. But there is need of something besides scientific articles to make a broad, practical intellect. To meet the demand for something else these books

should be supplemented by more works of fiction, something as a deviation from the style of the student's regular works. No one will make a lawyer or a minister, if he never studies anything but law or theology. An addition to the department of fiction is almost unknown. The majority of the books there have been read by the average student before he enters college, and whatever new ones he finds are soon devoured. When a new novel of special interest appears—as "Ben-Hur" or "Looking Backward"—it should be placed within reach of the students, instead of continuing to duplicate all the old works on history by the same thing under a different title. The student has not time to search through half a dozen volumes on the same subject for a few irrelevant details. The only way to keep up with the times is to become familiar with the best thought of the times, and while many of our greatest thinkers make fiction the vehicle of their thought, fiction should be read. If the old sets could be completed, where some of their best volumes are wanting, and the novels of Wallace, Bellamy, Collins, Black, Haggard, Verne, and Balzac added, it would be an addition that the students would appreciate.

♦♦♦

A course of eight public lectures on the "Psychology of Music" is to be given at Harvard, by Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman, during January, February, and March. The purpose of the course is to inquire into the operations of the mind concerned in the hearing of music.—*Mail and Express*.

LITERARY.

A PORTRAIT.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

She is no longer young,—you would not call
Her beautiful,—and yet to me she is
The perfect flower of womanhood. The locks,
Grown silver with the weight of years, seem but
The halo round the calm brow of a saint.
The faded eyes, grown dim with watching and
With tears, shine ever with the pure, clear
light
Of self-forgetting love. The wrinkled hands,
Toil-hardened, tell of years of patient toil
For others; while the aged feet have run
So swiftly on God's errands, that they needs
Must rest a little now. The quavering voice
Has spent itself in singing lullabies
To little children, and in speaking words
Of comfort to the lost and sorrowful.
The youth, the strength, the beauty, that men
love,
She laid a willing sacrifice upon
The shrine of duty, nor once dreamed
That she had done a noble thing. Her life
Has lain among the shadows, but the day
Is close at hand; and when she walks no more
Among us, and we miss the perfume of
Her quiet, saintly life, my loyal heart
Shall hold her still in tenderest memory,
And own no other queen.

A TRIP ON THE STEAMER PORTLAND.

BY F. J. CHASE, '91.

IT WAS a quarter before seven when we arrived at the steamboat wharf. Here every one was hastening on board the steamer Portland, for it bid fair to be a beautiful night, and the crowded boat was to leave the wharf in fifteen minutes.

Having provided our tickets and checked our baggage, we hastened on deck, in order to get a sunset view of Portland harbor. We had hardly taken our seats when the ropes were thrown off, and the mighty wheels answering

the iron power within, began to churn the waters of the harbor. Slowly but majestically we moved out among the shipping. Behind us lay the city, bathed in the last rays of the setting sun. On the right, lay Cape Elizabeth, clothed in the verdure of early summer and overhung with clouds of purple and gold. On the left, several large vessels rode silently at anchor, while farther out were seen the beautiful islands of Casco Bay.

But what are those large steamers lying at anchor near the islands? Some one answers, "They are the war-ships of the North Atlantic squadron." As we approach nearer we can distinctly see their guns rising tier on tier. But hark! from one comes the sound of martial music, and quickly the deck grows black with men. From her side a boat well manned shoots like an arrow straight toward the city. But they are quickly passing from our view.

Our boat is now carrying us past the fortifications of the harbor. Forts on both sides stand like grim sentinels guarding the entrance. The green grass around them shows no trace of the destroying cannon ball. Peaceful but grand, they stand ready to hurl death against any enemy that shall bring its hostile war-ships within range of their guns.

On the left, a little farther out, a bell-buoy constantly rings out its warning notes; while, on the right, a lighthouse shoots forth its brilliant rays to guide the watchful seaman. And now the sun has sunk below the horizon. One by one the stars come out and fill the vault of heaven. The flashes of

lightning on the dark clouds to the north are constantly watched by many eager eyes.

At length, the full moon appears in the east, and sheds its calm beams upon the waters. Gazing on this splendor, we silently ride on the long swells of the ocean, whose vast expanse now spreads out on all sides. At ten o'clock, most of the passengers have gone below. Casting a lingering glance behind, we soon follow their example.

Lying in our berths, we listen to the throbs of the engine, until sleep throws over us her deep mantle. When we wake, the morning light finds us gliding into Boston harbor.

CRITICISM OF DAVID COPPERFIELD.

BY A. C. CHAPIN, '91.

SLOWLY, step by step, the story leads us on. The humor and originality of "David Copperfield" at first gain our attention, then, interest in the hero's adventures adds new pleasures as we proceed.

In those realistic pictures of his early life, we renew our own youthful experiences. Our trials and hardships were never so great, but we had similar feelings and emotions, and in sympathy we are drawn toward him.

Soon, too, the feeling of expectancy is awakened. The constant introduction of new characters makes everything more complicated. As each is introduced there is presented to our view a living being having a marked personality. Take Murdstone, for example. It is not long before we dis-

cover the true character of this austere man. David's mother, we see, is infatuated—good, kind, simple woman as she is—by a beautiful exterior and a false piety. We feel sure the marriage will take place long before it is announced. We see it will bring unhappiness to herself and David; just how we do not know, and our innate curiosity leads us to the perusal of all the details with delight as we say: "Of course, how could it be otherwise!"

What is true of our interest in these characters, is true of all with whom David becomes acquainted. We recognize him as the hero of the story, but his acquaintances equally, if not more, interesting personages. A few exhibit types of character, extreme ones, no doubt; others have oddities so strange, that, if we acknowledge such a person might exist in real life, we say he would be of a "rare species"; and still others make us hesitate where to class them. The Peggoty and Micawber groups may be considered as types of the fishing and spendthrift classes, somewhat overdrawn. Mr. Dick, Mr. Spenlow, and David's aunt do not differ much from types we sometimes meet with. But what shall we say of such characters as Uriah Heep and his mother, of Miss Dartle, or of Miss Mowcher? Their likenesses are rarely, if ever, found in real life, yet they have their appropriate place in the development of the purpose. It was not to write mere sketches of character that Dickens left so many and varied pictures in this work, but to teach great moral truths, and to make them vividly real. If, as seems probable from the repeated words of David

Copperfield after Dora's death, the author's chief purpose was to show by a series of sketches the truth of the proposition, "There can be no disparity in marriage like unsuitability of mind and purpose," various types of character became serviceable; some for contrast; and others indirectly to help the progress of the plot.

This use of contrast is extensive. If the purpose has been rightly analyzed, David is the typical man of the world, not faultless, but constantly improving in strength of character and of mind. Agnes is the ideal woman, his good angel, his inspiration in youth and early manhood. Their marriage, the limit set to this autobiographical story, is the union of two persons especially fitted for each other in mind and purpose. To contrast with this, the ideal marriage, many personages are introduced, scarcely one of whom has not had some matrimonial experience. Thus Dora, by her simplicity and childishness, exhibits traits that make her an utterly unsuitable companion for such a well-informed man as David. Indeed, the reader can scarcely reconcile their marriage with David's previous character; and the sport made of her, while it lends interest in many places, seems to violate good taste. Dr. Strong and his wife chiefly interest the reader on account of the great difference in their ages that makes them unsuitable for life companionship. Mr. Micawber married a wife that would never desert him, and would spend money as fast as her husband. Betsey Trotwood reveals that much of her life has been darkened by a dissipated husband. Even the love

that Miss Dartle seems to have had for Steerforth, and the latter's elopement with Emily, have a certain relation to the purpose as examples, in the first instance, of unrequited, and in the second, of illicit love. But while most of the marriages mentioned have proved unfortunate in some particular, we should not expect nor do we find this true of all. Traddles was happy, living in a garret with "the dearest girl in the world"; and the undertaker's daughter lived contentedly with a man of the same trade as her father; examples, in these cases, of a suitability of mind and purpose in persons of less intellectual attainments. Schoolmaster Creakle, Dr. Chillip, Liltimer, and others help indirectly, by complicating the plot and giving greater variety to the action.

The use of humor has already been mentioned. In a lesser degree, pathos and the sublime are also present. The latter quality is seldom better illustrated than in the description of the storm and the shipwreck, in which Ham and Steerforth both perish.

In conclusion, we may say that if the author's humor is sometimes excessive or untimely, and certain characters, like Uriah Heep and Liltimer, seem to be libels on the human race in their impersonations of devils, we can easily forgive these slight faults; since in the conception of a grand purpose, in carrying out this purpose by the use of characters illustrating ideals, and in introducing them so that the reader's attention is kept from the beginning to the end, a work has been produced that will be profitable to those who may read

it, and will continue to show forth the genius of a novelist equaled by few.

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

BY P. P. BEAL, '91.

THE hope of a nation's continuance lies in the patriotism of its people. When once that vital spark is extinguished, no nation, however advanced in civilization, however girded with power, can escape the penalty of that universal law which acknowledges to an unpatriotic people no place among the nations of the earth.

But can it be, that in this glorious nation whose very foundation stones were laid in the blood of our patriot fathers—in this land where the cherished tree of liberty, transplanted from less genial climes, first brought to fullest perfection its heavenly fruit—can it be that we can sit down and view with unconcern the decline of our national spirit?

When we see America's favored sons, ignorant of her matchless beauties, squandering thousands in foreign travel; when we see our free-born youth dragged from the public schools to become the slaves of a foreign potentate, whose word absolves from every oath to fatherland, can we ask for causes of decline?

But more! How have the principles of those prophetic statesmen who laid the foundations of our government been neglected and forgotten! If, one hundred and thirteen years ago, George Washington could say: "I most devoutly wish we had not a foreigner among us except Lafayette"; if James

Madison could say: "Foreign influence is truly a Grecian Horse to the Republic," what shall America's modern statesman say, when, looking for the establishment of a public character that shall be a firm foundation for our national fabric, he sees the offscouring of the nations entering into the very vitals of our cherished institutions, where, like those sulphurous cubes that glitter as gold in the trusted foundation stone, it carries on its fatal work of disintegration and decay?

Oh! could the master builders of our national constitution stand at our election polls and see the American college student that graduated with highest honors at the age of eighteen, stand back for three years to make room for the jabbering idiot that cannot read the names on his ballot, would not their blood boil with righteous indignation?

Another cause of decline is the scarcity of great men. "Woe to the country," says Maternich, "whose conditions and institutions no longer produce great men to manage its affairs." Our Adamses, our Franklins, our Websters of to-day are found seeking wealth and fame in the mad rush of modern business life, while our highest offices of state are bought at public auction and filled with party hirelings.

Could those immortal patriots that once trod our legislative halls as reverently as though they walked in the sanctuary of God, witness the disgraceful cavilings and party wranglings that daily characterize our national Congress, would they not exclaim, in the words of the poet: "Is the pure voice

of Justice no more heard? Alas, it is dumb before the strife of parties."

That the evidences of declining patriotism already appear is shown in the vain attempts to rouse it by multiplying holidays. What is the lamp without the oil? Our fathers' sacred days of grateful commemoration—yea, God's holy Sabbaths, are desecrated by wickedness and riot.

Scarce have the hero martyrs of the Revolution passed from sight; scarce have the flowers withered on the grave of our devoted Washington; and upon the village green, where, on Independence Day, the assembled throng once cheered the patriot voice of the orator, now is heard only the sound of rude sport and thoughtless hilarity.

But alas! the evidences of decline are only too numerous. What shall be the remedy?

All honor to her through whose jealous care the Stars and Stripes adorn our public schools. Let no impious slave of foreign pope dare tear them from their place; but let those sacred colors be, as the holy rite of baptism, the outward witness of inward regeneration. And while every school-house rings with cheers for the "Red, White, and Blue" that float above, let our youth be taught the beauty of the patriot spirit—devotion to father-land. Let every home in America resound with the stirring notes of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," till the very atmosphere, charged with the electric spark of patriotic fire, shall, as it swells the bosoms of our rising generation, kindle its sacred flame in every heart; and over

our broad land, from Plymouth's sacred
rock to San Francisco's Golden Gate,
shall roll a tidal wave of patriotism,
bearing in its healing flood; redemption
from a nation's thousand woes.

THE STORM-WRAITHS.

BY M. S. MERRILL, '91.

Dread is the dense black night without;
And madly the wild winds moan;
The maple groans like a dying thing,
And a strange, low monotone

Sounds through it all, as the chill rain beats
Through the trees, that blindly reel,
And cuts its way to the shrinking earth
Like a thousand blades of steel.

The spirits of air are abroad to-night;—
Ah, this room is bright and warm;—
Should I not be glad I am sheltered here,
Secure from the cruel storm?

Nay, I cannot be glad;—'tis a prison-place—
This room with its warmth and light;
And the books, that have been my friends so
long,
Have no magic power to-night.

What shapes are those in the gloom out there,
Where the black tree-branches sway?
Ah, the storm-spirits hold their carnival;
I can see them at their play!

A weird sweet face, with a mocking glance,
Looks out from the shadows drear,
And is gone; but I see a phantom hand,
That is beckoning me anear.

Three wraith-like forms in airy dance
Thro' a vast dim hall move free;
And a shape, in a dusky boat, rocks light
On a stormy shadow-sea.

Oh, to be free for a moment's space,
While the wild storm-music rings;
To sweep, unfettered, thro' deeps of air,
On the tempest's night-black wings.

I would wander light thro' the airy halls;
I would reck on the shadow-waves;
I would seek the home of the moaning winds,
Where the tempest wildest raves.

I would sport with the beautiful wraiths of the
storm

As blithe and as wild as they;
For stronger than tempests, swifter than light,
Is the human soul in its new-born might,
When its fetters have dropped away.

CROMWELL IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

THE great civil war between parlia-
ment and king was over. The
royal oppression of years, culminating
in the blind tyranny of the Stuarts, had
done its work, and England was free.
Would this freedom prove a blessing
or a curse? This was the grave
question that confronted her,—a nation
without a head, a mighty people stand-
ing on the verge of anarchy, where a
single false step might bring irretriev-
able ruin. A clear brain, an iron will,
a firm hand, must be his who should
bring order out of such a chaos. And
where should she look for these, if not
to Cromwell? Cromwell, the hero of
Marston Moor and of Naseby; Crom-
well, the religious enthusiast, whose
army of godly farmers had swept the
Royalists before them like chaff before
the wind; Cromwell, the Puritan gen-
eral, who, during those months of
military rule, had held his legions
under such strict discipline that even
the murder of the king took on the
semblance of law and justice.

Thus, not by the choice of the na-
tion, not as a result of his own
scheming ambition even, but because
he was the one man for the place and
time, the reins of government fell into
his iron grasp. Thus, by the force of

circumstances, not of his own contriving, a man from the common ranks, in whose veins ran not a drop of royal blood, quietly became king, in every thing but name. Radical changes were made in the constitution; parliaments were called and dissolved as arbitrarily as by the Stuarts themselves; and the government of England, in name a republic, soon became in reality a despotism.

Yet the new Protector ruled wisely and well. Ireland and Scotland were subdued, and the three kingdoms united. In England, justice and order were restored, religious tolerance enforced, her condition improved in countless ways. In foreign affairs, too, Cromwell showed equal wisdom, and his strong hand raised England to the first place among nations.

But in spite of all this, he was a usurper and a despot, and the people feared and hated him. The gloomy religion of the Puritans, which closed the theatres and abolished all amusements, held no attraction for them. The tyranny of the Stuarts was forgotten, and the nation began to long for their restoration. Cromwell saw all this plainly. He knew that he owed security in his position wholly to the strength and devotion of his army. His dream of a "commonwealth of saints" was over. The divine call he did not doubt, but England had no desire to become the kingdom of God.

Centuries before, a great nation stood on the very borders of the promised land, and wept for the lonely death of him who had led them up hither, but who might not enter in. Now England

saw without a tear a sadder death. The Jewish Patriarch knew that his life-work had been successfully accomplished; Israel was free, and younger hands stood ready to take up his work, and lead her on to victory. The English Puritan died with a sense of failure heavy upon him. He had led his people into the promised land of liberty, and they would none of it. No Joshua stood ready to take the sceptre, fallen from his nerveless hands. The glorious future of his country his dim eyes could not see. Called of God, as he believed, to save his land from bondage, he had done his best—and failed.

Dying thus in the height of his fame, his worst fears soon seemed realized. Richard Cromwell, weak and inefficient, was no match for the contending factions his father had so firmly held in check, and he made hardly an effort to retain the office of Protector. Within two years, Charles II. was crowned amid great rejoicings, and a Stuart again filled the throne.

Had the nation, then, gone back to the old régime, and were those years of bloodshed and reform as though they had not been? Not so. Complete as seemed the revulsion for a time, those years had set a stamp upon the nation that could not be effaced. As surely as Cromwell had saved England from slavery at Naseby, as surely as he had raised her to prosperity and fame in after years, so surely had he conferred upon her other and more lasting benefits. Not one important reform was lost. The England that crowned Charles II. was not the England that hardly dared rebel against

his father's tyranny. She had no thought of giving up her hard-won freedom. The old disputed prerogatives of the crown were lost forever. The new king did not even attempt to claim them.

Hereafter kings might sometimes be weak or tyrannical, but the supreme power was no longer in their hands. Persecution might run rampant for a season, but religious liberty could not be crushed. Immorality and skepticism might hold sway for a time, but they must leave the "mass of Englishmen what Puritanism had made them, serious, sober, earnest in life and conduct, firm in their love of Protestantism and of freedom."

The reaction against the Puritan concentration upon a single religious idea, would but lead to the study of nature and of science; while from the protest against Puritan dogmatism should spring the works of men like Jeremy Taylor and Chillingworth.

Brave champion of freedom, relentless tyrant, stern devotee of duty, Cromwell stands in history without a parallel. Men may call him fanatic, usurper, regicide, if they will, yet they must also acknowledge him England's greatest ruler; and had she never lain prostrate, for a time, beneath his iron heel, who can say what might have been her fate? Whatever her verdict upon Cromwell the Puritan usurper and tyrant, her proud head must ever bow in gratitude before Cromwell the general and the statesman, whose clear brain and indomitable will wrought for her a great deliverance, and shaped her destiny.

COMMUNICATION.

LEIPSIC, GERMANY, Jan. 2, 1891.

To the Editors of Bates Student:

YOUR communication, asking for information in regard to German education, is at hand. In a brief letter, I can only touch on a few salient points, and shall choose only those in which there is the widest difference between German and American education.

In Germany, education is an affair of the general government. It is thought that the welfare of the nation depends on the intelligence of its citizens. Therefore the nation assumes control of the educational system as naturally as of the army and navy. This control is mainly supervisional (for the government does not support all schools out of the treasury and assess the requisite taxes), and is maintained by a rigid system of examinations, both of teachers and pupils, and by courses of study for all schools, issued by the ministry of education. The result is a uniformity, a coherence, and general excellence of schools that cannot be obtained in any other way.

Free education forms no part of the German system. Pupils must pay their tuition in all schools, and the choice of schools is often only a matter of money. An American is at once struck with the early differentiation of the various classes of pupils. In the schools of our own country the future statesmen, merchants, and brick-layers walk the path of learning side by side for perhaps eight or ten years, or until the former are *ready to fit*

for college. In Germany, the paths diverge after three years of primary training. Those of whom fate is to make peasants, or common laborers, who cannot attend school longer than required by law, or cannot pay the higher charges of the other schools, continue in the *Bürgerschule*, which corresponds to our common schools below the high school grade. Here a course of eight years is provided, including modern languages. Those who cannot afford even this, go to the *Bezerks-schule*, which is provided for the very poor. The tuition here is much less than in the *Bürgerschule*, but still one must pay something. Those who are looking toward the university and the highest occupations of life, enter the *gymnasium*, remaining here nine years. A boy, then, begins to fit for the university when he has had three years of primary study and is ten years old.

A third class enter the *Realgymnasium*, a combination of *gymnasium* and scientific school, where Latin is studied but Greek is not. Of all these classes, only the graduates of the *gymnasium* can enter the university.

In these schools, the fundamental idea is to learn much about a few things rather than to gain a smattering of every subject known to the human mind, without gaining any very exact knowledge of anything. If in our schools two or three terms are devoted to a subject, the German pupil, if he studies it at all, probably studies it four years. This is particularly the case with modern languages. A thirteen-year old girl in the family where I am living has already studied French

one year, and will study it five years longer. She has also studied English nearly a year and will continue that four or five years. The result of this is that German education is deeper than it is broad, and the German pupil may be wholly ignorant of many branches of knowledge, whose photograph American pupils have seen.

The second fundamental idea is that study is a business, and not a recreation thrown in between the more arduous and exacting duties of play. The German pupil makes a business of going to school, and a serious business it is, too. It is perhaps not too much to say that what the American student expressively calls "cramming for Ex.," is the regular routine of the *gymnasia* continued for nine years. Looking on a group of school boys, with their pale faces, ruined eyesight, and listless gait, one is apt to ask if the results are worth the efforts. This does not apply to education of girls, for I believe more care is exercised here to prevent overwork and injury to the health of girls than at home.

The German field of education is still the camping ground of Latin and Greek, but a revolution is threatened, headed by no less a person than the Kaiser himself; and though it may be doubted whether his opinion as a scholar would have much weight, and it is even whispered here that he has most excellent reasons for his antipathy to the classics, yet as emperor, where education is a state affair, he can hardly fail to effect the educational system of the country.

Many things conspire to give to Ger-

many a body of teachers who, in depth of scholarship, without doubt, surpass the teachers of any other nation. This is not assuming that they are the best teachers, or that their depth of knowledge is necessary or even desirable in other countries. A rigid and impartial examination of candidates for teachers' honors by a body of men, selected from the whole country on account of their ability as examiners, cannot fail to secure teachers of high scholarship, however they may be lacking in other qualities. Germany is no place for the bright scholar of the district school, who has "been as far as square root," to masquerade as teacher; no place for the aspirant for commercial honors to teach until he secures a position behind a book-keeper's desk; no place even for the university student to teach winters. Teaching is not a make-shift, but a profession. The teachers are, therefore, as a class, much older than the American teachers, and gray-haired men of profound scholarship conduct the children through the mazes of the addition table and the beginnings of geography. It is a pleasing sight, of a fine afternoon, to see a venerable teacher of sixty winters, taking a walk with his school of forty or more boys or girls of some eight years of age.

The German teachers, even in the lower grades, are usually specialists, and, when we think of depth of German scholarship, we must in most cases think of specialization, and in very many cases we must also think of narrowness.

I am inclined to think that the curve of ideal education lies between Germany and America, not very near

the coasts of either, but fully as near to America as to Germany.

Yours Truly,

W. H. HARTSHORN.

LOCALS.

Where art thou going, my pretty maid?
I'm going to the gymnasium, kind sir, she said.

Ought I to go also, my pretty maid?
You surely ought to, kind sir, she said.

What is your rank, my pretty maid?
My rank is eight hundredths, kind sir, she said.

Then I'll go also, my pretty maid.
You've often been asked to, kind sir, she said.

Where are the glee clubs?

"Wash me, mother dear!"

Smith, '94, is tutoring in the city.

'Ninety-one is to have a christening.

Only a few pedagogues still teaching.

Look for the by-laws of the Advisory Council next month.

Babb, '91, is time-keeper for the baseball men in the gymnasium.

The two saints of February—St. Valentine and St. George Washington.

Joiner, '93, is teaching arithmetic and algebra in the city Y. M. C. A. classes.

The Freshman class have elected W. W. Harris as their representative on the Council.

The Athletic Association has elected Shepard, '92, as director in the place of Sawyer, ex-'92.

Ornithological Junior in German, feeling his way—"And the larks were singing in the—er—in *the trees!*"

Adams, '92, keeps a skeleton rifle

hanging over his looking-glass, in order to make his pompadour stand on end.

Nearly all the Sophomore class have written "Winter Sketches" for the prize offered by Professor Stanton.

The Freshmen are continuing their weekly work, which they began last term, in Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

The charter of the college has been amended, so that a majority of the Board of Fellows and Overseers must be Free Baptists.

Marden, '93, after completing his school at Swanville, is finishing out the last five weeks of an uncompleted term at Waldo Station.

In Psychology: Professor (looking at his book)—"We will now attack—(looking up)—Miss M!" Cannibalistic grin goes around.

There is nothing mean about the Freshmen. They magnanimously forgave their professor when he forgot to meet them one day not long ago.

In the absence of Professor Angell, one day not long ago, on account of illness, from his French class, his place was filled by Cutts, '91, the linguist.

Professor (in German, with the class reading at sight)—"What does *Himmelspeise* mean?" Bashful Junior (in a modest whisper)—"Angel-cake."

The American goldfinch, which was so rare a year ago, is quite abundant this winter, many of the Sophomores already having it in their winter lists of birds.

The next lecture of the Pedagogical Course given by Bates alumni will occur March 20th. Professor E. J. Goodwin,

'72, of the Newton High School, is the lecturer.

The city Y. M. C. A. is arranging a benefit entertainment to occur March 4th, one of the attractions of the evening being cartoon drawing by Coombs, the artist.

The Advisory Council has been organized with Pugsley, '91, as president, and Ferguson, '92, as secretary. Nickerson, '91, has been acting-president in Mr. Pugsley's absence.

Many of the students enjoyed attending the lecture on "Anglo-Saxon in English," given by Dr. Martyn Summerbell before the students of the Divinity School, February 2d.

The sermon before the students on the day of prayer, which occurs February 26th, will be delivered by Rev. James G. Merrill, D.D., of the second Congregational parish, Portland.

W. H. Cossum, of Princeton, the traveling general secretary of the student volunteer movement for foreign missions, visited the college Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, January 24-26.

Cutts, '91, was sent to Williamstown, Mass., as delegate to the New England Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. Conference, February 6-8, held this year under the auspices of the Association, at Williams College.

The contribution box had been passed. Professor, after announcing Dr. Summerbell's lecture on Anglo-Saxon to the Seniors: "Now there is no fee to this lecture, and so I mention it to the class of '91." The joy is unconfined.

In Political Economy. Professor—

"Now, class, how could you find out in which of the cities, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, money was most plenty?" Hard-up Hawkins (huskily)—"Try to borrow a dollar!"

Cyrus, of Swan's Island, to his classmate and fellow-teacher, who is about to return to college: "Now, old man, don't you tell any lies about me when you get back"—after a moment's thoughtful silence breaking out with fresh earnestness: "Nor don't you *tell the truth either.*"

The Eurosophian Society room has been renovated and re-furnished. The old desk and president's chair have been replaced by more suitable furniture, and the settees have given way to single opera chairs, so that the room has a decidedly more pleasant and homelike appearance.

The Reading-Room Association has admitted young ladies to its membership, and has set apart the time from 2.00 to 3.30 P.M., each day, as especially sacred to their memory, when they can enjoy the advantages of the Reading-Room undisturbed by distracting co-educational influences.

The directors of the athletic association have elected 23 men from the four classes to go into the gymnasium and practice for base-ball. Out of this material it is hoped that two full teams can be organized for practice on the diamond, early in the spring—a pennant team and a second nine.

The hours of gymnasium practice for the present term are as follows: 9 to 9.30 A.M., the Juniors; 9.30 to 10 A.M.,

the base-ball men; 10 to 10.30 A.M., the Freshmen; 10.30 to 11 A.M., the Seniors; 2.30 to 3.30 P.M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, and 3.30 to 4.30 P.M. on Thursdays and Fridays, the Sophomores; 4.30 to 5 P.M., the young ladies.

The following conversation was recently overheard between an aged couple who were jogging slowly along in an old-fashioned pung past the college buildings. Old Lady (looking towards Parker Hall)—"Say, John, what do you suppose that air brick building is up there beside that school-house?" John (looking also)—"Wal, I dunno, mother; it *looks* like the poor-house!"

Not long ago a kind-hearted theologian, as he was going down town, saw a little boy trying in vain to ring a door bell which was rather higher than he could reach. Our theological friend generously volunteered to help him out of his difficulty, and, after giving the bell a vigorous grind, as the little fellow seemed still to be in a state of mind, he asked, sympathetically, if he could do anything else for him. "Nop, that's all, mister,—but I'll tell you what, you'n I have got to *run like thunder!*"

The Faculty and Council have made the following regulations relating to work in the gymnasium: First, that .08 shall be added to the term's rank of each person who has attended the gymnasium satisfactorily, .02 being added to each department's rank; second, four unexcused, or not properly excused, absences shall be sufficient to

cause the student to be summoned before the Faculty or Council, and if he cannot give satisfactory reasons for his absence, then he shall not receive his .08 additional rank.

A Bates Sophomore, while teaching, had occasion this winter to ask one of his "big girls on the back seat" a series of questions relative to the life and character of Longfellow and the grounds on which his popularity rests. The whole school giggled and manifested the liveliest interest in the dialogue, much to the mystification of the teacher and the embarrassment of the "big girl." You see, this young lady's most particular young man was himself yept Longfellow, and so we would have giggled ourselves had we been there and perceived the true bearing of those excruciating questions and answers.

The following is a copy of an actual test paper as received by a recent Bates graduate from one of her young hopefuls in history. Only those questions are given which received answers.

1. When and by whom were the following discoveries made: America, Pacific Ocean, Mississippi River? "America was discovered in 1492; Pacific Ocean, 1498; Mississippi River, 1698."
2. For what were the following dates famous: 1512, 1607, 1620? "1512, florody was discovered; 1607, May flower landed; 1620, Pilgrims landed."
3. What have we learned about Vermont? "Vermont was the first state Made."
4. Who settled Rhode Island, and on what principle? "The puritons settled Rhodiland and they clamed they could purify any one."
5. What

nation first settled New York and what did they call the country? "New-york was first settled by the sweadish they called the naton Mamhaton island."

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'69.—At the Boston Congregational Ministers' meeting, held February 2d, Rev. W. H. Bolster discussed the topic, "The Country Church."

'72.—Rev. F. W. Baldwin, pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, in East Orange, N. J., is publishing a little paper called *Trinity Chimes*, in connection with his church work. It is published weekly and is "devoted to the interests of the Trinity Congregational Church."

'73.—E. R. Angell is leading the party in the New Hampshire Legislature opposed to the repeal of the "Nuisance Act."

'73.—Professor J. C. Dennett, Ph.D., of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., presented a valuable report on "The Teaching of English Grammar in Colorado," at the last meeting of the Colorado State Teachers' Association, held in December.

'74.—H. H. Acterion is Professor of Philosophy in Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan. He received the Degree Ph.D. from Ann Arbor last summer.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost has resigned the pastorate of the F. B. Church in Pawtucket, R. I., on account of the ill health of himself and wife.

'76.—E. C. Adams is meeting with

great success as principal of the High School in Newburyport, Mass.

'76.—We learn that Dr. B. H. Young, of Amesbury, Mass., is one of the leading Homeopathic physicians in that section of the State.

'77.—January 14th, O. B. Clason, Esq., of Gardiner, a member of the Maine House of Representatives, introduced in the House a ballot reform bill, and had it referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member. The "Clason Bill," as it is called, follows very closely the Massachusetts system but contains several new provisions, suggested by experience. The *Lewiston Journal* says of the bill: "The law proposed by Mr. Clason is just such a law as Maine needs to keep in line with moral and political progress. Purer elections and better men in office would be the fruits of it."

'77.—B. F. Hathaway, Esq., formerly principal of the High School at Northfield, Minn., has removed to Anoka, Minn., where he is engaged in the practice of law.

'79.—M. C. Smart, who was for several years principal of the Whittier High School in Amesbury, Mass., now has a fine place as principal of the Claremont (N. H.) High School.

'80.—The *Free Baptist* has recently published a sermon on "The Church at Work," by Rev. F. L. Hayes.

'80.—H. L. Merrill, of Hutchinson, Minn., has been quite ill since he had *la grippe* last winter. He has not been able to teach for several months.

'80.—A. L. Woods, of Grafton, N. Dak., was elected President of the North Dakota Educational Association

at its fourth annual meeting, which occurred in Fargo, December 30 and 31, 1890. At the banquet held by the association December 30th, Professor Woods responded to the toast, "The Educational Journal."

'81.—W. B. Perkins, of Boston, formerly with D. Lothrop & Co., is now with Estes & Lauriat.

'81.—Rev. E. T. Pitts is pastor of a Congregational Church in Everett, Mass.

'81.—Rev. B. S. Rideout, of Norway, recently lectured before the students of Fryeburg and Bridgton Academies.

'81.—C. A. Strout, who was for three years principal of the High School in Ipswich, Mass., accepted, at the beginning of the fall term, a similar position in Webster, Mass.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt is practicing medicine in Waltham, Mass.

'82.—S. A. Lowell, Esq., on account of the ill health of his wife, has resigned his position as secretary of the Maine Benefit Association and plans to settle in the West.

'82.—J. F. Merrill, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn., formerly county treasurer of Androscoggin County, has recently been visiting friends in Lewiston.

'82.—I. M. Norcross, formerly of Chelsea, Mass., is superintendent of schools in Weymouth, Mass., with a salary of \$1,800.

'82.—E. R. Richards is editor of the *Wood River News Miner* at Hailye, Idaho.

'82.—W. T. Twaddle, Esq., is practicing law in Kansas City, Mo., and is said to be very successful.

'82.—W. T. Skelton is now located in Akron, Colo., and is engaged in the practice of law. He at present holds the position of county judge.

'83.—C. E. Sargent is Professor of Science in the Normal College at Denton, Texas.

'83.—E. A. Tinkham, Esq., is practicing law in Duluth, Minn., where he has made some very prosperous investments in real estate.

'84.—Rev. Aaron Beede, Jr., of Barrington, N. H., has received a call to the Congregational Church in Alfred, Me.

'84.—S. Hackett, Esq., lately of San Diego, Cal., has returned to Auburn.

'86.—E. M. Holden, M.D., who graduated from Harvard Medical School last June, sailed for Europe February 11th. He intends to pursue special branches in the study of medicine in Vienna. Dr. Holden has lately been visiting Dr. Bonney of Lewiston.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert has been elected principal of the Grammar School in Malden, Mass., resigning his position in the High School in Gloucester, Mass.

'85.—A. B. Morrill, formerly in the Lancaster, Mass., High School, is now principal of the High School in Castleton, Vt.

'86.—F. E. Parlin is superintendent of schools in Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Parlin was for some years principal of Brigham Academy at Bakersfield, Vt.

'86.—J. H. Williamson, of Madison, S. Dak., has been elected president of the Lake Madison Chautauqua Association. This association was incorporated September 30, 1890, and has a capital of \$25,000. It includes the

leading men of the State, as the governor and other State officers, members of Congress, etc. A sixty-acre tract of land, on the north shore of Lake Madison, has been purchased and improvements are being made on a large scale. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,000 is to be one of the features. At the first assembly, in July next, some of the leading talent of the nation will be present. A paper describing the association, its purposes, etc., was read by Mr. Williamson at the last meeting of the South Dakota Educational Association, held at Sioux Falls, December 29, 30, and 31, 1890.

'87.—G. M. Goding and Miss Eva P. Henderson, both of Wilton, were married January 11th.

'88.—Miss F. M. Nowell has returned from Minnesota, and is now teaching in Gardiner, Mass.

'89.—E. L. Stevens, who has been teaching in Obsecon, N. J., entered the Medical School at Brunswick, on February 5th.

'90.—G. F. Garland has succeeded H. V. Neal, '90, as principal of the Barstow High School in Mattapoisett, Mass.

Michigan University has seventeen graduates in Congress—the largest number representing any institution of learning in the country. Harvard has sixteen and Yale eleven.—*Ex.*

Two colleges, Swarthmore and Amherst, begin the New Year with newly elected presidents, Hon. William D. Foulke having been chosen for the position at Swarthmore and Merrill E. Gates at Amherst.

EXCHANGES.

We thank our exchanges for the spirit of interest and approval manifested toward the College Council recently adopted here. At the close of a sketch of our new system, the *Brunonian* says:

There is reason to believe that the results will show that better work may be done, better discipline maintained, and more interest manifested in all college matters when the students come to feel that they have an important part in maintaining all that tends to the best interests of college life.

We hope and believe that the *Brunonian* will not be disappointed in the working of the system at Bates.

The *Dickinson Seminary Journal* is a clean and newsy sheet, especially well filled with editorials and new college notes, and containing a good exchange column. The literary department, however, is limited.

The *Swarthmore Phœnix* contains an interesting article for botanists and some varied and spicy correspondence. The letters from the alumni must tend to keep the older sons and daughters of Swarthmore alive to the interests of the college, and loyal subscribers of the *Phœnix*.

It seems to be the aim of many young men who wish a college education to attend, if possible, one of the larger colleges. Even those who are not very strong financially delay their entrance to college for years in the hopes of being able to earn or borrow money to enable them to attend a large institution. . . . Generally speaking, just as good an education can be had at a much less expense at a small college. When one leaves his *Alma Mater* and steps out into the cold world, the question which is asked is not where you were educated, but how much do you know and what can you do?—*The Undergraduate*.

Our sentiments, too.

The *Amherst Student* seems to thoroughly appreciate the action of Professor Frink in declining the Willard Professorship of English at Dartmouth.

We are in receipt of the first bulletin of the United States Board on Geographical Names, which was organized in April, 1890, for the purpose of securing a uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography in the executive departments of the government and upon maps and charts. It is hoped that this revision will be the beginning of a change in these words as they are commonly used and as they are found in the school text-books. There is a greater chance if not a greater need for improved methods of spelling geographical words than of common words. More letters are used needlessly and a greater diversity in the ways of spelling certain words is found. This state of things could be improved without great difficulty, since the words are not everyday words, and a complete change in their use could in many cases be effected by simply inserting the amended forms of words in the common school text-books. It is quite probable that this will be done now that a reform in this respect has been inaugurated at the national capital. Among the most important changes are: *Baluchistan* from Beloochistan, *Bering Sea* from Behring Sea, *Chile* from Chili, *Haiti* from Hayti, *Kongo* from Congo, *Oudh* from Oude, and *Sindhia* from Scinde.

In the *Nassau Lit.* we notice an article entitled "The Princeton Idea," in which the author vindicates the conservative position of Princeton. If

his words represent the actual state of affairs, we heartily congratulate the College of New Jersey upon its freedom from many of the faults of Harvard and Yale. The following extract gives the key-note to the article:

It is the combination of two ideas which largely controls Princeton to-day—loyalty to the past and confidence in the future. They are not inharmonious; it is the connection between them which constitutes the conservatism of Nassau Hall. The future is not to be separated from the past, but built upon it; a structure growing so rapidly must have a broad foundation. The methods and policy which have stood the test of years are not to be thrown away for a theory. Progress must come by modification and development rather than by radical innovation. The gradual expansion of the curriculum and the evolution of the elective systems are illustrations.

There is probably no other spot on the American continent quite so genuinely democratic as the Princeton campus. It is not that invidious distinctions are overlooked or kept under; they do not exist. The snob cannot survive in this atmosphere; he is either laughed out of his snobbishness or laughed out of college. The instincts of a gentleman and a generous manly spirit are the only credentials. No lines are drawn, and every man fraternizes with his neighbor.

We clip the following from the *Southern Collegian*:

Lay by the book—the simple tale is told,
Mayhap 't has soothed away to sleep
A few sad thoughts and phantom fears that play
Through idle hours,
As when in some deserted garden old,
Through crumbling walls that slowly waste
away,
The vines and clinging brambles creep
Among the flowers.

Lay by the finished book—aye even so
 Another book, another rhyme,
 Some day will be laid by—forgotten be.
 Even thy memory,
 O heart, will melt before the face
 Of coming Time,

As yonder pearly gleaming snow
Is melting still beneath the setting sun—
As bubbles on the sea
That burst and leave no trace.
The tale is done.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The State has voted to give Maine Central Institute one thousand dollars annually for the next ten years.

Oliver Wendell Holmes commenced his literary career as an editor of a college journal.—*Ex.*

The number of books in the college libraries of the United States has been estimated at 3,000,000.

A gymnasium which will cost the United States government \$100,000 is being built at West Point.

Chapel attendance at Columbia is not compulsory. Ministers of the city are invited to lead the exercises.

A recent account shows that over one hundred thousand students are now attending colleges and universities in this country.—*Ex.*

Syracuse University has the finest college building in America. It cost \$700,000, and was the gift of one man.

The best endowed college in this country is Columbia, with \$9,000,000. Harvard is second, with a fund of \$8,000,000.

Prof. Harriet Cooke, Professor of History in Cornell, is the first woman ever honored with the chair and equal pay with the men professors. She has taught in Cornell twenty-three years.

Harvard students have been thrown into paroxysms of delight by the announcement that the corporation voted

to employ an instructor in rowing, to occupy the same relation to that department of athletics that Mr. Lathrop does to track sports. The choice of an instructor is left to the athletic committee, and beyond question, a professional sculler will be added to the Faculty of the university.—*Exchange Post*.

An informal meeting of the Professors of Chemistry in the New England colleges was held at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., on Friday, January 2, 1891. Eleven institutions of learning were represented. A club was organized to be known as the New England Chemical Club, all professors of chemistry in the New England colleges and scientific schools to be eligible for membership. The only officer of the club is the secretary, there are no initiation fees or dues, and the meetings will take place once a year. The object of the club is to bring a closer relationship between the professors of chemistry in New England and to compare notes on work done and methods employed in the chemical departments of the various institutions.

The University of Chicago, which has invited Professor W. R. Harper to be its president, will begin its work with a handsome endowment and with the reasonable expectation of whatever beyond that is required. The features of its plan include the University proper, with Academies at various places; a College of Liberal Arts, of Science, of Literature, and of Practical Arts; Affiliated Colleges; various Schools, Graduate, Divinity, Law, Med-

ical, Engineering, Pedagogy, Fine Arts, and Music; University Extension work and University Publication work.

We give some of the most novel and important of the "General Regulations":

The usual three-term calendar gives place to one of four quarters, beginning respectively on the first of October, January, April, and July, and continuing twelve weeks each, thus giving forty-eight weeks in the year, with one week between each two terms. Each quarter is divided into two equal terms of six weeks each. All courses of instruction are designated as Majors and Minors. The Major will call for from ten to twelve hours of class-room work each week, and the Minor from four to six hours, each course continuing six weeks. This Major may be continued the next six weeks, either as a Major or a Minor, and as much longer as is desired. Each student will take one Major and one Minor. When a student has completed six Majors and six Minors he will be advanced to the next higher class. Some of these Majors are to be required and others elective, and a diligent student will be able to complete the course in three years, while one less diligent may take four.

Each resident professor or teacher will be required to lecture three out of the four terms of the year ten to twelve hours a week, and he may take his vacation any one of the four quarters as may be arranged, and he may so adjust his terms as to take a longer vacation. In the same way the student is not required to attend the university more than thirty-six weeks in the year.

It will be seen that this is a peculiar and novel plan. The purpose is to make it thoroughly elastic, and to secure concentration on the part of the student, since he will not have too many subjects for study at the same time. And while it is believed that this will secure a broader knowledge and better discipline, it will allow students to enter at different times during the year, will provide for loss of time of students who are sick or must support themselves, and will allow students of unusual ability to save time in their course.

We can endure no vanity so easily as our own.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The frontispiece of the February *Century* is a portrait of Talleyrand in his youth. This number contains the second installment of extracts from his *Memoirs*, devoted almost entirely to Napoleon, with incidental references to the Directory, a body of which the author evidently had no very exalted opinion. There is an account of Bonaparte's meeting Goethe and Wieland at Erfurt, where he became engaged with the latter in a discussion touching the moralizing tendency of mingling romance with history and history with romance in German literature. When Wieland claimed that it had been his purpose "to give a few useful lessons to mankind," the Emperor replied:

But do you know what happens to those who exhibit virtue in fiction? They induce the belief that virtues are never anything but fancies. History has been very often calumniated by historians themselves.

Edward Eggleston begins his new novel, "The Faith Doctor." The scene is laid in New York City, and the subject is not Christian Science and the Faith Cure alone. It deals vividly with New York society in general. Speaking of the readiness with which one becomes convinced that he has always been at the top of the social round, he says:

It is a rule of good society that as soon as you arrive you affect to have always been there. Of other ascents men boast; of social success, rarely. Your millionaire, for example,—and millionairism is getting so common as to be almost vulgar,—your millionaire never tires of telling you how he worked the multiplication table until cents became dimes, and dimes well sown blossomed presently into dollars, till hundreds swelled to hundreds of thousands,

and the man who had been a blithe youth but twenty years before, became the possessor of an uneasy tumor he calls a fortune. Once this narrative is begun no matter that you beat your breast with reluctance to hear out the tedious tale, while loud bassoons perchance are calling you to wedding feasts. Pray hear the modern Whittington with patience, good reader! The recital of this story is his main consolation for the boredom of complicated possession in which his life is inextricably involved—his recoupment for the irksome vigilance with which he must defend his hoard against the incessant attacks of cheats and beggars, subscription papers, and poor relations. But the man who has won his way in that illusive sphere we call society sends to swift oblivion all his processes. In society no man asks another, "How did you get here?" or congratulates him on moving among better people than he did ten years ago. Theoretically, society is stationary. Even while breathless from climbing, the new-comer affects to have always been atop.

Outing, in its February number, breaks quite untrodden ground in "Cycling in Mid-Atlantic," a trip undertaken by its special representative, Osbert Howarth, with rod, gun, and camera, through the Western Isles, or as they are more familiarly known, "The Azores." These volcanic relics of a vanished continent yield an unexpected harvest of the picturesque, and their illustration presents for pen, pencil, and camera endless and novel opportunities which author and artist alike have availed themselves of. To the claim that athletic competitions would be more interesting if limited to contests between the finest athletes, J. Parmly Paret replies:

In support of this argument it is stated that as only the best athletes compete in scratch events, the contests would be keener, enjoyed more by the public, and fewer fouls would occur which are now so common in handicap races, in which large numbers of men are started together. Admitting these statements

as a basis of argument, would not such a change take the very life out of athletics? The interest and enthusiasm which is now doing so much good for athletics comes mainly from the younger and less expert men. From their ranks we get our coming champions, our talent for future seasons.

There are illustrated articles on "Fishing on the Ice in the Sea of Azof," "Undergraduates as Oarsmen at Oxford," "About Curling," "The Active Militia of Canada," "The Poodle," etc.

W. T. Harris, LL.D., in "The Proper Place for the Y. M. C. A. in the Educational Field," gives through the columns of the January *Education* a careful argument for Christian teaching as a preparation for life-work. In an article on "The Health of Women Students in England," Miss Alice Hayes introduces statistics tending to explode the threadbare argument that a college course is too exacting for the health of women. In conclusion she quotes the words of the English report:

There is nothing in a university education at all specially injurious to the constitution of women, or involving any greater strain than they can ordinarily bear without injury. Women generally pass through it without its affecting their health one way or the other.

Louise E. Francis contributes an instructive article on "Shakespeare's Uncanny Characters," tending to illustrate the versatility of his genius.

The February *Atlantic* contains a spirited attack on the dilatory course of the United States Congress in dealing with the French spoliation claims. The author of the attack, William Everett, shows in "A Long Unpaid Debt" how Congress assumed the responsibility of satisfying the claims for damages to

our commerce in the last part of the last century, and then follows minutely the course pursued by Congress in dealing with the question, the passage of bills to settle it by one House and another, twice by both Houses, only to meet with a veto; the establishment of the Court of Claims in 1885, the act of Congress bringing this matter under its jurisdiction, the favorable decisions of the court in 1886 and 1887, the failure of Congress to comply with even these decisions. The article concludes with an earnest appeal for justice to be done those who sustained these losses in the pursuit of the only business that saved our national credit. He says:

It is said the claims are stale. They are stale if the Revolutionary War and the surrender of Saratoga are stale; if the alliance with France and the friendship of Vergennes and Lafayette are stale; if the rapacity and corruption of the convention, repeated on the decks of hundreds of French privateers, are stale; if the dignity, the spirit, the patriotism, of Pinckney and Ellsworth, replying to the tricks and blusters of Talleyrand and Rewbell, are stale elements of our early national history. . . . These claimants have waited long. Again and again the cup of justice has been held to their lips and snatched away. . . . Their case has been attacked upon ever-shifting grounds. Payment has been evaded by every dilatory device known to our Congress, so well equipped for hasty legislation, so slow to execute right when party is not concerned. These are addressing Congress once more for justice. Shall they not have it? Shall not the property taken ninety years ago by the nation, in the time of its poverty and weakness, receive its constitutional compensation, and, to use the words of one of the most eloquent champions of the cause, "the last item in the debt contracted to secure our national independence be paid?"

This number contains an interesting article on "Some Unpublished Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb," by W. C.

Hazlitt, also the second paper of "Two Philosophers of the Paradoxical," this time dealing with Schopenhauer. Theodore Roosevelt, in "An Object Lesson in Civil Service Reform," speaks enthusiastically of the actual reform that is being realized, and to sustain his position invites an examination of all the recent records of appointments.

◆◆◆
POETS' CORNER.

LOVE AND HATE.

Hate, a destroying lion
With watchful eyes
Lurks on the mountain where
Love's pathway lies.

Truly this lean old lion
Makes fatal choice;
Close-denned, he had escaped
Love's smile and voice.

—I. J., '87.

SNOW-FLAKES.

The clouds are drawn like a curtain dim;
The air grows gray and chill;
And, behold, a single snow-flake falls
Like a star on the window-sill.

Nay, beautiful marvel, you're not a star,
But a cluster of roses white,
That bloomed in some fairy realm above;
Now a spray of lilies bright

And a handful of ferns come floating down;
Frail things, a message you bring;
For I behold in your crystal sprays,
A vision of coming spring.

—M. S. M., '91.

PRIDE IN A SNOW-DRIFT.

As once a Senior came walking by,
With stately step and slow,
A Junior stood upon the roof
And shoveled off the snow.

The calm and reverend Senior said,
With a tone of gentle reproof,
"Say, bold and haughty Junior, say,
You'd better come off the roof."

The Junior answered never a word,
'Gainst needed instruction proof;—
Just then he slipped, and shovel in hand,
The Junior came off the roof.

—Z., '92.

FROM TWO STANDPOINTS.

I.

Four weeks I have basked in the cover
Of work I'd not have to make up;
But, alas, my good times are all over
And test work I now must take up.

II.

For weeks I have tried to give knowledge
To a school rather dull at the best,
But, soon, I shall go back to college
For a happy and much-needed rest.

—Q., '92.

◆◆◆
POT-POURRI.

They were engaged. She came to him
With eyes that glowed as hot as Hades.
And said, with angry look and grim,
"I'm told, sir, you have kissed two ladies."

"Why, darling, how absurd your rage!"
He, laughing, cried, "'Twas but in fun;
Together add both maidens' age,
'Twould but amount to twenty-one.

Her anger soon was laughed away;
She only thought of ten and eleven.
Her eyes again shown bright as day,
Reflecting there the lover's heaven.

O rogue! Though what you said was true,
She did not know the truths between,
That one of them was only two,
The other temptress—sweet nineteen.

—Ex.

"My thoughts are my own possession;
my acts may be limited by my
country's laws."

Citizen—"How did your college open
this year?" Student—"With a rush."

—Puck.

Sulphur and brimstone are on the
free list. So is salvation. Now take
your choice.—*Washington Hatchet.*

Minister (entering editor's office)—
 "You promised to publish that sermon I sent you, on the subject, 'Feed My Lambs,' but I do not find it in my paper." Editor (looking over the paper)—"Ah-yes-um, here it is. Our new foreman put it under the head of Agricultural Notes, as 'Hints on the Care of Sheep.'"—*Ex.*

"Forgive me, dear," he pleaded, as he passed his arm around her waist. "I cannot say truthfully, George, that I forgive you until I know what you are going to do." And as she learned from his own lips what he intended doing she willingly forgave him."

—*Philadelphia Times.*

Watts—"How is old Gilfillan? Is he out of danger yet?" Dr. Bowless—"I don't know. He died this morning."—*Ex.*

"I beg your pardon, sir, but is your name Smythe?" Second Gentleman—"No, sir, my name is Smith. You have undoubtedly mistaken me for my son."—*Ex.*

Some one said that charming Kittie
 Stopped to chat with Idlepate;
 Some one said 'twas such a pity
 Jinks was drinking so of late.

Some one said that some one told him—
 Of the truth he could not say—
 That Miss Lulu went out riding
 With the dominie one day.

Some one's always saying something
 That were better left unsaid,
 For some time some one will catch him;
 Some one then will punch his head.

—*Texas Siftings.*

"Let us see—a cynic is a man who is tired of the world, is he not?" the young language student asked. "No, no, my child," replied the knowing

tutor. "A cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."—*Ex.*

"Mr. Smithers," said the minister, "won't you give me a little help? We want to send some missionaries out to the heathen." "What's the matter? Are the heathen starving?"—*Post.*

"Ah, there!" the tenors shriek so loud; "Ah, there!" reply sopranos shrill;

"Ah, there!" roar out the basso crowd; "Ah, there!" the altos softly trill;

And then the choir together sing in one melodious flood:

"Are there no sins to be forgiven or washed away in blood?"—*Ex.*

Prof. (to student)—"Thomas, what is the gender of the word Bethlehem?" Thomas—"Masculine, sir." Prof.—"On what grounds is it?" Thomas—"Because it is said in I. Kings xi. : 27, that Solomon repaired the breeches of the city of David his father."—*Ex.*

"The more honesty a man has the less he affects the air of a saint."

"Have you any limb-horn bonnets?" inquired a very modest miss of a New York shop-keeper. "You don't mean leg-horn?" The young lady was brought to by proper restoratives.—*Ex.*

I pondered what to give my dainty Nell
 To make her Christmas beautiful and bright;
 All jewels seemed but tawdry, and all else
 Was trifling and unpleasing to my sight.
 At last I vowed that on that joyous day
 I'd give my heart and let what would befall.
 She took it; then a little silence fell;
 And she pouted as she queried, "Is that all?"
 —*Munsey's Weekly.*

I don't believe in special providences. When a mule kicks a man, and knocks him anywhere from eight to twenty feet off, I don't lay it to the Lord; I say to myself, that man got too near the mule.—*Uncle Esek in Century.*

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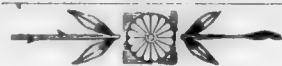
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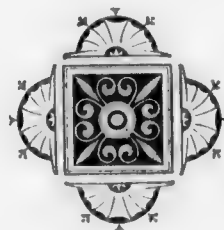
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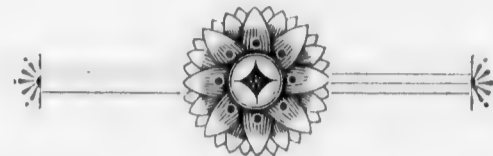
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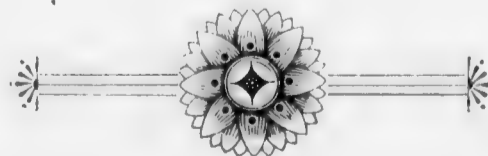
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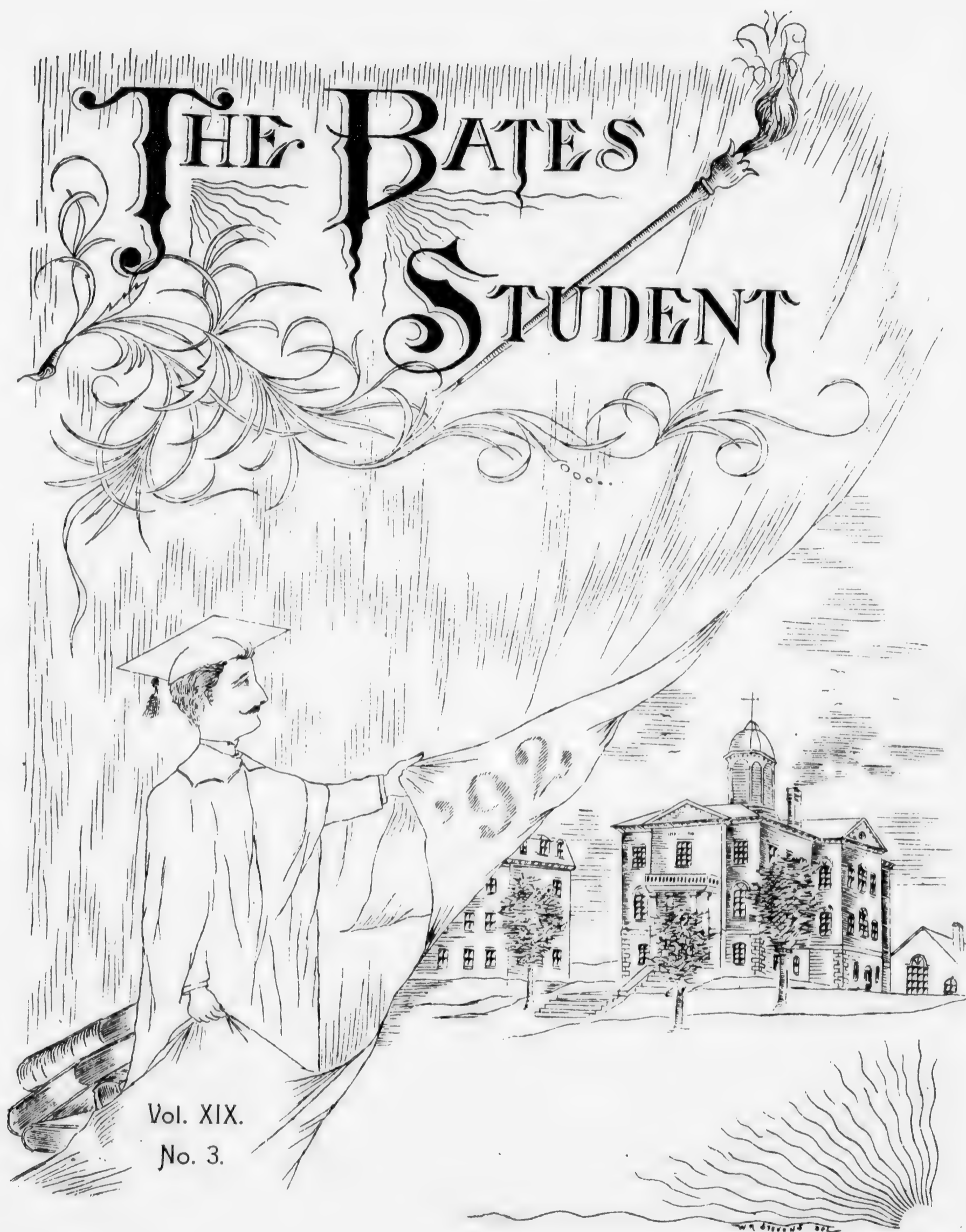
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VOL. XIX.

MARCH, 1891.

No. 3.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

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LEWISTON, ME.

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W. B. SKELTON, H. E. WALTER,
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EDITORIAL.

THE first place of the college maga-
zine is on the student's table, the
second. on that of the alumnus.
Beyond this there seems to be some
question as to the scope and influence
of the college paper. Can such a
paper claim a place of any consid-
erable importance outside the circle of
students and graduates? We think
it can. That place is in the homes
of half-grown school boys and girls.
"But," you say, "It is above and
beyond them. It contains local matter
that does not interest them and literary
matter that they cannot digest."
These statements are true to some
extent. So are they true, in a measure,
of the local newspaper and the literary
magazine in the ordinary household.
Yet seldom is a home entirely without
these publications. Even the young
people are supplied with story papers
and other useless fiction, but in how
many cases do they never see a college
paper except through the chance kind-
ness of some friend!

Put a college paper in reach of a boy
of ordinary ambition, and he will begin
to read it if for no other reason than
because it is a college paper. It helps
to satisfy and even foster his interest
in a school-life beyond his own—a

school-life which, perhaps, he thinks of vaguely in connection with the professional men of his town. But the school-boy will gradually read the more literary parts of the paper. He will grow into an appreciation of its contents much more rapidly than his father would ever come to digest such articles as that on "Heredity" in the *March Atlantic*. Then, as his attention is directed from time to time to the standard authors, his whole course of reading may become changed and his tastes turned into more literary and scholarly channels. He may even get an inspiration to go to college, as he reads of the possibility of overcoming financial or other difficulties, of the happy and helpful associations of college life, and, more than all, of what a college course has done for others.

ENCOURAGING as the work done by our two literary societies now is, there is one peril that must be faced and conquered, or that most important part of the college work will fall a victim to it. It is the tendency to postpone the meetings for other exercises, either in the chapel or down town. Once the exception, it has now become the rule to infringe upon the time that ought to be held sacred to these associations and inadvertently set a trap to ensnare whatever interest the students may have to help themselves. A lecture, philanthropic exhibition, or musical entertainment is continually appearing to absorb this interest and kill society work. Common justice would de-

mand that no such exercises be held in the chapel Friday evenings without the previous consent of both societies, and the amount of moral gall it must take to appropriate the time of the societies, ought to make that consent very infrequently sought.

But this is only one side of the question. The other applies, not to those who are responsible for having the exercises on that evening, but to those who are more culpable for encouraging such a course, the students. They should have pride enough to say, "We will not permit our societies to become mere transient things to be tossed about at will and enjoyed when there is nothing else going on." There may be times when a truly great lecture cannot be heard another evening, and then it might be well for them to avail themselves of it. But this is the exception. They are neither all truly great, nor so difficult to get at another time as they might seem. And before paralyzing in a minute what it has taken months to create, the students should ask themselves two questions: Are we to allow such things to usurp the rights of our societies entirely, destroy the interest in our meeting and throw a cloud over a dozen, and keep us continually struggling for existence against increased odds? Will the entertainment be actually an equivalent for a single meeting, not to speak of the subsequent loss? If these questions were always candidly considered, the lights would burn more regularly in the two society rooms at the expense of some abortive effort to acquire eternal fame

on the floor below. And matters have surely gone on in this way long enough to justify the students in manifesting a little dignity by boycotting these things and sustaining their own societies.

THERE is a marked improvement in the order preserved at the public exercises at Bates. A different sentiment prevails among the students than was always present formerly. We sincerely hope that the day is past when such exercises shall be made the occasion for class fracas. In fact it is to be hoped that class differences of a hostile nature may cease altogether to favor us with their negative blessings, but in case the lion and the lamb positively refuse to lie down together, the idea now prevails that such differences should be settled in the open country and not at a literary entertainment. It is no longer funny for boys and young men to huddle together in the back seats and try to counteract the dignity of the occasion. The time has at last come when college students, even in our older institutions, can maintain their individuality without being "tough" and rowdyish. This is especially true at Bates, and the present sentiment has come about largely through the fact that the responsibility of maintaining good order at the public exercises of the college has been thrown upon the students themselves.

The neatness and dispatch with which the young man who was making a disturbance at the exercises on Washington's birthday was carried out of the chapel by the students

and left to battle with the wintry elements outside, shows again what had already been shown before—that not only a loyal sentiment, but also the wherewith to execute that sentiment is not wanting among us when the occasion demands.

VERY much to be regretted it is, in our opinion, that politics is deemed unworthy the talents of the American college graduate. This aversion is, we suppose, based on the character, or better, perhaps, the lack of character, of the average politician. If so, then very much to be regretted is this attribute of the average politician.

The results of this view of politics—for to this source, in a great measure, we believe they can be traced—are far too evident. Fraudulent elections, incompetent office-holders, corruption in office, all bear testimony to a serious lack in the governing machine. What is the cause of this lack, and what the remedy? The cause is, we do not fill the offices with our best men; and to those same best men must we look for the remedy. The fault is not in the bad men wanting the offices—it is natural to them—but in the good men letting them have the positions. The only way to keep bad men out of office is to put good men in. If the good men refuse to serve, and, for lack of better men, the offices are filled with "politicians," whose fault is it? If decent men are nominated and other decent men stay at home and fail to vote, with the inevitable result, whose fault is it then? Is it not all due to the inaction of the better

class of citizens? If this is true, then to them must we look for the remedy. Let them take a more prominent part in politics. Let them regard the right of suffrage not only as a privilege but as a duty. Let the honorable citizen deem it an honor, a tribute to his ability and uprightness, when his fellow-citizens nominate him for office. Practice this awhile, and soon you will see a marked change in the character of the politician. And then will come the time when to the list of honorable and worthy professions will be added that of politics.

FEW students at the beginning of their college course appreciate the value of thoughtful reading. This is to be regretted. There is nothing short of actual experience that can give a man the broad range of thought, the deep insight into the motives and powers of men, like a systematic course of reading of the standard novelists and poets, the biographies of great men, and the histories of such countries as the Roman Empire, France, England, and the United States. Histories, if properly written and thoughtfully read, will give a man invaluable knowledge of the forces of human nature,—which ones act under certain conditions, with what power, and with what effects. The reader of history stands aloof, and looks down upon man in the past, struggling amid tyranny, ignorance, and superstition, amid freedom, intelligence, and religious thought. He sees the forces of human nature contending, sympathetic, and unrestrained. He sees under what conditions, and by

what forces, all that is worthy of preservation from the past has emanated; under what conditions and by what forces great projects have failed and great men have become degraded. He sees all things in confusion, all the forces working at once, all that is worthy of being sought for trampled beneath the feet of men, urged on by some debased motive; but he also sees another force that has been at work through all the past,—a power which is imperishable, which, ground beneath the heels of the tyrant and spurned from the foot of the throne, is only increased in strength, and which finally conquers tyrants, overturns thrones, and lifts the wheels of civilization from the mire of oppression, vice, and ignorance, and once more sets them in motion forward. He will see law, government, and religion as organisms which grow strong and more perfect, as each period of turmoil and adversity brings out the good and lasting elements, and destroys the weak and those founded on principles other than those of truth and justice. This taste for reading should be formed before entering college, and assiduously cultivated throughout the course.

IT IS a subject of common remark that whatever habits a student forms in college generally cling to him throughout life, so that his college days are the time for him to correct bad habits—not only those that actually work direct injury to his body and soul, but also those that simply tend to prejudice others against him, and thus to diminish his chance of success.

Now every college man must have often seen a fellow-student who, though knowing his lesson perfectly well, yet stands up in recitation and inanely flourishes the pointer, if he happens to be trying to demonstrate a mathematical problem, twists himself into ludicrous positions, stammers, and finally sits down in confusion. He has drawn upon himself the ridicule of the class, immeasurably distressed the professor, and perhaps scored a zero, just because he got excited and was unable to recite what he knew.

This excitability he must overcome. For in business it is the cool man—the man that never loses his head, but can face disaster or success with steady brain—that reaches the top. And this is no less true of the professions; no lawyer, teacher, clergyman, or physician, who cannot keep his self-possession in public, can expect to win the confidence of men; his lot must ever be ridicule and hardship, for which he probably blames the cold world, when in fact it is his own fault.

But it may be urged that it is impossible to overcome natural nervousness. To a certain extent this may be true; but power of will, which can conquer opposing armies and subdue the grandest forces of nature, surely should not quail before a paltry habit. It can in a very great degree eradicate this excitability, if systematically and firmly applied, as it should be applied by all.

♦♦♦

The college of Mexico is the oldest in America and was founded fifty years before Harvard.—*Ex.*

LITERARY.

ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

BY F. L. PUGSLEY, '91.

America, land of the noble free!
The promise land of all the ages gone!
Last great republic, that shall ever be;
The morning star of nations yet unborn!
Bright herald of the ever brightening dawn
Of blessed peace on earth, good will to men!
To thee, the oppressed of every clime are
drawn.
They, hopeless, here may learn to hope again
Where freedom's banner floats o'er field, and
mount, and glen.

Kingdoms and empires bow their hoary heads,
Whene'er thy gorgeous ensign is unfurled.
Thy humblest citizen, where'er he treads,
Meets the profound respect of all the world.
In war, the scepter from that hand was hurl'd
Whose birthright gave a nation to command.
The royal lip of scorn, that once was curl'd,
Hath been compelled to smile upon thy land,
While victory's laurel crown'd its humble pat-
riot band.

Its humble patriot band, so nobly led
By him whose birth we celebrate to-day.
Historic Muse, awake the glorious dead!
Thy song the proudest boast of each portray!
And then to him thy fitting tribute pay!
And when no other hero may be found,
For whom thy trembling lyre can wake the lay,
Thy voice and string for him shall still resound,
And sing his praise anew to time's remotest
bound.

In war, the first; in peace, the first was he,
And in their hearts his kinsman held him first,
The hero of all heroes shall he be;
For when a hero he did never thirst
For purple pomp and palaces accurst;
But built thy fabric, nation of the West,
On which God's richest blessings oft have
burst;
Whose growth and thrift his wisdom still
attest;
And left thee to mankind, his most endeared
bequest.

And now in peace thy conquest walks abroad,
In peace, thy influence monarchies obey.
Their tottering thrones thy laurels can but
laud;

Their proudest sceptre owns thy sovereign
 sway,
 And, at thy portals, as I stand to-day,
 And gaze adown the vistas of the past,
 I see what end hath come to such as they,
 Their shapeless wrecks in massive heaps are
 cast,
 Where Glory once hath crowned, Fate hath
 not spared to blast.

But over mount and glen thy banner waves,
 Emblem of liberty so dearly bought,
 Mount, glen, and field, made sacred by the
 graves
 Of those who for thy cause so fearless fought.
 And may to-day thy sons anew be taught
 The homage due to these and to thy sire,
 In view of years with toil and suffering fraught,
 And may their deeds anew thy sons inspire,
 Till every heart shall glow with patriotic fire.

And when, at last, to earth's remotest climes,
 Popes, emperors, and kings shall stand in awe,
 While round the world shall ring from free-
 dom's chimes,
 Thy final triumph over regal law;
 Near to one shrine shall then all pilgrims draw,
 Through tears of gratitude to fix their gaze
 Where sleeps his dust, and breathe in holy awe
 His name, that then shall make, to endless
 days,
 The voice of nations wake, and yield to him
 their praise.

A CRITICISM OF "PENDENNIS."

By KATE PRESCOTT, '91.

IN WRITING "Pendennis," Thackeray seems to have had a double purpose. He has written not only a social novel, but also a novel of character, in which he shows us that selfishness rules the middle and upper classes of English society, and that in these classes genuine worth is at a discount. And yet this double purpose does not seem inconsistent with unity, for while he has selected his characters with the apparent purpose of depicting English life of this century, he has

endowed them with traits of character possessed by all people at all times. Who has not seen a Major Pendennis in real life? a worshiper of rank and fortune, and a slave to custom. And how many mothers worship their sons as Helen did, failing to see their faults so apparent to others!

It is this delineation of character, as it is seen in every-day life, that gives to "Pendennis" its special interest. The mere facts that Pen goes to school and college, falls in love with an actress, the porter's daughter, and both of the heroines, dabbles in law and literature, and plays the dude, would be of no special interest to us if he were not a type of the young man of fashion. As long as young men of this kind exist, "Pendennis" will be of interest.

But while we are looking at the hero of the work, we are in danger of neglecting some of the other chief characters. Thackeray seems to have dealt more kindly with Laura than with Pen, making "e'en her failings lean to Virtue's side." With Blanche it is different; the author of "Mrs. Lannes" had her faults, nor were they concealed from the public eye. Let us hope that her character is exaggerated.

Of all the male characters, Warrington is the only one whose acquaintance we would care to make; and we would prefer he should leave his cigar and ale behind, when he comes to see us.

One more character needs particular mention; Henry Foker, the funny little gentleman who is a mixture of honesty, vanity, and conceit.

Thackeray introduces many charac-

ters into his works, who, while they help to develop his purpose, have little connection with his plot. Indeed, the plot of some of his works is rather indefinite. Unlike many authors, he does not consider his characters disposed of when the hymeneal knot is tied.

There are several sharp contrasts drawn in "Pendennis"; Pen and Warrington are contrasted, much to the former's disadvantage. We have a feeling much like contempt towards Pen, when, to justify his own conduct to himself, he adopts that Sadducean doctrine which Warrington scorns, even in the face of his hopeless misfortune. Another contrast is drawn between Laura and Blanche; Laura could refuse a noble man, and be happy in the love of a poor man, while Blanche in aiming at fortune and fame alone, lost all. And yet we can see how each character is developed, and how, bit by bit, each shapes its own destiny.

As regards the interest of suspense, "Pendennis" seems to be about medium, but as a rule, the reader is more interested in the present description and conversation than in the future development. There is nothing improbable in the book, although in reading an English novel we must remember that there is a difference between society in the old country and the new.

"Pendennis" is decidedly a realistic novel; indeed, there are critics who claim that Thackeray is a preacher rather than a novelist. And he himself frankly tells us his "calling" is to be a preacher to mankind.

In the range of his writings we see

that Thackeray is somewhat limited, he shows us nothing like the life of the poorer classes so vividly described by "Dickens," nor of the working men and women with whom George Eliot's novels are peopled.

But, while there are many phases of human life on which he has not touched, he has given us wide views of human character, of which he seems to have an almost unlimited knowledge. His method of delineating character is subjective.

Again, some of the characters in his different works exhibit a strong resemblance. In some respects, Pen resembles Henry Esmond. Helen is much like Lady Castlewood, and Blanche like Beatrix.

One thing that may be noticed, is that there is some connection between Thackeray's novels; for instance, George Warrington of "Pendennis" is a son of Sir Miles Warrington of "The Virginians," George and Harry Warrington of "The Virginians," are nephews of Sir Miles, and grandsons of Henry Esmond.

That Thackeray strongly objects to a man's marrying a woman older than himself, is clearly shown in many of his books. Indeed, Thackeray's ideas of propriety seem to be those generally accepted by sensible people. If good taste is anywhere violated in "Pendennis," it is in making the characters grow old prematurely. Thus he makes us think of Helen as old, which she never could have been, for she died before she was fifty. Warrington was gray and grave at thirty, and Pen *passé* at twenty-five.

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The author is pessimistic in his writings. He has full control of wit and humor, but not of pathos, the beautiful, and the sublime; although he uses all with some degree of success.

Once more looking at Thackeray's characters, we decide that he has been more lenient towards women than towards men. He makes Pen a prig, the Major an old dude, Captain Costigan almost a ruffian, and the rest of the men scamps; while Helen and Laura are "saints," Lady Clavering and Lady Maribel are simply "good-natured," and Blanche alone is a disappointment.

It may be asked if it is worth one's while to read a book in which so few of the characters are satisfactory. To this question we can truly answer yes, for the benefit derived from reading a standard novel is much like that gained from visiting a strange town. We meet many new people, with whom we become more or less acquainted during our stay with them. When we leave the city, or close the book, we feel that some of the people we shall never care to meet again; while we shall always regard others as our friends. It is our friends that make our life worth living; therefore, we should cultivate our friendships, whether we find them in real life or between the covers of a book.

Last year three colleges completed Y. M. C. A. buildings, Cornell at a cost of \$60,000, Hamilton at a cost of \$30,000, and Johns Hopkins of \$20,000.

THE GRANDFATHER OF OUR COUNTRY.

BY H. E. WALTER, '92.

TO DECK out with fresh eulogy the immortal name of the stately hero whose memory we honor to-night, would be as hopeless and as thankless a task as that undertaken by the small boy who hung a tin lantern on the electric-light pole to assist in the general illumination. The peerless fame of Washington burns too brightly in every true American heart to have its brilliancy increased by any fagots in the way of adjectives and exclamation points that we can cast into its midst. No other way remains to us but to stand reverent and silent, as the curtain of time is drawn back revealing him to us, the intrepid general, the wise statesman, the noble man, the "Father of his Country."

Wordsworth has well said that "the child is father of the man," and so let us hope to learn a lesson by considering briefly the child-father of the man-Washington. In this way, we may, perhaps, trace to its beginning one of the scarlet threads of character that colored the whole skein of Washington's wonderful life. The thread that we will consider was *self-control*.

Now it will be useless for us to go on, unless we can establish a living bond of sympathy between ourselves and the young grandfather of our country, so, in the first place, we must remember that he was a real human boy, of flesh and blood, of nerve and muscle. We are so apt to forget this, because most biographers picture Wash-

ington to us as stalking majestically to and fro before the footlights, in the great drama of our early national history, playing too important a part to leave any room for the idea that he was ever a boy, and that the great results of his life grew out of a beginning. Even when we do sometimes get a glimpse of his boyhood days, it is no real boy, like other boys, that we see, but a discouraging phenomenon of youthful virtue. It is most foreign to our purpose to depreciate in the least the many virtues of young Washington, but it is not unfair to admit that he did have faults enough to make him lower than the angels, as we are, and so there should be a fellow-feeling to-day between us and this Virginian lad, the grandfather of his country.

The skies of the Old Dominion, in which he was born, looked down upon a people peculiar for their free and easy outdoor life. No cities and poor communications made the contact of mind with mind a rare thing. Life was mostly developed on the animal side, and even the clergy, which was the only one of the learned professions that was numerous enough to form a factor in colonial Virginia, was remarkable for its muscle rather than for its piety and learning. Into such environments as these, with centuries of red Anglo-Saxon blood pumping through his heart, was Washington born.

No biographer says a word about him as a baby. In all the books, he seems to have made a magical jump from the day of his birth to the cherry tree. There is everything to show incidentally, however, that all through his

cradlehood he was a sturdy, vigorous little fellow, full of life, and not so silent, perhaps, as he became in later years, when, as keystone in the great arch of our independence, he was bearing alone the untold pressure of nation-forming issues.

As a school-boy the picture of him becomes more familiar. He has grown to be a little giant now. He out-throws and outleaps his playmates, and in wrestling he dusts the homespun back of young Virginia over and over again. Again, we see him, his brown hair flying out behind, riding off his surplus energy on the bare back of a wild, unbroken colt, and, in short, first in all the sports and adventures of his childish companions, as he became in after years "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Sooner than in most lives, the door of childhood swings to behind him, and we see the young surveyor, standing with his earnest blue eyes turned eagerly towards his great future which is now pressing in upon him. What a picture he makes! Full of life and strength, and tingling for adventure, with impetuous passions, and a will inflexible, though as yet unaroused! A veritable powder-house of energy!

What governing element was it in his character that harnessed all this force and power to the wheels of our fortune so as to work out the great results that followed? I answer, self-control.

Washington's mother was a woman of strong will, and she early taught her son to exercise self-control. Before he graduated from the cradle, he had learned to obey; and this is the A B C of

every commander's vocabulary. While yet a lad, he made a list of "Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour in Company and Conversation." How far original they were does not matter. It is of importance, however, that they were largely followed, and had a formative influence in developing that self-control which became the conservator of his great store of energy. His whole childhood, in fact, was a continual self-discipline, and, vigorous and impulsive as that childhood was, the control which he then exercised over himself crystallized his character so that he stood the test of time and circumstances.

It took grit, born of self-control, to defy the flying bullets of the battle field, as Washington did, until he seemed to bear a charmed life. It took *greater* balance, when, in the hopeless days of the Revolution, with a half-starved herd of countrymen for an army, he defied the flying bullets of despair that filled the air around him. Controlled by his great purpose, he never wavered, but, when in 1776 defeat followed defeat in dismal succession, it was he who said, in tones whose patriotic echoes still linger in the air we breathe, "If the enemy succeed in obtaining the whole of the Atlantic states, we will retreat beyond the Alleghanies, and bid them defiance there!" A man with less self-control would have answered those infamous Conway letters, so viciously aimed at his patriotism and sincerity, but Washington smothered them with dignified silence. After the great battle for liberty had been fought and won, the whole grateful nation was at his feet, but again his self-control

kept him from falling into that quagmire of ambition, where Cæsar and Napoleon sank out of sight. General Grant fought nobly the battles of the Rebellion, but lessened his true fame when he served as our President. Not so with Washington. The lesson of his youthful training was too well learned. Even in the death hour, with the same self-control that marked his life, he even counted out the precious pulse-beats that trembled on the verge of his eternity.

His grand life has all been lived, and his body has returned to God's dust, for he was only a man after all; but still, even after the noble Ship of our Nation may have gone to pieces on the unseen reefs of the future, and as long as anywhere the spiral of time unwinds to mortal eyes, so long will his symmetrical life, a beautiful sheaf of ripened grain bound with the cord of self-control, stand plainly out on the harvest field of humanity.

THE LOST IDEAL.

BY M. S. MERRILL, '91.

My window, opening toward the west,
Looks out on the waters there,—
The wide, still waters, that lie at rest
In a dream of all things fair.

At the casement I listen on summer eves,
To the story the night-breeze tells,
As his viewless feet bend the grass and leaves,
And the sunset weaves it spells

Magical, silent, strange, and sweet,
Around, till I hardly know
If the same old world lies under my feet,
In that wonderful, changing glow.

In the west, is a vision that comes and goes;—
'Tis a city fair to the view,
That flushes now like an opening rose,
Now shines with the violet's hue.

Once, have I walked in its fairy streets;—
 “Ah, in dreams at the close of day?”
 I know not; the dream with the truth oft meets,
 And the limits—who shall say?
 But listen, and judge when the tale is told;—
 One night at the charmed hour,
 When the primrose opened its leaves of gold—
 That weird little elfin flower,—
 And the feathery grasses and blossoms sweet,
 In the heart of the field hard by,
 Talked with the crickets that sat at their feet,
 And the breeze stole past with a sigh,—
 I lifted my eyes to the glowing west,
 And lo! my city of pearl!
 On the burnished waters it seemed to rest;
 I saw the wavelets curl
 Round its shining feet, and its turrets high
 Rose up, where, faint and far,
 Like a pendant gem in the stainless sky,
 There sparkled a single star!
 “Oh, to pass,” I said, “o’er those waters
 wide!”
 When behold! a radiance bright
 From the city’s heart poured a golden tide,
 And lo! ’twas a bridge of light,—
 A golden bridge, that stretched across
 To me, from the city’s street
 I saw, and, without a moment’s loss,
 I hastened with eager feet
 And, trembling, stepped on the fairy thing,—
 Beneath me ’twas firm and strong,
 And I heard faint music around me ring,
 The notes of a wondrous song.
 So to the city of pearl I came;—
 Ah, how shall I speak to you
 Of that wonderful city without a name;—
 Oh, swiftly the glad hours flew,
 As I wandered thro’ palaces built of light,
 And streets that were white as snow;
 Or leaned from a rainbow bridge, for a sight
 Of the torrent of mist below,
 Or watched, mid the fairy groves and bowers
 The elfin dancers’ whirl;
 Or rocked in a crescent boat of flowers,
 On a lake of liquid pearl!
 But the bright day waned; and the shadows fell;
 I heard the waters moan
 As I earthward turned, and—I cannot tell
 How the dream fled, but I alone

At my window stood, and my city was veiled
 With darkness, dreadful and dim;
 In the distance a sad, sweet music wailed,
 Like the wild swan’s dying hymn.

Softly and sweet the shadows creep
 O’er the dewy fields at even,
 And fair as of old falls the world asleep,
 ’Neath the eyes of the leaning heaven;

And sweetly a vision comes and goes;—
 ’Tis a city fair to the view;
 But before it, the wide, wide water flows,
 And the shadows fall with the dew.

A WINTER’S VISIT TO HISTORIC CONCORD.

BY G. P. CONANT, '93.

NATURE, pleasing in her own wonderful charms, is never more beautiful than when she enshrines spots made sacred by their associations with the past. She seems to add her beauty to the beauty of the deeds, and to invest the homes and haunts of great men with peculiar fascinations.

The warm, murmuring breezes, the flowers and sunshine of summer, had often tempted us to a drive of a few miles to the town of Concord, with its many historic and literary points of interest, but these had never given more charms than did the real beauty with which the “icy fingers” of winter had painted every familiar scene.

The morning had been hazy, but as the day advanced the air became clearer. The sun, which had been half concealed behind a cloud, was beginning to shine forth with a pleasant warmth, and soon its bright rays had changed the landscape into a picture of glittering splendor. Every-

where the pure white snow sparkled with a thousand crystal diamonds. Every tree and shrub bent gracefully beneath a weight of ice jewels. The merry tinkling of the bells as we glided along, seemed in harmony with the spirit of brightness and joy that was pervading everything.

We passed Nashoba Hill—"Rumbling Mountain"—so called by the Indians from a heavy sound, that at times rolling from its very depths, was believed by the superstitious red men to be the voice of the Great Spirit. Whatever it may have been, whether it was some deep mysterious voice, or whether it was the rolling thunder awakened by some weird band at nine-pins, or whether it was, as practical people say, some volcanic disturbance, we know not. On that winter's afternoon, it lay serene, calm, and cold, as if the silent snow had imparted some of its own quieting influences and hushed every sound.

We followed along by the laughing waters of the Assabet. The prattling river flowed over its rocky bed, cutting away the ice that was vainly attempting to quiet its noisy speed. Boisterous as it then appeared, it was at last hushed and stilled, when folded in the soothing arms of the calm and peaceful Concord, a river most fitly named. We crossed these quiet waters at the "Old South Bridge," and noted where the British Guard was stationed to cut off all connection with surrounding towns.

There seem to gather about some places all things that can make them of interest. Such a place is Concord.

There are found those peculiar charms that accompany the homes of great men. There, too, occurred the first resistance in that war which gave to America her independence.

We passed, on the square "Wright's Tavern," where Major Pitcairn, on the morning of the fight, as he stirred his brandy with his finger, remarked that he would "stir the rebel's blood before night." Not far distant, half concealed by pine and chestnut trees, stands a plain, square house, the home of Emerson. Before it extends a long hill that was ever a source of inspiration to this deep philosopher of nature.

As we looked on it, that January afternoon, it seemed to typify the very soul of Emerson—a soul that in its simplicity was like the new-fallen snow; in its modesty and reserve like the coldness and chill; but in its serenity and loftiness of thought, like pure, mountain air. Hawthorne's favorite walk was along the top of this ridge, his "Mount of Vision," as his wife was accustomed to call it. Beneath the hill and near the road—the very road over which the British came into Concord—stands his home, to which he gave the appropriate name of "The Wayside." It is interesting to know that it is now the summer residence of Daniel Lothrop, the well-known publisher, whose wife's *nom de plume* of Margaret Sidney is familiar in every home.

On the side of the hill rose before us the Chapel of the Concord School of Philosophy, founded by Bronson Alcott, Emerson, and others. Just

beyond is the "Orchard House," which, until purchased by Dr. W. T. Harris, was the home of Louisa M. Alcott and her father. It seemed as if nearly every house in that part of the town were fragrant with the memory of some literary man, whose influence and power have reached far beyond any limit of town, state, or country.

Standing near is the house of Thoreau, who, after graduating from Harvard, returned to his native town, though the home most loved by this hermit poet and naturalist was the hut buried deep amid the sombre pines, close by the waters of Walden.

The homes of these great thinkers stood silent and cold, shrouded in wintry whiteness. In the quiet of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, a wintry stillness hovered over the graves of many of them. Emerson, Hawthorne, and Thoreau lie almost side by side. But their fame still lives. No coldness of criticism has ever chilled the burning admiration for the glowing words, no mantle of silence has ever enshrouded their illustrious names.

We turned to the Battle Field. It seemed almost sacred ground, as if hallowed by the presence of those who once stood so valiantly by that water's side. The placid river still rolled on. Of what scenes had passed before it, what blood had mingled with its waters, what cries of agony it had smothered in its calm bosom, it gave no token. For the story we could only look to the monuments that rise on either side of the river. On the one, marking where our troops stood on that memorable day, we

were able to read those words of Emerson :

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flags to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The simple shaft on the opposite bank, erected where the first of the enemy fell, told the rest of the familiar tale. We paused, too, before the rough stone on which were cut the simple words, "Grave of British Soldiers." Two of the enemy, hastily buried on the afternoon of the fight, have lain there for more than a hundred years, their names unknown, their fate unwept, except by the murmuring pines and the gently flowing river.

We returned to the village by what is known as the "Old College Road," for, you remember, during the war, Harvard College was moved to Concord, that the buildings at Cambridge might be used for the soldiers of the army.

Of the many interesting houses that we passed we can speak of but one. It is the "Old Manse," at various times the home of Emerson and Hawthorne. From one of its windows Emerson's grandmother watched the progress of the historic fight. "Nature" was written there and some of Emerson's best poems. So, too, Hawthorne's "Mosses From an Old Manse," in which he has left his beautiful descriptions of the home and its surroundings.

The short winter afternoon was drawing to its close. Much we had seen in the little time. The town was

already sinking into the quiet of the night. All the beauty of the winter's sunset was flooding the landscape. The distant mountains rose cold and silent. The sun, slowly sinking to rest behind them, was shedding over monuments and hill-side its last lingering glory. We turned towards home, our hearts echoing the sweet "Voices of the Past," that had whispered to us at every turn, our minds filled with pleasant recollections of peaceful Concord, as we saw it on that winter day.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

SOME ELEMENTS IN THE FORMATION OF A LITERARY STYLE.

EVERY writer of note has a style distinctly his own. This may be partly a natural gift, and partly the result of careful and systematic training. Many of our most famous writers began to write in childhood. They were born writers, or born with a literary talent that early developed into authorship. For them laws and rules, for the formation of a literary style, are unnecessary, since their writing is the natural expression of spontaneous feeling. Such expression is always the best style.

Others, who are not so called "natural writers," have by long and laborious practice been enabled to produce works that charm the ear, incite the imagination, and arouse the loftiest emotions. Since every writer, then, in a greater or less degree, has had his style formed, it is pertinent to inquire

as to the nature of some of the most potent influences in the formation of a literary style.

Taking it for granted that the student is familiar with the rules of grammar and the principles of rhetoric, we pass them by as having only a negative influence upon style. These rules and principles point out errors and mistakes that are to be avoided; they mark out lines, along which, and within which, the style must be formed, and, when they have done that, they stop. What, then, are some of the positive influences? The first, and one of the most potent is the reading of good authors. From every author, worthy the name, the same testimony comes: "I was a great reader"; "I read everything within my reach"; "I was an omnivorous reader"; "books were my constant companions." Many of these writers when in school were considered indifferent, or even inferior, scholars, but none of them were indifferent readers. In most cases only the best authors were read. The classics have always exerted, and must continue to exert, a powerful influence upon style, unless an over-wise age crowds them into the background. It seems that the writers who have been able to give the smoothest and most charming finish to their sentences, have been familiar with the perfect labor of Horace, the musical cadence of Virgil, the deep-sea music of Homer, and the imperial dignity of the Greek and Roman historians.

Our best modern writers have been familiar with the vivid imagery of Dante, the poetic melody of Tasso, the

idyllic beauty of Goethe, and the grave majesty of Schiller. They have been at home with the sustained elegance of Addison, the terrible vehemence of Swift, the verbal antithesis of Johnson, the symmetrical periods of Macaulay, the sublime energy of Milton, the matchless imagery of Shakespeare, the classic melody of Ruskin, the sustained flights of Landor, the copious clearness of Bunyan, and the strong English of the Bible. To live with such authors; to catch their spirit; to wrest from them the secret of their strength; to use them not as models to imitate, but as sources from which to draw the elements that form your ideal of the power, beauty, and use of language; to do this is to lay the foundations for a style possessing both strength and beauty.

After having known these authors, one can never descend to the easy, flippant, serio-comic, bombastic style, so prevalent in newspapers, magazines, and the cheaper grade of novels. He will have gained a knowledge of the possibilities of language, and will no longer regard words as cold and arbitrary signs, but as warm and plastic material which can be molded into forms of beauty.

The second influence in the formation of a literary style is a sense of rhythm or melody. Without this sense no style can be beautiful or harmonious. It is as essential an element in writing good prose as in writing poetry. This may be seen from the fact that the masters of prose have usually been poets as well. Some writers, as Johnson, have only an ear for one tune, this they play

over and over again till it falls upon the taste. It is like the constant repetition of do, mi, sol, sol, mi, do.

Others, as Ruskin, have an ear of wide range, and can take you from the simplest melody to the grandest symphony. This sense enables the writer to choose the best word, to avoid all harsh combinations of words, syllables, or letters. It teaches the writer to vary the length and structure of his sentences, and thus give a variety and harmony to the whole composition. All this is not consciously present to the writer; he chooses these methods instinctively, because all else jars upon his nerves as something harsh and discordant. This sense of rhythm and proportion enables one to add grace to force, and while loyal to truth, makes exactness subservient to beauty.

The third, and most important qualification for good writing is clear thinking. There is no art of style distinct from mental culture. To think well is to write well. If a writer has nothing to say he had better say it. Before you can clothe your thought in words, you must have a thought to clothe. Lacking this, your style will be as loose and flabby as the garments that dangle before the clothier's window. When a writer becomes so lost in a labyrinth of relatives that he is forced to use a long line of punctuation marks to disentangle himself, you may be sure he was lost before he put pen to paper. He began the sentence, trusting Providence to bring it to a prosperous issue, and found out too late that Providence does not work that way. Not infrequently a small thought

is encased in a sonorous phrase, but that deceives no one, as even a novice can hear the rattle.

O. W. Holmes' advice is to the point, "It is a safe rule never to write except when you have something worth saying, and then say it simply."

Literary style might be called the photographic representation of thought processes. The thought that is clear and well defined in the mind will be clear and well defined upon the paper. To my mind, one of the best introductions to the study of an author's style, is the study of his physical and mental characteristics. When this is done, it will be seen what a powerful influence these have over the individual's style.

The man of nervous temperament who walks quick, and thinks quick, will be likely to express himself in short, terse sentences. On the other hand, the man of phlegmatic temperament, who was never known to hurry, and who wakes up to-morrow night to laugh at the joke he heard this morning, will probably write long and involved sentences. The style of the sentence, therefore, depends largely upon the mental mold in which it was cast, and for that reason too much stress cannot be laid upon the cultivation of proper modes of thought as a prerequisite to proper modes of expression.

Prof. J. Bryce says, "The whole progress of the argument ought to be clear and consecutive in the mind before the pen sets to work." To the same purport are the words of Joseph Hatton, a well-known writer of versatile power: "Before you sit down

make up your mind what you are going to write, and then set forth your views your experiences, or your opinions in the simplest and most direct language you can command."

These writers put the emphasis primarily upon the thought; the mode of expressing the thought is of secondary importance. Clear thought gives a clear style, comprehensive thought finds a logical expression. It is often said that the only way to acquire a style is by writing and re-writing, and polishing until the production reaches the required state of brilliancy. To be sure, the only way to learn to write is by writing, but that does not necessarily mean that you are to waste your energies upon one production. There are obvious reasons against this. In the first place what is gained in polish, provided there is substance enough to receive a polish, is often lost in naturalness, or life, and life is of prime importance.

Again, if one writes with the intention of copying, he is apt to think that when he re-writes he will correct all errors, and thus falls into a slipshod way of thinking and a slovenly way of writing. On the other hand, writing with no intention of copying leads to precision of thought. In this way, the thought must be clearly and firmly grasped before it is expressed, thus giving a freshness and vigor to the style due to the direct impress of the mind which it bears. By this method, one learns to think habitually with force and clearness, and is enabled to retain, even when his thoughts become impassioned, a vigilant self-control.

George William Curtis, one of the brightest and most readable of our American writers, tells us that he never made a special study of rhetoric or composition, and that whatever skill he has as a writer is to be attributed to the fact that for many years he has been chief editorial writer for *Harper's Weekly*, a paper that takes an active part in political discussions. In this capacity, he was compelled to make himself intelligible to the rapid reader in short space. To this fact, coupled with the fact that it was necessary to write at once what must go before the public as his mature thought, he attributes whatever merit his style possesses.

Edward Everett Hale, speaking from his experience upon a daily paper, says, "I think the training a man gets when the compositors wait in a file at the door to take his copy, page by page, as he writes it, is an excellent drill in accuracy." All this does not mean that a word is never to be changed or a sentence corrected after it has once been written. But it does mean that one is to cultivate the habit of thinking clearly and definitely so that he can express his thought at once.

Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard, who writes in a simple and direct style that is always pleasing, says of his method: "I keep a subject in my mind till the last moment; brood upon it; if need be, read upon it; shape it, determine in what order I shall treat it, what I can say upon it; in fine, construct the sermon, essay, or chapter, in my thought, so that when I come to write, I am simply my own amanuensis."

Style, then, is the measure of the man, or, as Buffon expressed it, "the style is the man." Unless a style is borrowed, it is shaped and colored by the physical, mental, and moral characteristics of the individual. To have a style, then, it is necessary to be a man, in the broadest and highest sense of the term; to live in the atmosphere of the best literature of the world; to have an ear attuned to the divine laws of harmony; to have a mind disciplined by vigorous thinking; to have a heart that pulsates with the noblest sentiments; to have something to say, and to say it in the simplest and most direct manner, and this will be your style. Not the best in the world, perhaps, but the best in the world for you, because it is yours.

S. H. WOODROW, '88.

LOCALS.

VIVISECTION.

SCENE I.—(*Back Street in City*).

Dignus Senior; on his back
Malus felis in a sack.

SCENE II.—(*Attic in P. H.*).

Anæsthetics in the air,
Felis prostrate on a chair.

SCENE III.—(*Same room*).

Seniores grimly chat
O'er a much dissected cat.

SCENE IV.—(*5 min. prior bell*).

Knives and tweezers 'round the floor,
Ghostly sack behind the door,
Epidermis on a hoop,
Vertebræ strung in a loop.

MORAL.

Malus felis, do not sing
When returns the gentle spring,

For if the Senior hears you 'bout
He'll yank your epiglottis out.

Lamb-like March!

Cook, '94, is teaching at New Portland.

Richardson, ex-'91, has entered Dartmouth.

Graves, '94, is teaching in the grammar school at Turner.

Gilmore, '92, has been re-elected as supervisor of schools in Turner.

Emerson, '89, addressed the students one morning recently on athletics.

The Freshmen have written descriptions of the campus for Prof. Chase.

Wanted! Fifteen copies of the January STUDENT. Cash paid. Apply to Blanchard, '92.

The band holds its two-hour rehearsals now regularly every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Advisory Council has elected Pugsley, '91, Howard, '92, and Adams, '93, as committee on By-Laws.

Professor Kidder, of the Emerson College of Oratory, is giving the Sophomores drill in their declamations.

We have received a very interesting letter from India, by Rev. T. H. Stacy, '76. It will appear in the April STUDENT.

Must we wait until we feel the influence of Spring before we have any chapel singing? *Now* is the time when we need it most.

During the blow, March 5th, a vagrant robin was seen near President Cheney's house. A cold day for robins—and humanity.

Howard, '91, has become time-keeper

for the base-ball men in the gymnasium in the place of Babb, '91, resigned.

Professor Hayes is giving the Seniors lectures on comparative religions instead of using the "Manual of Christian Evidences" as usual.

Spartacus and his gladiators have been cowed into submission once more by the Freshmen in their rhetoricals to Professor Angell this term.

Wheeler, '92, has gone home for a week or so in order to get over an attack of the grip which he contracted on the "stern and rock-bound coast."

The Cooking Club of Auburn was entertained, February 21st, by Miss Kate Prescott, '91. Many of the students also enjoyed her hospitality.

At the lecture on Julius Caesar: Professor (reading with much feeling)—"If you have tears prepare to shed them now. Mr. L., please take your feet down."

W. B. Skelton, of the STUDENT board, has been appointed as the associate editor, from Bates, of *College-Man*, the new intercollegiate magazine, published monthly at New Haven.

The Seniors in Biology have chloroformed at least four cats into the happy mousing grounds, and propose in the near future to send a large dog to hunt up the cats.

Sawyer, ex-'92, now in the University of the Northwest, has been elected editor-in-chief of the *University Cynic*, published in that institution. Success to your editorial labors, Victor!

Janitor Merrill, who has battled so nobly against the elements this winter,

says that his favorite hymn begins with the words, "There's a land where they don't shovel snow."

Many of the students had the pleasure of hearing Professor Dale, the Shakespearean reader, in Julius Cæsar, at the Main Street Church, March 6th.

Jack (explaining the classics to the Professor)—"Now my idea is—" Professor (interrupting)—"Glad to hear you've got an idea!" Every one seems pleased also.

Professor (in Shakespeare)—"What does Touchstone mean by saying that he is *ipse*, Mr. B.?" Mr. B. (with a sudden inspiration)—"He means to say that he has *got there* already?"

Professor in mathematics (to the Freshmen who were becoming alarmed at the terrible tones of a Sophomore declaimer elocuting below)—"Never mind that, he will be better in a few weeks!"

Professor Jordan lectured on "Some Incidents of Foreign Travel" to a large and appreciative audience at New Gloucester, February 26th, in the interests of the Free Baptist Church there.

Just before the sleighing carnival. The Professor (at the breakfast table)—"Now, Mr. J., are you going to take out your horse to-morrow?" Mr. J. (taken by surprise)—"I never use it Saturdays, sir!"

Cyrus, who has attended the Theological School, groping for light in the Political Economy class: "Question, please—who wrote the Mosaic

Law?" The class votes to send a missionary to him.

The members of the ball team spent a very pleasant evening, February 24th, with Mr. O. J. Hackett, of Auburn. Inspiring letters were read from Cox and Daggett, '89, and Day and Garcelon, '90.

In Shakespeare:

"The Sixth Age shifts

Into the lean and slippered pantaloon."

Lauren (in a confidential whisper, as painful recollections are revived)—"That 'slippered pantaloon' business come in the *first* age with me!"

The following will participate in the Senior Exhibition, March 27th: Cutts, Miss Williams, Miss K. Merrill, Howard, Miss Ingalls, Larrabee, H. J. Chase, Miss Beal, Miss Bray, Small, Miss Prescott, and Pinkham.

The new sanctum of the STUDENT editors is now equipped for work, and the editors can occasionally be seen disappearing, one by one, into its roomy dimensions with a stag-at-bay expression in their limpid eyes, and whole reams of blank paper under their arms.

Touchstone condemned. An extract from a recent criticism on "As You Like It": "There is no pardon whatever for Touchstone's conduct. A man that will steal another man's sweetheart and then insult him, is mean enough to pasture a goat on his grandmother's grave."

As soon as the Julius Cæsar reading by Professor Dale was announced, a Junior came around to the member of that class who had the tickets for sale

and said: "Say, I shall probably want two reserved seats, but will see you later." The next day. "Give me a fifteen-center!"

Ten of the Sophomores competed for the prizes offered by Professor Stanton for "Winter Sketches." The essays were read before H. J. Chase, F. J. Chase, and W. L. Nickerson of the Senior class, who awarded the first prize for Miss Conant's "A Winter Ride to Concord," and the second for Miss Hodgdon's "Winter."

Prince Clinton, of the Bassa Tribe, Africa, addressed the Christian Associations not long ago at their missionary meeting. He drew a vivid picture of many of the customs and manners of his people, and in telling bits of his own remarkable experience became truly eloquent, notwithstanding the difficulties which our language, of course, presents to him.

Professor Jordan recently gave each member of the class in Political Economy \$100,000.00 to invest in some business on a co-operative plan for one year. The next week an hour was devoted to a report of how the several schemes had succeeded during the year. Every one had amassed a small fortune to the universal satisfaction of all concerned except Mr. Skeggs, the Limburger cheese man, whose disasters elicited the sympathies of all.

A deputation in the interests of the Y. M. C. A., consisting of Cilley of Bowdoin, Donovan of Colby, and Walter of Bates, visited Hebron Academy, Saturday and Sunday, February 28th

and March 1st. This is the first of a series of deputations to be sent from these three colleges to the several fitting-schools of the State. If everywhere they are as sympathetically received as was the deputation sent to Hebron, much can be accomplished towards quickening the Christian life among the students in the fitting-schools of Maine as well as in the colleges themselves.

As You Find It. A tragedy in five acts. Time 10.01 P.M. Place, third floor of Parker Hall. Act I. Freshman with hod of coal heard ascending from the lower regions whistling "Annie Rooney." Act II. Philanthropic Sophomore appears above with water pitcher. A passing shower. [*Alarum.*] Act III. Demon from the Polar Regions gets in some work congealing the water on the stairs. [*Horns within.*] Act IV. Senior, regardless of dignity, attempts to descend three stairs at a time. Instead he descends one icy stair three times at once. [*Flourish.*] Act V. Choice quotations, stars and red lights, and in the *finale* all the characters become either married or murdered. [*Exeunt omnes.*] Curtain falls with a dull thud.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated in the chapel, Monday evening, February 23d, by a joint meeting of the two literary societies. Presidents Plummer and Cutts presided, and the following parts were presented: Oration—"Character of Washington," Adams, '93; Poem—"On Washington's Birthday," Pugsley,

'91; Oration—"Washington Among the World's Great Men," Miss G. P. Conant, '93; Discussion—"Was the Co-operation of George Washington Indispensable to the Independence and Union of the Colonies?" Aff.—Osgood, '92; Neg.—Skelton, '92; Oration—"The Grandfather of Our Country," Walter, '92. Poem—"Birthday Bells," Miss M. S. Merrill, '91. Oration—"American Patriotism," Nickerson, '91. Prayer was offered by Professor Angell, and the music was furnished by Given's Orchestra.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'69.—Rev. W. H. Bolster's address before the Boston Congregational Ministers' meeting on February 2d, was published in full in the *Boston Traveller* of February 14th.

'70.—February 26th Professor L. G. Jordan, of Bates College, delivered a lecture on "Incidents of Foreign Travel," in the Free Baptist Church at New Gloucester.

'70.—W. C. Durgin has been elected principal of the high school at Tilton, N. H.

'71.—J. M. Libby, Esq., of Mechanic Falls, made a two hours' speech on the question of adopting the new Poland charter, at a public meeting recently held in Poland.

'72.—John A. Jones, city engineer of Lewiston, has been appointed one of a commission of three to fix the boundary line between the towns of Wales and Greene.

'72.—Hon. A. M. Garcelon, of

Lewiston, has been elected a member of the board of aldermen.

'72.—George H. Stockbridge, Esq., of New York, contributes an article on Electricity to the March number of the *New England Magazine*.

'75.—Hon. A. M. Spear was nominated by acclamation for a third term as mayor of Gardiner, and was unanimously elected.

'75.—J. H. Hutchins, for twelve years principal of Northwood Seminary, at Northwood, N. H., has accepted a position as principal of Glastonbury Free Academy, at Glastonbury, Conn.

'75.—C. G. Warner is now located at Naumburg, N. Y.

'76.—An organization of the Sons and Daughters of Maine was formed in South Framingham, Mass., February 9th, with a membership of fifty. Among the officers elected were the following Bates graduates: President, Rev. F. E. Emrich, '76; Vice-Presidents, Dr. L. M. Palmer, '75, Dr. O. W. Collins, '76.

'76.—D. J. Callahan, Esq., has been re-elected a member of the Lewiston School Board.

'77.—O. B. Clason, Esq., author of the "Clason Bill," made a clear and convincing argument in its favor in the Maine Legislature on March 5th. On the 6th F. L. Noble, Esq., '74, of Lewiston, spoke in favor of the bill.

'77.—H. W. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn, has been elected alderman.

'78.—Rev. F. D. George, pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Worcester, Mass., was married, January 1st, to Miss Ada M. Locke, of Bristol, N. H.

'80.—H. L. Merrill, of Hutchinson,

Minn., reported ill in the last number of the 'STUDENT, is much improved in health and about his work as usual.

'80.—Professor I. F. Frisbee has been re-elected a member of the Lewiston School Board. From a biographical sketch published by the *Lewiston Journal* we clip the following item: "Professor Frisbee has, in addition to his work with the Latin School, spent much time at the summer schools for teachers, such as the Boston School of Oratory and Amherst's School of Languages. He was among the first to enroll himself in the School of Pedagogy of the University of the City of New York, the first university of this country establishing an extended course in pedagogy and granting degrees, consequently he will be among the first men of this country holding a degree of D. Peg."

'81.—J. H. Parsons, principal of Augusta High School, made an able and exhaustive argument before the education committee of the Maine Legislature, on February 20th, in favor of abolishing the school district system.

'81.—Hon. Ruel Robinson, of Camden, recently spoke before the judiciary committee of the Maine Legislature, on the "Clason Bill."

'82.—F. L. Blanchard has been, during the past year, business manager of *Electric Power*, one of the leading electrical papers of New York.

'82.—L. M. Tarr, formerly assistant secretary of the Auburn Y. M. C. A., is now an observer in the Signal Service at Concordia, Kansas.

'83.—Rev. W. H. Barber, pastor of

the Methodist Episcopal Church at North Augusta, frequently officiates as chaplain of the Maine House of Representatives.

'83.—F. E. Foss, formerly of St. Paul, Minn., is now resident engineer of the Chicago Union Transfer Railway. He is personally superintending the construction of the new yard of this company, which is intended to facilitate the transfer of freight among the twenty most prominent railroads entering Chicago. The yard is three miles square, with a smaller yard for each road, and contains the largest brick yard in the world, operated by the Chicago-Anderson Common Brick Company. Mr. Foss has recently been visiting in Lewiston.

'84.—Lieut. M. L. Hersey, of the 9th United States Infantry, has been stationed for the past year at Whipper Barracks, Arizona, in charge of seven hundred Indians.

'85.—J. M. Nichols, vice-principal of the Central High School in Middletown, Conn., and assistant Superintendent of Schools, was made an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union at their last meeting in Washington.

'85.—Rev. E. B. Stiles, of Midnapore, India, has a letter in the *Independent* of January 29th, giving some account of the Free Baptist Missions in southern Bengal.

'87.—A. B. McWilliams has been elected a member of the Lewiston School Board.

'87.—Friday, February 27th, S. S. Wright, principal of the Gardiner High School, brought the graduating class

and teachers of the school to Lewiston to visit the mills and schools. The day was spent in visiting the public schools, the Bates Mills, and the college. A banquet was held in the evening at the DeWitt, and about seventy sat at the tables.

'88.—The *Morning Star* of February 12th publishes papers on the subject "The Dedication of Children," by E. F. Blanchard, '88, F. B. Nelson, '90, and G. H. Hamlen, '90, all students in Cobb Divinity School.

'88.—F. W. Oakes, of Yale Divinity School, has accepted a call to the Second Congregational Church at Cambridge, Vermont.

'88.—R. A. Parker has accepted the position of principal of the Academy at East Corinth, Me.

'89.—J. H. Blanchard is principal of the High School at Oakland, Me.

'89.—A. E. Hatch is principal of the new Merrimac County Academy at Concord, N. H. At the dedicatory exercises, held February 23d, the oration was delivered by F. J. Daggett, '89. The *People and Patriot* (Concord) devotes a column to its report of this oration and says of it: "It was a masterly production, one of the best of the kind ever delivered in the city." G. H. Libbey and F. W. Newell, '89, were present at these exercises.

Probably no other college is better represented to-day in the press of the country than Williams. Over thirty of the best dailies, weeklies, and monthlies of the land are edited by sons of Old Williams.—*Ex.*

EXCHANGES.

The January issue of the BATES STUDENT comes to us in a new dress, which appears greatly superior to the old one, although the young man on it, in the Oxford cap, looks more as if clad in his *robe de merit* than in the classic gown which it doubtless intends to represent. The same issue, besides presenting to us the usual literary features, introduces a new board of editors. The *Orient* wishes them all possible success.

—*Bowdoin Orient*, Feb. 4.

Editor thinks: Much obliged to the *Orient* for its compliment. I hope it will always find the STUDENT, like the aforesaid young man in the Oxford cap, clad in a robe of *merit*, at least from a literary point of view.

Sic transit gloria mundi, we were fain to exclaim when we picked up the last *Orient*, and saw the damage done to our excruciatingly witty comment on the BATES STUDENT by a typographical error: the word *merit* being substituted for *nuit*.

—*Bowdoin Orient*, Feb. 18.

Editor comments with Butler:

"Great wits and valours, like great states,
Do sometimes sink with their own weights."

At the beginning of a rather rambling article on "Tennyson's Lyrics," in a recent number of the *Central Collegian*, there occurs this analysis of true poetry, which seems to us well worth reading a second time:

Feeling, thought, and language are the essential elements of real poetry. Feeling, the stimulus to expression; thought, the expression; and language, its embodiment. The intellect gives the imagination; the feeling the tone; and language the music. Thoughts, bright, expressive, rising in all beauty; emotions, deep and sympathetic, with all nature; words so interwoven into the texture of the piece as to express by sound the real sentiment—these make real immortal poetry.

The following *resumé* of a lecture,

delivered before the students, is clipped from the *Chronicle-Argonaut*:

Dickens and Thackeray have few points of resemblance. Dickens became famous suddenly; Thackeray slowly. Dickens exaggerates characters; Thackeray never rises above the ordinary level. Dickens interprets human action; Thackeray, motives. In Thackeray, people are real, but they are fashionable people appearing in evening costume. The only ordinary people ever introduced are storekeepers. The inability to describe the common people is Thackeray's great defect. His works are not read as much as Dickens' because he is cynical and has limited sympathy with humanity. Although Dickens' books are full of people who would be avoided, yet he makes us think human nature is lovable. Badness and meanness are made contemptible, but bad and mean people, never entirely so. Dickens, most of all writers, shows us that the finer capacities of humanity are possessed by no class. Man's happiness depends not on the abundance of his possessions. The great excellence of Dickens is that he sees something of the Divine in all.

The *Brunonian* has greatly lowered its dignity by the publication of a burlesque story of "The Discovery of Bhrouhn University in 2951." The effort possesses no merit that we can discover, not even that of originality. It is merely a collection of ancient jokes and sheer nonsense, mutilated by the fantastical spelling of all the proper nouns. The following is a fair sample:

This morning Nofuhl found some metal plates describing the location of Bhrouhn University. He says that it was the great college of the Mehrikans. The histories say that it was founded by Roj-Uhr Wilyums about the time of the great revolution of the Mehrikans against the Indyahns in 1776. It rose to special prominence during the Hahry-Sonn dictatorship, placed by some historians at 1842 and by others at 1890. From that time until the destruction of the Mehrikans it was their leading college. Nofuhl wishes to visit it. He says it is but three days' sail from Nhu-Yok. Level-Hedyd and Ad-el-pate wish to

start immediately for Wash-yn-tun, the Yahnki-capital. We shall decide to-morrow which way to go.

One of the best exchanges that comes to our table, and one that always contains a generous portion of literary matter, is the *Vanderbilt Observer*. The last number of this magazine was a study in Shakespeare, and contained thoughtful delineations of five Shakespearean characters, two articles on particular plays, and two on the drama of Shakespeare's time, besides a collection of quotations showing Shakespeare's love of flowers. Truly a rare treat for the admirers of the great dramatist! All the articles showed a careful and extensive reading of Shakespeare as well as a thorough knowledge of the best criticisms on his works. Among the first of these productions we might place the characterization of Sir John Falstaff. In this article there is a freedom from the conventional ideas concerning the character, which gives it originality and makes it the more interesting. The prominence given to King Lear's fool is somewhat unusual, and, perhaps, gives rise to the question whether the jester could have so nobly shared his king's sorrow, yet the pathos of the picture is most pleasing and beautiful.

We are very glad to welcome our new contemporary, the *College-Man*. But we confess that we are rather disappointed in the first few numbers. Since it claims to be the representative magazine of all the most prominent colleges in the country, it should use its space for more serious articles than are some of those that have thus

far been published. It should be in truth the bond to link together the colleges it represents, and to that end should be more largely occupied with descriptions of life and customs at those various institutions, and with the discussion of questions interesting to college men in general. It is this field in which we need a universal American college journal. In any of the *Lits.* we can find a multitude of short stories and bright sketches; but it remains for the *College-Man* to bring together the several colleges and show them to each other, that the student may come to feel acquainted with his fellows in other institutions. The new paper has undertaken a great task; we have a right to expect much from it.

A January issue of the *Colby Echo* contains "A Word About Mr. Ingersoll" that merits thoughtful reading. The writer does not make great pretense of trying to refute Mr. Ingersoll, but points out fallacies and limitations in his arguments, compares him with Matthew Arnold and other deep thinkers, and shows that he is not a worthy leader for educated and thinking men. At the very outset the keys to the magnetism and success of the agnostic's speeches and writings are given. They are his somewhat florid rhetoric and the ingenuity with which all questions of the first importance are avoided. It is then shown that Mr. Ingersoll, by taking extreme forms of certain beliefs that are or have been known as Christian and condemning them, supposes that he is overthrowing Christianity itself. He further founds his unbelief on the fact that

evil exists in any form in the world and forgets that this evil is harder to be borne and less liable to be subdued when the greatest inspiration to do good and be good is taken away from men. He gives his followers nothing to take the place of what he tears down. If they already find any comfort for the "perplexities, contradictions, and incompleteness of life" it is little he can do for them after he has taken that away.

♦♦♦

COLLEGE NOTES.

Williams College men are preparing for the production of an original comic opera, the libretto and music of which are entirely written by two Seniors. It is to be a burlesque on *Romeo and Juliet*, and the college orchestra is to furnish the music.

The Faculty of Boston University has voted to permit the work of the editor-in-chief of the *Beacon* to count for four hours' work each week of regular college work, and that of the associate editors to count for two hours. The editor-in-chief will determine at present what shall go into the paper, but the English professor will examine the contributions of the associate editors, marking them the same as for any other college work. Any editor whose work is not up to the standard will be marked deficient, and be obliged to make up the work of two hours a week the following term, as if it were regular study.

Harvard has taken a liberal stand with reference to Japanese students, in allowing S. Ikeda to substitute Chinese

and Japanese for the Latin and Greek of the required entrance course, and to register as a regular candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The body of Prof. Timothy W. Bancroft, of Brown University, who had been missing since last December, was found in Dyer's Pond, Cranston, R.I., in February. Professor Bancroft was fifty-three years of age, and was called to Brown as Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in 1868. It was generally believed that the professor had yielded in a moment of suicidal mania.

The first award of the ten-dollar prize offered monthly by the *College-Man* has been made to W. C. Whipp, of Columbia. The subject of Mr. Whipp's article was "Our Camp on the Raquette."

Competition for the *Yale Lit.* prize is being revived. This prize is a gold medal valued at twenty-five dollars, and has been offered each year since 1850 by the *Yale Literary Magazine* for the best essay composed by a member of the academic or scientific department. With the exception of 1888, however, it has not been awarded since 1884, until this year, Edward Boltwood, of Pittsfield, Mass., being the successful competitor.

Harvard spent in all \$32,378.07 on athletics last year. The eleven expended, on games, \$2,700, outfits \$900, training table \$650, traveling expenses \$570, medical attendance \$723, besides \$2,500 in old debts. The expenses of the nine were: old debt, \$675; outfits, \$640; practice pitchers, \$400; training table, \$762; care of grounds, \$575;

and games, \$4,200. The expenses of the rowing crew were \$7,000.

American colleges are not idly depending on European research. Since 1876, Princeton has sent out seven exploring expeditions to the western part of the United States in the interest of the natural sciences.

If Bowdoin is successful in her plans for the coming summer, Professor Lee, accompanied by his assistant, John C. Parker, A.M., and about nineteen students, will set out on an expedition to Labrador and Iceland, for scientific research and exploration, and to increase the collections of the college in various scientific branches.

Harvard has recently sent out a second astronomical expedition to Peru under the charge of Assistant Prof. W. H. Pickering, of the observatory. The object of this expedition is to make a more extensive study of the southern stars than has been done here, and for this purpose two new instruments will be carried down, one to photograph a map of the spectrum of the stars, the other to measure their brightness. Arrangements will also be made to observe an eclipse of the sun which takes place in 1893.

The standard of conduct at Harvard is not only higher now than formerly, but it compares favorably with contemporary colleges. When a recent class took their Commencement dinner together at the Hotel Brunswick, barely a man was intoxicated in a class of over 200. Yet a Senior in a class of less than 75, graduated this year at one of New England's most orthodox institutions, is authority for the state-

ment that 25 of his classmates were drunk at the Commencement dinner. If the morality of colleges is to be estimated by a comparison of flagrant offenses, proportioned to the number of students, Harvard will stand guiltless before many a sister school.—*From "Harvard's Better Self" in New England Magazine.*

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

To the athletic world a more timely and interesting article could hardly be conceived than that in the *March Outing*, in which the writer makes the following suggestion:

In the plentitude of laws in connection with athletics, it is somewhat of a surprise that no provision should have been made for the punishment of any one resorting to anything dishonorable, or attempting, by trick or deceit, to obtain an undue advantage. As it is, an amateur, so long as he does not forfeit his standing in that respect, can do about as he pleases. The need of a discipline rule has occurred to me many times when I have seen a person resorting to some trick in some athletic sport and meet with no punishment. Occasionally it is the subject of disqualification in the case of a prize winner, but that is not sufficient; and it would be well for some of the Amateur Athletic Union officials to consider the advisability of passing some such law as is to be found in the American Kennel Club code, which provides for the suspension of any person guilty of dishonorable conduct.

This number concludes Fawcett's remarkable novelette, "The Pink Sun." Its stories have become quite a feature of this popular magazine, and there is very evidently a manifest desire on the part of the editors to make it to the family, as a whole, what it has long been to the sporting world—a source of true enjoyment and instruction.

Bryant's portrait forms the frontispiece to the *March Century*. The third installment from Talleyrand's *Memoirs*, deals with Napoleon, Josephine, and the Emperor Alexander. If the publication of these *Memoirs* does not cause some of France's children of destiny and instruments of hell to shine in a less satisfactory light, we have no right to judge from these extracts. The luxury of Bonaparte's Court and those of his creatures is thus bitterly denounced:

The luxury of the courts founded by Napoleon, it is opportune to observe here, was absurd. The luxury of the Bonapartes was neither German nor French; it was a medley, a kind of learned luxury. There was a touch of gravity in it, as in that of Austria; there was something half European, half Asiatic, borrowed from St. Petersburg; there were a few imperial mantles taken from the old Rome of the Cæsars; but, on the other hand, there was very little visible of that ancient court of France where the art of good taste veiled the gorgeousness of personal adornment. What this kind of luxury displayed was an utter lack of propriety; and in France, whenever *les convenances* are lacking, ridicule is not far off. This Bonaparte family, coming from a lonely isle which was barely French, and where it lived in mean circumstances, having for its chief a man of genius whose elevation was due to military laurels won at the head of republican armies, which armies were themselves the outcome of a democracy in a state of ferment—should not this family have discarded the old luxury and adopted a new method even in relation to the higher side of life? Would not a noble simplicity have made it more imposing and inspired confidence in its power and its durability? Instead of this, the Bonapartes so far deluded themselves as to believe that a childish imitation of the kings whose thrones they had taken was one way of succeeding them.

I am desirous to avoid anything that might appear libelous, and indeed I have no need to mention proper names to show that by their manners also these new dynasties were harmful to the moral power of the Emperor Napo-

leon. The morals of the people in troublous times are often bad, but at the very time when every vice is to be found in the multitude its code of morality is a strict one. "Men," said Montesquieu, "individually corrupt are very honest people collectively." And it is those honest people that pass judgment on kings and queens. When this judgment is adverse it is very difficult for a power, especially a new-born one, not to be shaken by it.

In "The People and Finance" the fallacy of the argument for "cheaper money" is clearly pointed out. Its temporary advantages in some cases are candidly admitted, but they are shown to be of very short duration. For instance:

The people who would benefit at first by a change to cheap money are farmers and others who have property which is heavily mortgaged, and who would be thus relieved of a portion of their debt. The case of the farmer who has been forced to mortgage his farm is a peculiarly hard one. His condition has been growing worse and worse yearly, for many reasons, but chiefly because most of the things he has had to buy have been taxed, while the chief products of his farm have not. He has been forced to buy at the higher prices of a restricted home market, and to sell at the prices set in the unrestricted market of the world. A change to a cheaper form of money would give him relief, provided he were able to pay off his debt at once, but otherwise his gain would be only in his ability to pay his interest money in a cheaper currency. He would suffer, in common with all others of the hard-working class from the inevitable evils attendant upon cheap money, with the dear goods, which such money always brings in its train. Then, too, he would discover, in case he wished to procure further loans, that he must obtain them on a gold basis, for the mere hint of the coming of a cheaper currency is sufficient always to force capitalists into the defensive position of loaning large amounts on that basis alone. In the end the farmer would find that his last condition was worse than his first, and that his every effort to gain relief through legislation which promised to make "money plenty" had the same result, namely, to put him more helplessly in the power of men whose chief business is to speculate in money.

The March *Atlantic Monthly* opens with the concluding chapters of Miss Murfree's "Felicia." Francis P. Church contributes an interesting paper about Richard Grant White, in which he says of him as a writer:

Richard Grant White was a man whose individuality stood out prominently among American writers,—a man of force and distinction. His literary style represents and expresses his true character in its virile strength and its simplicity and perspicuity. There is no affectation about it. It is the style of a writer who has no other aim than to make clear his thought and to elucidate his subject; to inform and influence his reader rather than to display himself. If he put his personality forward, as he did sometimes under the provocation of criticism, it was done boldly and frankly, and not through literary trick and artifice.

He was also a thoroughly independent thinker; and he wrote invariably with a serious purpose, never for the mere exhibition of literary dexterity. His work has no trace of imitation in it; his style is wholly his own, formed by his individuality and shaped and colored by the peculiarities of his own mind, not modeled after any other.

Professor G. E. Howard, in "The State University in America," advocates the establishment of universities in each state, which shall be universities in fact as well as in name, and the relegation of the many colleges of insufficient means to a grade intermediate between the school and the university. "Pleasure: A Heresy" is the subject of an article in which Miss Agnes Repplier makes merry with the self-conscious, cultivated libels on humanity that are satisfied with no work of art or literature unless it concludes with a moral in bold type. She aptly says:

While art may instruct as well as please, it can nevertheless be true art without instructing, but not without pleasing. The forming quality is accidental, the latter essential, to its being.

A. B. Hart, in "The Speaker as Premier," draws an interesting and instructive comparison between the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the English Prime Minister. In view of the recent prominence this officer has obtained in the minds of the people, the article becomes doubly timely and valuable in its minute account of the phenomenal rise of the Speaker's power.

"How I was Educated," by General Howard, is the introductory article in the February *Education*. The author dwells particularly upon the importance of training the faculties of observation and attention,—faculties that he truly says are most sadly neglected. Following the article is a brief biographical sketch of the General. Ex-President Magoun, of Iowa College, contributes a paper, "The Making of a Christian College." In an article "On the Study of French and German" Cora Stickney sets forth the disadvantages one must suffer who acquires a knowledge of these languages by the "natural method" alone. Unacquainted with their grammar and literature, she says, "the words may flow readily enough but one doesn't know what to say."

POETS' CORNER.

THE WINDS.

Blow, wind from the icy North!
Rush madly to and fro;
Pile high the ghostly snow.
Blow, wind from the icy North.

Blow, wind from the distant East!
Demons at thy command,
Dance o'er the prostrate land.
Blow, wind from the distant East.

Blow, wind from the golden West!
Let not the storm-king sleep,
While stars their vigil keep.
Blow, wind from the golden West.

Blow, wind from the sunny South!
Bid the wild tumult cease;
Breathe on the tired earth peace.
Blow, wind from the sunny South.
—N. G. B., '91.

AN EVENING THOUGHT.

It was glorious midwinter,
On an eve not long ago,
That I stood at my study window
And gazed out o'er the snow.

The fields were wrapt in splendor,
For the snow had an icy glare,
And countless little crystals
Were sparkling everywhere.

Far away rose a distant hill-top
With a crest of evergreen trees,
And I knew the fir and hemlock,
Cast their fragrance on the breeze.

Here and there, around its border,
Glimmered a faint, pale light
That marked some habitation
Though the dwelling was out of sight.

In the gray-blue sky above me
Twinkled a million stars,
And bright, in his warlike splendor
Shone clear the planet, Mars.

But brighter than all other brightness
Of that midwinter night,
Pursuing her course through the heavens
Shone the moon with her silvery light.

And there came o'er field and hill-top,
Shining clear across the lea,
A stream of beautiful moonlight,
Direct from her to me.

And Nature thus taught me a lesson—
I, who wish to be her child—
And she soothed the raging tempest
Of my heart so fierce and wild.

And this is the lesson she taught me—
As I stood at my casement there,—
That in this great world about us
There are bright lights everywhere.

There are men whose noble lives
Shine as stars amid the blue,

To brighten the pathway of others
Who are striving to be true.

They, in this wide world of ours
Shine steady, like planets old—
And their words are treasured among us
As precious grains of gold.

But there shines out over the ages,
So kindly, serene, and calm,
The life of our own dear Saviour,
Healing heart-wounds with its balm.

Like the silver track of the moonlight,
Is the path that leads to Him,
Safe, inviting, and far brighter
Than the road by sin made dim.

And this is the lesson from Nature
That she taught that winter night,
Encouraging us to go forward
Strong to battle for the right.

—J., '93.

POT-POURRI.

Sign Painter—"Now, Missus Johnsing, what does you want put on dis sign." Missus Johnsing (after a moment of deep thought)—"I guess 'Goin' out scrubbin' done in here' will do."—*Life*.

Curran was ready, as the Irish always are, but sometimes met his match. "I wish, Rev. Father," said Curran to Father O'Leary, "that you were St. Peter, and had the keys of heaven, because then you would let me in." "Upon my honor and conscience," replied O'Leary, "it were better I had the keys of the other place; then I would let you out."—*Ex*.

Mr. Isaacs—"I sells you dot coat at a gread sacrifice." Customer—"But you say that of all your goods. How do you make a living?" Mr. Isaacs—"Mine frent, I makes a schmall profit on der paper und string."

—*Texas Siftings*.

No Time for Discipline. Tommy Bingo—"Sister had a beau last night, and I was peeking through the keyhole, looking at them, when ma came along and stopped me." Willie Slimpson—"What did she do?" Tommy Bingo—"She took a look too."—*N. Y. Sun*.

In the Gallery. Ferguson, '92 (looking at one of Bougereau's)—"What is the name of this figure study?" Art Dealer—"That is called 'After the Ball.'" Ferguson—"Well, it seems to me she must have had to go through the whole rush line to lose so many clothes."—*Ex*.

Agitator—"Don't you know, sir, that in this country the rich are growing richer and the poor, poorer?" Patrick—"Then its rich Oi must be, fur Oi'm a moighty soight better off than Oi waz when Oi landed."—*Judge*.

By Messenger. Husband—"Where is my wife, Anna?" Maid—"She's just gone upstairs, sir." Husband—"Well, just give her this kiss, dear; I have to catch a train in five minutes and can't wait."—*Pick Me Up*.

"If you found \$5.00 would you try to find the owner?" Pat—"Faix, no, I'm no hog. I'd be satisfied finding the five."—*Ex*.

Rich banker (to future son-in-law)—"I hope you appreciate, sir, that in marrying my daughter you are marrying a young girl full of heart and generosity." Poor Young Man—"Yes, indeed, sir; and I hope she gets these qualities from her father."

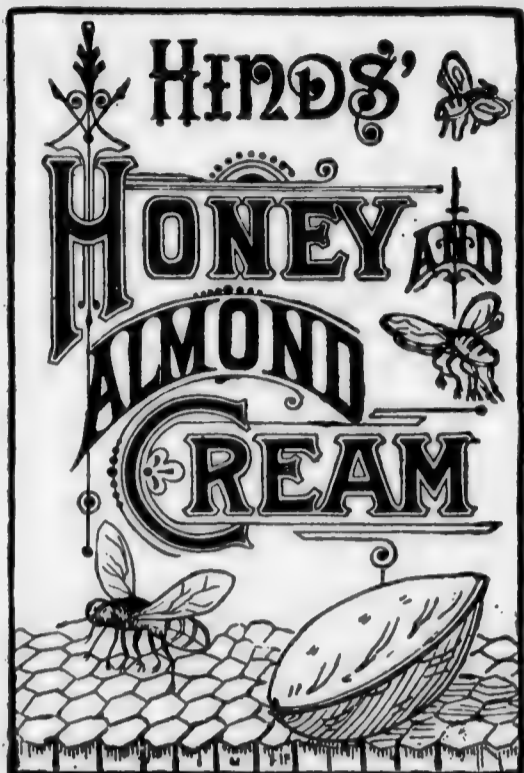
—*Harper's Bazar*.

I can find plenty of people who can improve every line I have ever written, who cannot write one good one of their own.—*Century*.

Miss Beacon Street (of Boston)—"I understand that you found a grand piano in your stocking on Christmas morning." Miss Livewayte (of Chicago)—"Yes, and I understand that some one put a lead pencil in your stocking and filled it up."—*Ex*.

Mr. Bingo—"Tommy, when you get to be the head of a family, what will you say to your sons?" Tommy (thoughtfully)—"I will tell them how good I was when I was a boy."—*Ex*.

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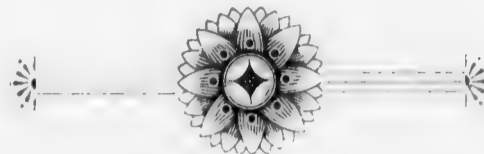
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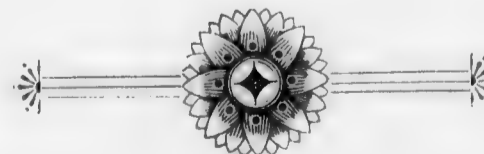
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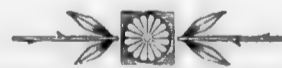
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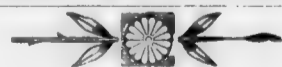
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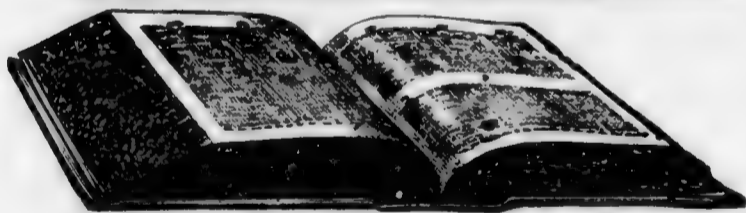
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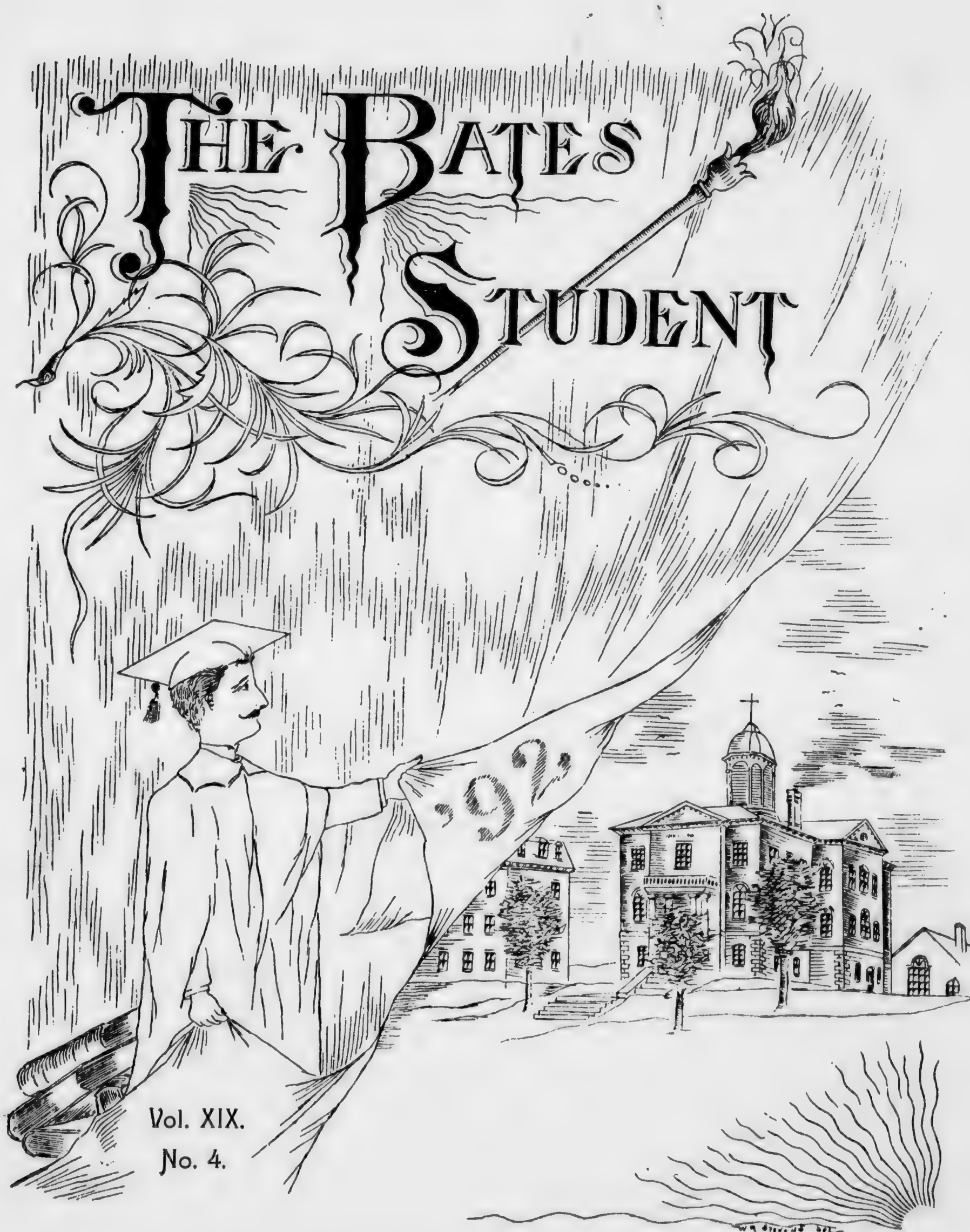
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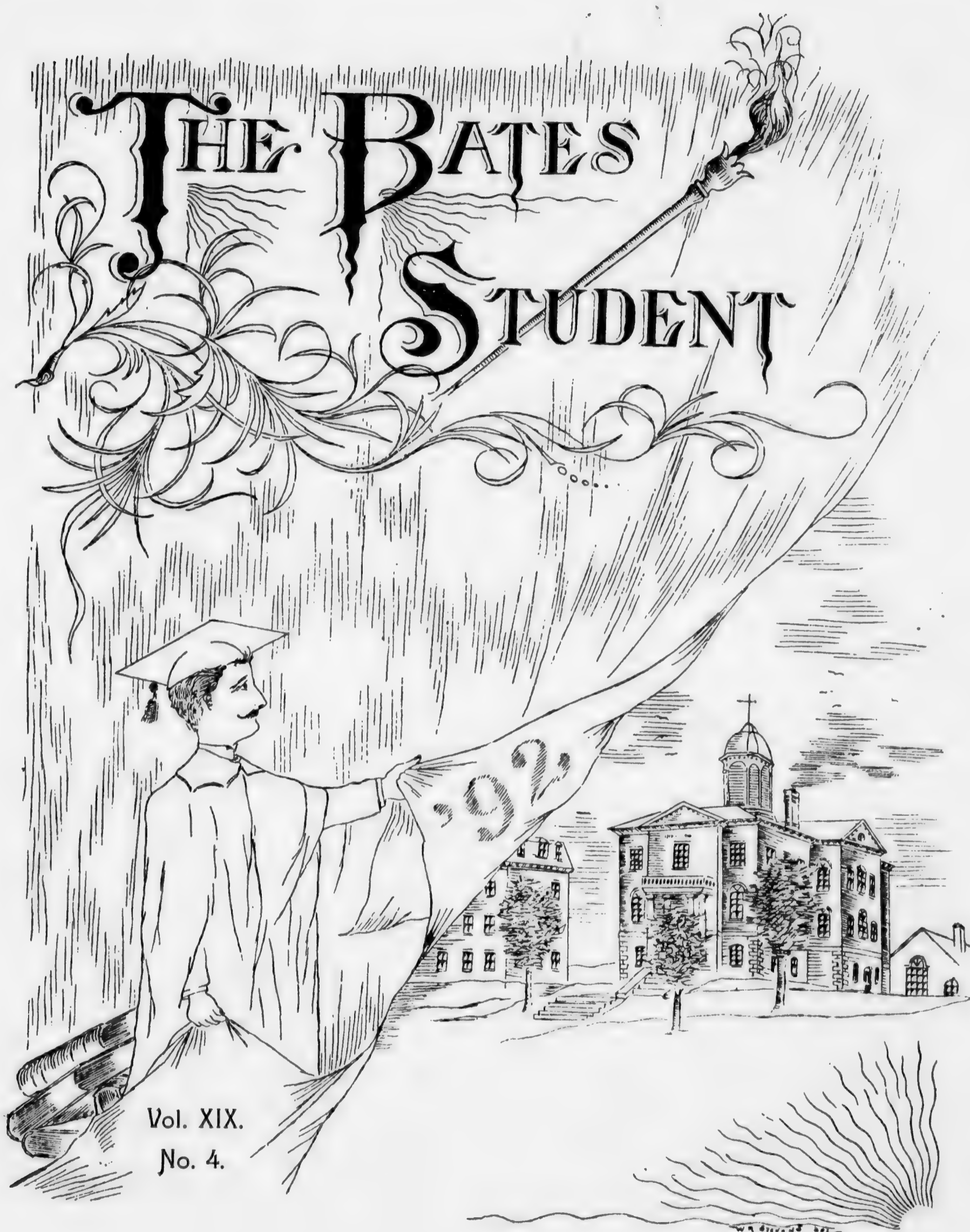
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COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '92, BATES COLLEGE,
LEWISTON, ME.

EDITORS.

SCOTT WILSON, N. W. HOWARD,
W. B. SKELTON, H. E. WALTER,
R. A. SMALL, V. E. MESERVE.

Business Manager, C. N. BLANCHARD.
Assistant Manager, A. F. GILMORE.

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reasons for its existence here are, first, that it receives the practical sympathy of students and faculty alike, and, second, that its members buckle down to four solid hours of rehearsal together every week.

It might take much longer to name over the special points of our deficiency, but, in these two particulars, we certainly have it very much our own way among our college neighbors in New England.

AMBITIOUS for literary excellence, the student devotes hours to the study of abstract rules for composition. But how does he apply these principles in practice? Not to that inexhaustible subject, essay writing, do I ask your attention, but to a more glaring source of harm,—what might be a more decided source of benefit—letter writing. Here, he breaks every law of good composition and generally produces simply a miscellaneous aggregation of facts and ideas, put together like the patches on a beggar's pants. Rules for clearness and precision are carefully conned during study hours and so thoroughly forgotten in this place of daily practice that it often becomes doubtful whether the writer is referring to himself, a heathen Chinese, or the British lion, while individual words are so used that they might with equal propriety be assigned to any one of the nine parts of speech. He can bore you with the whole list of Bain's injunctions relative to writing, and yet his letter would read like a comic almanac, whose only variation from a mere jumble is its constant reference to Ayer's pills or some-

thing of the sort. He will expatiate on purity of language and allow himself to coin words of everything from Japanese to Volapük, while expressions and phrases will be used that would stagger the mutilated remains of an Egyptian mummy. But worse than all the other faults incident to letter writing is the constant violation of brevity, the tendency to keep on writing after one has got all done saying anything, under the deplorable delusion that success as a letter writer is measured by the number of sheets used. This is no more true here than in any other form of composition, and should be strenuously avoided. Neither tongue nor pen was ever created to kill time, and he who spins out to an indefinite length what might have been said in a few words, be he talking to friend or stranger, is as culpable as the contemptible old maid who employs her time and hideousness in discanting on the vices of her neighbors' husbands.

While none of the faults pointed out can fail to be recognized, there is danger of underrating their costliness. A failure to do one's best is a failure to make the improvement possible, but that is not all. In some way every man makes his own style, and these mistakes, constantly allowed, are going to be incorporated in that style. Thus, one's best becomes absolutely less. Then students should avoid this slipshod, bombastic method of doing that which forms the greater part of their literary work, not because it is a failure to advance, but because it is a direct retrogression.

OUR feathered songsters will soon be here in great numbers, and another season's opportunities for bird hunting will begin. What those opportunities are at Bates will be cherished in the memory of every upper-classman or alumnus, who has made the most of the bird lectures and bird expeditions of the Sophomore year. To him, the warmth and sunshine of the spring-time is made doubly pleasant by the sweet and familiar notes of favorite birds. Each returning season brings him more interesting friends and teaches him more thoroughly to read their language and study their habits.

But Ornithology admits of more practical uses. It is of no small advantage to many students to become interested in something that takes them out of doors, especially for an early morning walk. This exercise has advantages over the gymnasium for those to whom it affords more enjoyment. The teacher finds a more extensive, if not more practical use for this science. He, who can inspire his pupils with a love of Nature and a delight in studying any of her laws, does a good work. Many scholars, who dislike the commonplace routine of school life, will enjoy studying birds, and through this agency they can be made to take greater interest in school and school work.

In order to really enjoy the birds and make them enjoyable to others, the student must have or cultivate a genuine interest in them. It is not so necessary to carefully preserve every lecture and zealously accompany every "birding" party, though these are of inestimable value, as to know the con-

tents of the lectures when out among the birds, and to learn to depend on one's own eyes and ears, rather than those of the professor, in identifying the birds. Only too soon the time given to this study will pass, and then, as in the case of most studies, the majority of students, if they pursue it at all, must do so without special instruction, and in this, certainly, it is wise to lay a good foundation while in college. Then, if you are a Sophomore, study the birds faithfully. Go out to look for them every time there is a chance. Do not take your gun, but go out without it, and try to become able to distinguish every variety that comes to our region. If an upper-classman, recall and improve upon past attainments. Even those who have this part of the course still to anticipate, may well begin this season to notice these visitors and to learn their songs.

NO ONE denies that every man has a right to his own opinion on any subject; some might even go so far as to claim that every man ought to have an opinion on every subject. But there is a marked difference between having an opinion of your own and trying to make others have the same opinion. A man has a right to his opinion,—granted. He has a right to make that opinion known,—also granted. But "there is reason in all things," and while there are many occasions when it is entirely proper for him to express that opinion, there are other occasions, and many more of them, when it is unqualified rudeness, an insult to all within hearing.

We believe in the prohibition of the liquor traffic. We let that opinion influence our votes, or shall, in due time, and, when we are called on for an opinion on that subject, we express it, decidedly. But what if we should stand up in Music Hall in the middle of a lecture or concert and howl out our sentiments on the subject. We should at once be ejected from the hall, and probably locked up, and deservedly. But such, unfortunately, is not the fate of the college student of this character. Too often he gathers around himself a crowd of enthusiastic followers, who look at him with wonder and admiration expressed in their open-mouthed astonishment. He howls his opinion in the halls, in the class-room, on the ball field, in the gymnasium, in the society rooms, and his admirers devotedly yell, "All hail to our mighty leader!"

If the man is only an ordinary student, the cure is only a matter of time. We have seen many such calmed down, in the course of four years, to a degree of respectability. It requires simply a severe course of squelching. But if he be a man of influence, a man whose undoubted ability wins him many admirers, whose position gives him every opportunity for making known his ideas, what is to be done? It is one of the unsolved problems of college life. Deliver us from the Man with an Opinion!

THE lovers of base-ball in this city were somewhat disappointed on learning the action of Bowdoin and Colby in seceding from the old Maine College League at the recent meeting

of the managers at Waterville. The formation of two leagues cannot furnish the interest that has always centered about the struggles of the four colleges for the championship of the Maine College League. Their reason for such a step was, as we understand it, because Bates refused to expel Maine State College—who wished to remain—from the league, or enter a new league with Bowdoin and Colby. What adequate reasons they had for expelling Maine State from the league is beyond our power to ascertain. The only ones we have heard offered are, That the expense is too great, and that such long trips, as from Brunswick and Waterville to Bangor and Orono, disagree with their players and "break up" their teams. As to the first reason, it cannot, it seems to us, be a very valid reason on the part of Colby, who is fifty-four miles from Bangor, fifty-two miles from Brunswick, and forty-eight miles from Lewiston, so that the expense of a trip to Bangor or Orono, which is but a few minutes' ride beyond, cannot greatly exceed the expense incurred on one to Brunswick or Lewiston. Bates and Bowdoin, who are respectively one hundred and ten, and one hundred and fifteen miles from Orono, are evidently, if we except Maine State, the ones on whom the expense would fall the most heavily. But surely it would seem reasonable that, if it would bankrupt Bowdoin to take such an *extended tour*, it could not be otherwise than a severe burden to Bates, and she would be as eager to remove it as her wealthy neighbor. But the facts of the case are that Bates

is the only one outside of Maine State herself, that wishes the Orono boys to remain in the league, while Bowdoin, who spends large sums in order to win "valuable experience" in foot-ball in Massachusetts, and subjects her boat crew to inhospitable treatment in New York, holds up her hands in holy horror at the prospect of her financial condition, if obliged to journey almost half way across the State of Maine; and protests against Maine State remaining in the league, claiming that she spends so much of her interest and superfluous cash in foot-ball, boating, and other athletic sports, that she cannot support a ball team, if obliged to take such long trips. Then, we suppose, that Maine State, who makes base-ball her leading outdoor sport, must be deprived of it in order that Bowdoin may keep up her reputation of being *into* all the athletic sports. What selfishness!

As to the only other reason we have heard, that the *long* trips to Bangor and Orono "break up" their teams. Here, again, it seems to us Colby has no hold; or is it reasonable that she can play Bowdoin and Bates without "breaking up" her team, but that the addition of a few miles of travel is sufficient to "break up" her team to such an extent as to warrant her withdrawal from the league, unless Maine State is expelled? While Bates has always found the trip a very pleasant one, and have never felt any ill-effects resulting therefrom, either to our players or our finances, Bowdoin, who is five miles further away——!!!! At that point a copy of the last *Bowdoin*

Orient arrived at our sanctum and we were obliged to cease writing and indulge in an outburst of merriment when we read the ludicrous attempt she made in an editorial to defend the position she has taken. And we feel there is no need of more being said, for no one would attempt to defend his position, if he stood on reasonable ground, by such a tirade of scathing irony, brilliant witticisms, contradiction, and arrogant assertions. Our self-approving contemporary says: "The statement, by Bates, that Bowdoin and Colby have seceded from the league, and, therefore, cannot be known as the Maine College League is abject nonsense;" yet the second sentence of that admirably prepared article is: "The new Dual League is something new in Maine college base-ball." Now, we believe it is quite generally conceded that the Maine College League is an old organization, and how our cavilous brother-editor can make the new Dual League and the old Maine State League one and the same organization is a problem for future thought. However here are these facts, that Bates and Maine State have never refused to play under the old conditions, while it was the manager of Bowdoin or Colby, who, on receiving [Bates' refusal to expel Maine State from the league, or join Bowdoin and Colby in a three-team league, said, "Then we will form a Dual League," and yet our self-asserting brother closes his article with these words, "Bowdoin and Colby are the Maine College League, see?" reminding us of the conceited assertion of *Le Grand Monarque*: "*L'état c'est moi!*" And

this was not secession? Oh, no! it was "only raising the requirements of the league to a standard beyond the means of Bates and Maine State." The gods preserve us from such arrogance! Yet, for some reason, Bowdoin and Colby, after forming their schedule, gave "Bates, that school which is always more or less 'in it,' in baseball," ten days during which she may accept the inestimable privilege of uniting in a three-team league with our two would-be Maine universities who have raised the requirements of the league beyond her means. Some of Bowdoin sarcasm, we are inclined to think, or is it possible that they are anxious to have Bates enter that new Dual League? To say that the treatment, from which our censorious contemporary judges the gentlemanly quality of Bates students, was at the hands of the "yaggers" of the city, is needless to any one who has played on our diamond and conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner. Another interesting fact in that more than ridiculous attempt at defending her position, was that one hundred miles from Brunswick brought one very near the home of the antipodes; yet, if the assertions of our witty friend go to prove anything, then such is the case. But it seems to us that Bowdoin's head must have become enlarged to such an extent that the world seems small, or else the writer of that entertaining article did not expect his readers to believe what he wrote. As to the appropriateness of the appellation which the fertile brain of our esteemed contemporary has applied to the present

Maine College League, we would only remark that, *if* it were appropriate, we would not attempt to hide it by dress suits and tall hats, or by aping Yale and Harvard in forming Dual Leagues. But notwithstanding the production of the abusive pen of our Bowdoin friend, "Bates and Maine State are in the *old Maine College League*, SEE?"

LITERARY.

IN THE VALLEY.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

Beyond the frowning mountains
That shut our valley in,
Like sentinels unsleeping,
Like guardians gaunt and grim,—
Beyond these heights we fancy
The land of promise lies,
An unknown fairy country,
O'er arched by cloudless skies.

The sun is always shining
In the land beyond the hills,
The birds are always singing,
And the heart with rapture thrills;
For never a shade of sorrow,
And never a thought of care,
Can touch the soul that dwelleth
In the land of promise fair.

We spend our days in sighing
For the sunny land of flowers,
And in dreams of an unknown country
We sleep thro' the midnight hours.
The wild-flowers that grow in the valley
We crush with heedless feet,
And the light of the stars at night-fall,
With careless eyes we greet.

Yet the land that our fancy pictures,
Holds nothing half so sweet
As the fragrant meadow blossoms,
That cluster round our feet;
And the glare of the summer sunshine
Unsoftened by mountain shade,
Has not the charm of the twilight
By the mountain forests made.

In the land beyond the mountains
 There is many a stormy day,
 And after the brightest sunshine
 Comes the darkness of night alway.
 And many a soul that struggles
 With the cares that never cease,
 Looks away to the distant mountains,
 And longs for the vale of peace.

O dweller in the valley,
 Sigh not for an unknown land;
 Turn not from the countless blessings
 That close beside thee stand.
 Thank God for the smiling mountains
 That shut out the noise and strife,
 And look for the face of beauty
 In the lowly things of life.

WEST PITCH FROM MAIN STREET BRIDGE.

BY M. S. MERRILL, '91.

A TRAVELER, coming into Lewiston, on the late afternoon train, is passing to its sister city on the other side of the river. It is "the sweet dusk edge";—the shadows are beginning to fall, but they are bright shadows, that seem to illumine rather than to dim. In spite of the noise of the city there is silence at this hour, a silence that is like a soundless music flowing under and through the clash and din, as those still undercurrents of ocean flow beneath the unresting waves.

As the traveler steps upon the bridge, he hears another music blending with the silence. It is the faint sound of falling waters. He turns to the right, whence the sound comes, and sees the waterfall, a mass of gleaming silver with a background of trees and rocks and the bright sunset sky bending over all. This is West Pitch, the pride of the two cities.

An irregular wooded hill rises to the northward on the west side of the river, its dark pines, relieved here and there by the autumnal glory of the other trees, standing weirdly beautiful in the luminous shadows. At the foot of this hill, a torrent of water shoots over a high rock and loses itself in a cloud of foam. Between this and the lesser fall near it rises Profile Rock, a rude but striking likeness of the human face turned with an immovable gaze westward, as if trying to see beyond the gates of the sunset. From this point to the east side of the river stretches a mass of broken jagged rocks and falling waters, foaming and flashing in sweet unrest. On the east side of the river rise Lincoln Mill and various buildings where the lights are beginning to twinkle. In front of these buildings, between the bank and the rocks in the stream, there has been constructed for some purpose, a straight high embankment over which the water drops inertly in a thin sheet breaking into foam at the base.

Below the falls, the waters unite in one stream and glide under the bridge, foam-flecked but dark and still, as if tired of their wild gayety and glad to rest.

Another sound mingles with the music of the waters—the rumble of a railway train. The eye involuntarily glances up the river beyond the falls to the railroad bridge. At this distance and in the changing light, it has an eery look, like something built by other than human hands. But for the moving train upon it, one might almost fancy it, with its slender network of

timbers, a gossamer bridge thrown across the torrent by the elves for the passing of their weird processions. And the bright opening beyond, between the somber pines on the one side and the dark buildings on the other, might be the very entrance to Fairyland.

The shadows of light are changing to shadows of darkness, and in the clear sky one bright star is sparkling, as the traveler turns away. From that time West Pitch is to him a friend claiming his affectionate attention every time he passes by.

It is always beautiful. By night it is a bright spirit at play in an enchanted region of lights and shadows; by day, a lovely marvel set in the midst of common things, a silver link between the Seen and the Unseen.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

BY H. B. ADAMS, '93.

BUT a short time has elapsed since that great organization, known as the Grand Army of the Republic, was marching in grand parade through the streets of the great city of Boston. It was natural that a reunion of such vast proportions should absorb the entire public attention. Yet during this week, when all was gayety, and streamers of bunting hung in festoons from every public building, when booming of cannon announced the arrival of the Chief Executive of the Nation, and all were busy in entertaining the assembled veterans, a man passed away whose death has caused profound sorrow throughout this continent, and

has wrung from Ireland, the land that gave him birth, a knell of grief.

Need I tell you that this man is none other than the distinguished poet, the noted orator, the able journalist, the loving friend of humanity, and the outspoken foe of oppression and wrong in whatever part of the world it is found? Need I tell you that on this memorable week, John Boyle O'Reilly passed to another world, where, if men are rewarded for love to their fellow-men, John Boyle O'Reilly's crown will indeed be a bright one.

What a romantic career was his! At first we find him a painter, but with a burning desire in his heart to free downtrodden Ireland from the oppressive rule of England. Next we see him arrested, tried, and sentenced to be shot for the crime of treason, when in reality he had done nothing worse than to attempt to alleviate the sufferings of his race. We next see him transported by the iron hand of England to the wilds of Australia, there to associate with convicts and the very dregs of humanity. But a better day is dawning, and when next we behold him, he is stepping from the Gazelle to the shores of free America. A poor Irishman, a convict with the death penalty hanging over him, he enters Boston at the age of twenty-five, and is soon engaged in literary competition with those reared amidst the culture and refinement of New England. But how unequal was the contest; for a mind like O'Reilly's would win distinction for its owner in any branch of work. Few men have been so endowed as was O'Reilly with a peculiar gift of

friendship. No one could approach him but to love and admire him. Open and unreserved, handsome, athletic, and a good soldier, he was worshiped by the Fourth Hussars with whom he enlisted, and in whose ranks he endeavored to spread his principles of reform. Among his own people he occupied so high a position that his judgment was sought on every public question.

Of his intense patriotism there can be no doubt. Ireland to-day mourns him as a loving son; America as an upholder and defender of the principles of liberty for which our fathers fought and bled. His great heart quickly responded to every effort for freedom, whether made by black or white, Puritan or Irish. He did more in America for the cause of Ireland than any other man. We can almost see him to-day, pleading that England may listen to the cause of Ireland, and that she may grant the demands of Parnell and Gladstone.

The poetry of O'Reilly is singularly pure and beautiful. Many of his poems treat of flowers and of Nature. Flowers had for him peculiar charms. He regarded them almost as living beings, and talked to them as such. Possessing such a love for the beautiful, the remark of a friend, that O'Reilly had a white soul which never knew a base thought, seems particularly true.

In an expression of condolence, Oliver Wendell Holmes truly says: "His higher claim is that he was a true and courageous lover of his country and of his fellow-men." One who has suffered much at the hands of others

naturally becomes suspicious of all mankind; but O'Reilly seemed to forget the injuries he had suffered, and to teach to all men the lesson of Christian charity. Senator Hoar indeed speaks rightly when he declares that O'Reilly "combined, as no other man, some of the noblest qualities of the Irishman and the American."

One of the greatest boons of mankind is the privilege of returning to one's own land, to his own city, or to his own humble town it may be, there to die among the friends and companions of his childhood. Of this privilege, poets of all ages have sung in strains of most exquisite music. But branded as an outlaw and a traitor by England's stern decree, in a land far from his own, on that quiet Sabbath morning, the soul of O'Reilly took its flight to the stars. Who can tell but that to-day it is hovering over the green vales and bright waters of sunny Ireland? Denied while in life the privilege of kneeling upon the grave of his mother, O'Reilly now in the spirit, visits that hallowed spot, to offer a tribute of love to her, whose patriotic teachings found deep root in the young heart of the obedient boy.

To-day, far from the land of his birth, O'Reilly fills an exile's grave, mourned by people of two hemispheres; by the negro whose cause he always espoused; by those who were nearest and dearest to him, the poor, down-trodden peasant of Ireland; by the oppressed of Russia, working in the frozen mines of cruel Siberia, or languishing in horrid Siberian dungeons;

in short, by the oppressed of every land and clime.

Let us in fancy plant o'er his grave to-day the flowers he loved so well, whose fragrance at each returning spring will tell the message that O'Reilly was a true lover of his fellow-men.

WEARINESS.

BY M. S. MERRILL, '91.

The shadows gather thickly dim and dread,
For night is near;
Where is the sweetness of the twilight fled?
I cannot hear.
The sweet, mysterious music that all day
Thro' strife and pain,
Sounds brokenly and faint, but groweth clear
At eve again.

I can endure to feel my work is vain;
That each day's sun
Sees sweet hopes die, and broken strength to fail—
The work half done;
For at the eventime comes peace and rest.
But ah! to-night
The charm is fled; life's harmonies are still
And all the light

Is gone from out my soul; but yet I know
'Twill come again,
And even as I mourn sweet music's flow
Will soothe my pain.
For till all strife and discord cease to vex
Our troubled life,
Will Heaven's low music flow serenely on
Through storm and strife.

MYSTERY.

BY H. J. CHASE, '91.

A POOR but famous American artist is crossing from Havre to New York in a packet-ship. Informed by a fellow-passenger that experiments just made in Paris prove that electric-

ity passes instantly over any length of wire, he immediately exclaims: "If the presence of electricity can be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence can not be instantaneously transmitted by electricity." This thought unlocked the mystery that had ever hidden the essentials for the perfection of the recording telegraph, and to-day the name of Morse is identified with the most wonderful invention of the nineteenth century.

What is true of this discovery has at some time been true of all human knowledge; it lay enshrouded in mystery. For, specifically, mystery includes that which is beyond human comprehension until explained. All knowledge, then, comes from the explanation of unknown facts, the evolution of mysteries.

The first obstacle that confronts man is mystery, and as he pushes out farther and farther on the confines of the known, broader and more mysterious appears the domain of the unknown. Stanley, contemplating Africa as he approaches its shores, is filled with a sense of mystery. Has it lost or deepened its mystery for him when he has penetrated to the heart of the dark continent?

In satisfied ignorance is that mind to which nothing seems strange or wonderful. For, so long as human comprehension is finite, so long will there be mysteries to the educated, to the inquiring mind. They will rise in endless succession, as the power of the mind to grasp the unknown and to convert it to the known increases.

What acquisitions of knowledge are

suggested by the names of Copernicus and Kepler; of Plato, Aristotle, Bacon, and Descartes; Linneæus and Gray; Agassiz and Huxley; Morse and Edison! Yet much of the vast wilderness which they penetrated is still unsurveyed, and a no less important work remains in removing obstacles which they evaded, and in bridging chasms which they leaped. And whoever would reach the eminence gained by them must climb up the same way. No matter to what height man ascends, still the hand of mystery beckons to him out of the darkness and invites him to seek yet more of her hidden wealth. Truly the entire universe is filled with wealth for all, but only "he who seeks, finds," only "to him who knocks, shall it be opened."

To say that mysteries exist, and ever will exist, is to say that the progress of knowledge will never end; that human curiosity, though having boundless means for its gratification, will never be satisfied. This thought is especially emphasized by one great insoluble mystery that has always confronted men. All evidence concerning the purpose of creation points unmistakably to the good of man, but all efforts to understand the motive of man's creation and his ultimate end fail; because, such an understanding involves a comprehension of the Infinite, an impossibility to the finite mind. So God is ever mysterious. And thus it is that our deepest and most trustful love is given to those objects that inspire us with awe and mystery; such is the love of a little child for its father, of the philanthro-

pist to the race, of the poet to nature. And love, as Carlyle says, is ever the beginning of knowledge, as fire is of the light.

However, the benefit to be derived from coping with mystery is not merely a knowledge of certain facts. The whole process is educative, and especially adapted to cultivate and perfect mental faculties, and such strong traits of character as concentrated consecutive thought, patience, persistence, self-denial, and that appreciation for those who have outstripped us in the race for knowledge, which prompted Shakespeare to say, "those that I reverence, those that I fear, are the wise." The persistent exhaustive effort required to invade successfully the realm of mystery finds ample compensation in the strength and satisfaction which exercise and victory give. What weariness would not give way to the glow of exultation that found expression in the Eureka! Eureka! of Archimedes?

With a hope of such attainment, let us seize mysteries as they come, wrestle with them, exhaust them, and let them not go until their treasures be yielded up; and what was once blinding darkness becomes a ray of light to guide us to more hidden, but more fertile fields.

Thus, if the mind be faithful to its powers, if the soul live up to its privileges, we shall in this life be constantly changing mystery into knowledge; and when this life shall end we shall rejoice in the progressive revelation of those mysteries which from the beginning have been hid with Him who created all things.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION.

MIDNAPORE, INDIA, Jan. 22, 1891.

To the Editors of the Student:

I AM happy to comply with your invitation to write you, and will tell you something about my New-Year's dinner, and my journey from Chandbali to Bhudruck. Chandbali is the most southern station, which we now occupy, in Orissa. It is two hundred miles from Calcutta, reached by steamer going down the Hooghby, across a portion of the Bay of Bengal, up the Dhamra and Brameni Rivers.

We reached Chandbali on New-Year's morning, and were met at the steamer by Rev. F. W. Brown who has recently had charge of our station at that place. At the Mission House we met several of the native Christians who gave us a hearty welcome. We spent the day looking over the work, at the bazar and market, preaching services, and in witnessing the annual public exercises of the schools in and about Chandbali, gathered at the Mission Station.

All of these things were of deep interest to us, but we were invited to dine with Ram Chandra Jena, a native Christian preacher and graduate of the Midnapore Bible School; dinner was to be served in the native manner, and what could be more novel? Novel indeed! Just think of it! We sat on our legs an hour, and ate our food from our fingers. By the way, do you like curry? Well, dinner ready, we crossed our legs and settled down on

them upon a thin straw matting under the stoop of the mud-walled, thatch-roofed hut. No women enlivened our company; according to the customs of the country they served inside, while our host with two assistants brought our food. Our plates were five or six leaves fastened together with sticks. Upon one side of these leaves was placed a pinch of rather coarse salt, then hot boiled rice was heaped in the middle of them with the hands of our host; into the middle of this was poured warm dall (dall is split peas stewed), then curried mutton was placed near this, and then the egg plant. All this was mixed up with the fingers. Then came the process of getting it into the mouth without spoons or knives and forks; we managed it somehow, for our rice *et cetera* disappeared, and we presume that we ate what we did not find lodged on the straw matting and in our pant legs.

A glass of milk was given to each of us, and then came the meeti. Meeti is the confectionery of India, and it seems to be relished by the natives as well as an Auburnite would relish Goss's choicest *bon bons*. It is made of rice, flour, sugar, and ghee. Ghee is clarified butter—perhaps I should like it if I remained in India long enough, but since that New-Year's dinner I have begged to be excused from *meeti*.

Dinner over, our host brought a lotar of water, which he poured over another dish upon our hands which we dried upon a few yards of cotton cloth passed around.

We then passed an hour devotionally. We sang gospel songs in English and Oryia, and an earnest prayer went up to God from nearly all present. It was a great privilege to eat and worship with these people saved from the superstitions and idolatry of heathenism, and we thanked God for it, although our legs were very stiff when we tried to stand, and the shrieks of the jackals in the jungle drowned some of our songs.

Next morning we started for Bhudruck, Mr. Brown, Mr. Sandford, and myself. The road between Bhudruck and Chandbali is a very hard one, in many places almost impassable with wagons. It was started years ago in time of famine, never completed, and not kept up by the government. Some bridges are washed away, those remaining are rickety, and the road-bed is full of deep holes, while its general appearance is like that of a New England road in November which has frozen up two days after a heavy rain, having been well traveled in the two days, only this road is baked and not frozen. The distance is thirty-three miles broken into eleven mile stages by two dock bungalows. We concluded to make the first two stages on horseback, and telegraphed Mr. Ager at Bhudruck to send three bullock gavies to meet us at the bungalow, eleven miles from him, to take us in that night. Brown would ride his own horse, and two English gentlemen offered us ponies which we gladly accepted. We were compelled to start early so as to reach the first bungalow before it grew hot, consequently we were up at 5.30 A.M. We

hurriedly partook of our "choto-hazari"—a little breakfast—knelt together in the dim twilight to express thanks and crave blessings, and then mounted to "speed away"; but imagine two "Padries" "speeding away" on ponies when they had not attempted such a thing for fifteen years, especially when the ponies do not care to adjust themselves to bad riding or to leave home at all. My steed was irritable at first, but soon settled down and at length we became the best of friends, although he did refuse to ford one river with me on his back, and took great delight in kicking at me at the first bungalow. Sandford's steed was vicious all day; at one rickety bridge he would do nothing but back, and was got across only by being backed across.

You do not know what a retinue one must have to travel in India. We were compelled to have a Parnie Waller—one who carries water,—a Coolie—who carries the bedding,—everybody carries his bed in India,—three Sayce—men who take care of the horses, a Bhangie Waller, with food, a Khansamah—one who gets up the meals, a Garie Waller, who drove the bullocks with the baggage. Some must go on ahead to prepare for us, and others follow behind, while the Sayce keeps as near as his legs will permit. On our way we forded streams, and went round broken bridges, through rice fields, passed through native villages, and skirted the jungle. We saw pheasant, mud hen, buffalo, jackal, kite, crane, and many birds like some in America.

We reached the first bungalow at 9.45 A.M., and were glad to rest, for one gets tired riding horseback over a rough road when he is not accustomed to it. We enjoyed our breakfast of bread biscuit and tea, after which Brown collected a company of natives and preached to them, and at 3.30 P.M. we started for the second bungalow, eleven miles away; the road was similar to that which we had just passed over, but we enjoyed it better from the fact that we felt more at home in the saddle. We made this eleven miles in two and one-half hours, reaching the bungalow just after sunset in the beautiful crimson afterglow which is peculiar to this country. We were lame enough, and hardly knew which would be easier, to remain in the saddle or dismount. The latter seemed to be inevitable, for the ponies were to return from this point, and our bullock Garies had come to take us to Bhudruck. I was sorry to part with mine for he had been a good friend on a difficult journey.

At 10 o'clock P.M. the Garies were ready, and all we had to do was to dispose ourselves in them as comfortably as possible and try to sleep going over very rough roads. These Garies are two-wheeled carts (without springs). Over the axle of the wheels runs the bottom of the cart which is two bamboo poles spread apart behind, the ends of which are used to guide the bullocks, and coming together in front between them, small bamboo pieces hold these poles together like a ladder. On the middle of this and over the wheels is placed a covering of dry

palms platted together exactly in the shape of a Shaker bonnet; this is six and one-half feet long and about three wide. In this was placed a bed of straw, then a mattress, then a pillow, and my blankets. I took off my boots and hat, stowed them away in a corner and crawled in. I slept some, but I remember of having very pleasant thoughts of lodgings at home, of awaking from a nap and seeing something ghastly before our halted team, which proved to be the opening through the trees under which we were halted, in the form of a person, of the suffocation of smoke when my Garie Waller persisted in smoking, of fording a river where he appeared to be compelled to push Garie, bullocks and all, of looking out to the Belt of Orion shining brightly in the cloudless sky, and at length of hearing Brown say, "Here we are, but it is only half-past three. I guess we had better sleep here until morning." So I settled back until day-break. When it came, there also came a very hearty welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Ager in charge of this station.

I think that this little description of travel, which was very novel, pleasant, and *difficult*, will show you how some of our missionaries get about, but I must say that this is the worst public road in our mission. The road from Bhudruck to Midnapore is a delight to the bicycle riders. I must tell you that we have a noble band of workers here, and God seems to give them special delights in their work. Such methods of travel do not frighten them in the least. I would rather take this

journey in the manner which I did than to go in an American parlor car, but I could hardly accept it for the common way of getting about *unless it were duty*. The Bengal and Orissa Yearly Meeting, now in session at Midnapore, is of special interest. Next Monday we start for Calcutta, to go from there to Bombay, across the country and sail for Egypt and Palestine.

With kind regards,

THOMAS H. STACY, '76.

ALUMNI ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

DESIRING to take a more active interest in the welfare of the college, and especially to give material encouragement to the general athletic work at Bates, and believing that this can be done best by association, a few of the graduates propose to organize next June during Commencement week. It is proposed to have an active association whose primary purpose shall be the encouragement of the students in athletic work, and the improvement of the facilities for such work, but which shall be free to enlist in any other plan for the improvement of the institution. It has been suggested that the dues be not less than two dollars per annum, and that appropriations for prizes, cups, or whatever purpose, be voted upon at the annual meetings. This will not conflict with the existing Alumni Association.

As no personal solicitations will be made, only alumni with a live interest will become members. Any desired

information in regard to the plan will be given upon application. Any alumnus desiring to ally himself with this association may ascertain the time and place of organization by communicating with William F. Garcelon, 2043 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCALS.

Play ball!

The tennis players are on earth once more.

Thirty-four zero mornings at the college during the past winter.

Eighteen of the Sophomores elected calculus this term.

The young ladies of the college are soon to give a gymnasium exhibition.

Miss Green and Mr. Hamilton, of the Freshman class, are out teaching.

The college band is contemplating a concert tour some time during this term.

The members of the college band have appeared this term in uniform caps.

Library statistics of the spring term will be given in the May number of the STUDENT.

Hoffman, '93, has been taken from the council by the Faculty, and his successor has not yet been elected.

Married, in Lewiston, March 31st, Mr. Eugene L. Hutchins and Miss Carrie E. Ireland, ex-'92.

Small, '93, and Small, '94, who have been absent a term, have rejoined their respective classes.

Graves, ex-'92, has returned to college and entered the class of '94. Twelve of the Juniors are taking a special elective in history with Professor Wood, instead of zoölogy.

The two literary societies are soon to give a mock trial for the benefit of the Athletic Association.

The band furnished music for all four divisions of the Sophomore declamations, including the prize division.

Pinkham's place in the gymnasium is taken by Cutts, '91, with the Seniors, and by French, '94, for the Freshmen.

A new rack for holding papers has been placed in the reading-room, adding noticeably to the equipment of the room.

During the last half of last term the political economy class had daily debates, taking up some new question each day.

Pinkham, '91, has left college to accept the position of gymnasium director of the State Normal School of Pennsylvania situated at Millersville.

Blanchard, '92, found seventeen dollars in bills in an ash heap in the basement of Parker Hall not long ago. We are not at all surprised. Cyrus can find money in anything.

Plummer, '91 has left college for the principalship of the High School at Winthrop, and Libbey, '91, has been elected manager of the ball team in his place.

The directors of the Athletic Association have appointed the following

men for the college team: From '92, Wilson, Emery, Putnam, and Gilmore; from '93, Hoffman and Pennell; from '94, Smith, Graves, and Osgood; tenth man, Brackett, '94. A second nine has also been selected.

The second College Y. M. C. A. Deputation to the fitting schools of Maine, went to North Bridgton Academy March 21st and 22d. McDonald and Lord represented Bowdoin, and Wilson was sent from Bates. Colby had no representative on this trip.

One of the Sophomores, who has heretofore done an extensive business with one of the banks down town, was recently compelled to get a Junior to identify him to the cashier, as his newly acquired maiden moustache proved too great a disguise. This is what we call a triumph of hirsutic art.

The following by-law concerning discipline has been adopted by the council: That no information, which shall come to any member of the council through council meetings, shall be reported outside of the council unless eight of the ten members of the council shall favor such action.

The dates for the lecture course on the three learned professions is as follows: L. M. Palmer, M.D., '75, May 7th; Rev. F. E. Emerich, '76, May 14th; A. M. Spear, Esq., '75, May 21st. In the course on Pedagogy, Prof. W. E. C. Rich, '70, is booked for April 24th.

Plummer and Howard, '91, Blanchard and Emery, '92, Hoffman and Pennell, '93, Osgood and Hamilton, '94, were appointed by the council to serve as

ushers at the Sophomore declamations last term. They were also empowered to be a law and order committee whose duty should be to disintegrate such refractory portions of the audience, by the hair of the head or otherwise, as should insist on making disturbances.

Mrs. Addison Small, 173 Wood Street, entertained her Main Street Sunday School class of young ladies and the Junior class of the college, Wednesday evening, March 11th. It was a very successful combination, as the Junior ward at Bates goes masculine by a large majority. The greatest difficulty, of course, was experienced at the close of the evening, when many of the Juniors were undecided whether to go home by the "Kan-kay-kee or the Kon-ko-mo." As usual, when Mrs. Small entertains, every one had a delightful evening.

A reception was given to the baseball team in the gymnasium. Music was furnished by the College Band, and the programme consisted of a brief exhibition by a few of the best athletes in college, and of speeches. Mr. O. J. Hackett, of Auburn, was the first speaker, followed by Day, '90, captain of the '89 pennant team; Cox, '89, manager of the same team; Pugsley, '91, representing the students; Wilson, '92, captain of the present team; Johonnot, '79, in behalf of the alumni; and Professor Chase in behalf of the Faculty. Refreshments were served.

When Bowdoin and Colby seceded from the Maine State League, at the

meeting of the managers in Waterville, April 2d, Plummer, of Bates, and Rich, of Maine State College, arranged the following schedule of games: May 9th, Lewiston; May 16th, Orono; May 23d, Lewiston; June 6th, Bangor; June 13th, Augusta. Umpire, Pushor; Spaulding ball; National League rules; postponed games upon June 21st. Meanwhile the Colby and Bowdoin managers, forming themselves into a Grand Aristocratic Mutual Admiration Consolation League, arranged the following dates for their teams: May 9th, Waterville; May 13th, Brunswick; May 16th, Waterville; May 20th, Brunswick; June 3d, Waterville; June 6th, Brunswick. In case of a tie a seventh game will be arranged.

Another of the pedagogical course of lectures was delivered by Prof. E. J. Goodwin, '72, of Newton, Mass., March 17th. The subject of this valuable lecture was "Religion in the Public Schools," and briefly summarized, the thought was as follows: 1. Moral culture is necessary for the development of character on which depends the efficiency of the true citizen. 2. There is a tendency in the United States at present to restrict moral teaching in the public schools by excluding it altogether. 3. The churches cannot reach all children, especially when home training is deficient, and therefore the public schools must do it. 4. No system of ethics, except it be drawn from Christianity, answers the purpose. 5. It is impossible to exclude religious thought from literature, history, etc., and have enough left to hold together.

The winter bird competition by the Sophomore class closed duly, and the prize for the largest list was divided between Fanning and Pennell, who each identified twenty-three land birds between Thanksgiving and March 16th. Mr. Fanning's list deserves especial mention, since it has more points of interest than any other list ever received by Professor Stanton in similar competitions. In the following table are compiled a few statistics, comparing this with the last competition, by '92:

	'92	'93
Number of lists handed in,	22	37
Number having twelve or over,	16	17
Number having under ten,	4	14
Number of kinds identified,	42	57
Average list,	12.86	12.11
Largest list,	23	35
Tree Sparrow,	0	23
Robin,	2	19
Junco,	2	18
Nuthatches (two kinds),	29	26
American Goldfinch,	1	9
Redpoll,	16	8
Hudsonian Chickadee,	5	1
Owls (four kinds),	0	14
Pine Grossbeak,	8	2
Crossbills (two kinds),	11	0
American Raven (Fanning),	0	1
Evening Grossbeak (Howard),	1	0
White Throated Sparrow (Spratt),	0	1

The college, through Professor Stanton, recently received a valuable set of manuscripts from Loretta S. Metcalf, the recent editor of the *Forum*. Nearly all the manuscripts are in the handwriting of the authors, who are as follows: Prof. John Tyndall, Edmund Gosse, Archdeacon F. W. Farrar, Mrs. D. M. Craik (Miss Mulock), Andrew Lang, Frederic Harrison, Pres. Timothy Dwight, Prof. John Stuart Blackie, Miss Frances Power Cobb, Andrew D. White, Edward

Eggleston, Bishop F. D. Huntington, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Ward, Maj. J. W. Powell, W. S. Lilly, James Payn, E. Lynn Linton, Dr. J. M. Charcot, Prof. Emile de Laveleye, Grant Allen.

Senior exhibition occurred at the Main Street Church on the evening of March 28th, and passed off very creditably to the members of that class who assisted. We reprint the programme as given: 1. "Our Naturalization Laws," W. B. Cutts; 2. "The Bondage of Character," Miss L. B. Williams; 3. "True Literature Always Modern," Miss K. H. Merrill; 4. "The Scholar's Service," N. G. Howard; 5. "The Perils of Culture," Miss M. H. Ingalls; 6. "Ralph Waldo Emerson," F. W. Larrabee; 7. "Mystery," H. J. Chase; 8. "The Struggle Against Heredity," Miss A. A. Beal; 9. "The Decline of Authority in its Effect on Morals and Religion," Miss G. N. Bray; 10. "The Duties Imposed by our Individuality," G. K. Small; 11. "A Comparison of Dante's, Milton's, and Goethe's Conceptions of Satan," Miss K. Prescott; 12. "Development of Greek Genius," A. D. Pinkham.

The following is the complete programme of the Prize Division of Sophomore Declamations. The prizes were awarded to Miss Conant, for the young ladies, and Mr. Bruce, for the young gentlemen. E. M. Briggs, Esq., H. W. Oakes, Esq., and F. L. Day acted as committee of award. Music by the College Band. Music, Auf Wiedersehn.—Bailey. Prayer. Music, Last Rose of Summer.—Balfe. Queen Catherine.—Shakespeare. Georgina E.

Gould. The Opportunities of the Scholar.—Grady. F. L. Hoffman. Extract from Speech at Union Square, August 20, 1861.—Baker. J. A. Snow. Valley Forge.—Henry Brown. L. A. Ross. Music, Baritone Solo—The Heart Bowed Down.—Balfe. H. E. Walter. Massachusetts and South Carolina.—Webster. W. F. Sims. Scotland's Maiden Martyr.—Anon. Harriet D. Church. The Murder of Lovejoy.—Phillips. G. M. Chase. Doom of Claudius and Cynthia.—Thompson. Grace P. Conant. Music. Clarinet Solo—Nero.—Ripley. K. C. Brown. A Soldier of the Empire.—Selection. E. L. Pennell. Oration Before the G. A. R.—McKinley. N. C. Bruce. Mogg Megone.—Whittier. J. B. McFadden. Eulogy on Webster.—Seymour. A. P. Irving. Music, Old Friend March.—Sherman.

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PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'75.—Friday, March 13th, Hon. A. M. Spear introduced in the Maine Senate a secret ballot bill, similar to the "Clason Bill," but differing in one or two features. Mr. Spear spoke in favor of his bill on March 19th. The bill passed both houses, and has become a law.

'80.—Rev. F. L. Hayes, of Minneapolis, Minn., has a daughter, born March 17th.

'81.—Charles S. Cook, Esq., of Portland, Me., is President of the Young Men's Republican Club of that city. The club is a large and flourishing organization, and contains most of

the prominent Republicans of the city. Mr. Cook was toast-master at the club's banquet held at the Falmouth Hotel, Tuesday evening, April 1st.

'86.—G. E. Paine, of North Anson, was married in Waterville, February 18th, to Miss Clara E. Mitchell, of New Vineyard.

'87.—A. B. McWilliams, in connection with D. A. Doyle, has started a new weekly paper in Lewiston, the first number of which appeared April 4th. It is called the *Free Lance*.

'87.—A. S. Woodman, Esq., of Portland, was married March 30th, to Miss Alice M. Andrews of Lewiston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D.D., assisted by Prof. J. A. Howe.

'88.—H. J. Cross is principal of the High School at Winn, Me.

'90.—The March number of *The Missionary Helper* contains an article on "Woman's Debt to Christ," by G. H. Hamlen, of Cobb Divinity School.

NEW YORK ALUMNI.

F. L. Blanchard, '82, has favored us with the following report of the meeting of the New York Alumni: "The graduates of Bates living in New York City and vicinity held an informal dinner at Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Square, on Wednesday evening, April 1st. Eleven of the alumni were present. After the dinner had been generously discussed the cigars were lighted, and a pleasant hour was spent in talking over old college days, and in telling each other the experiences of the past few years. The informality of the affair made it much more enjoy-

able than it probably would have been had set speeches been made. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that these informal dinners should be continued from time to time during the year. The next dinner will probably take place during the month of December. The following is a list of those present: F. H. Morrell, '70; G. H. Stockbridge, '72; F. B. Stanford, '74; F. H. Bartlett, '78; E. W. Given, '79; George L. Record, '81; C. S. Haskell, '81; F. L. Blanchard, '82; W. F. Garcelon, '90; H. V. Neal, '90; A. N. Peaslee, '90."

THE ALUMNI DINNER AT LEWISTON.

The first of what it is hoped and intended shall be a long and never ending series of annual banquets of the Bates Alumni Association of Maine, occurred at the new Hotel Atwood in Lewiston, on Friday evening, April 10th. It was an occasion full of pleasure for all who were able to be present. Considering the fact that it was the first dinner of the association, the attendance and the representation of the various classes which have graduated from the college was unusually and unexpectedly large. Sixty-two persons sat down to the tables, of which number forty-two were graduates of Bates, the remaining twenty being the wives of the "fortunate" alumni, and two of the beloved professors of the institution. Every class which has graduated since the first, which left its *Alma Mater* in '67, was represented, excepting only '67, '78, '84, and '88. The full list of those who sat down to the tables is as follows: Prof. George B. Files, '69, president of the associa-

tion; Prof. and Mrs. J. Y. Stanton, Prof. T. L. Angell, the Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, '76; Prof. G. C. Chase, '68, Mrs. G. C. Chase; Mrs. Emma J. C. Rand, '81; Prof. L. G. Jordan, '70, Mrs. L. G. Jordan; Dr. Isaac Goddard, '70; F. H. Peckham, '72; U. G. Wheeler, '87; Hon. Jesse M. Libby, '71, Mrs. J. M. Libby; Hon. F. L. Noble, '74, Mrs. F. L. Noble; N. W. Harris, '73, Mrs. N. W. Harris; Edwin A. Smith, '73, Mrs. E. A. Smith; T. M. Lombard, '79, Mrs. T. M. Lombard; G. W. Wood, '75; John A. Jones, '72, Mrs. J. A. Jones; C. E. B. Libby, '86, Mrs. C. E. B. Libby; Frank A. Morey, '85, Mrs. F. A. Morey; Dr. George P. Emmons, '82, Mrs. George P. Emmons; Ethel I. Chipman, '89; Edward C. Hayes, '87; Leonard G. Roberts, '87; Lura S. Stevens, '87; W. H. Judkins, '80; Dr. Percy R. Howe, '87; T. M. Singer, '90; Mary F. Angell, '90; Hon. A. M. Spear, '75; D. J. Callahan, '76; G. A. Stuart, '77; John R. Dunton, '87; Dr. W. B. Small, '85; R. E. Attwood, '89; C. A. Washburn, '85; I. W. Hanson, '70, Mrs. Alice P. Hanson; Addison Small, '69, Mrs. Addison Small; the Rev. R. F. Johannot, '79, Mrs. R. F. Johannot; E. M. Briggs, '79, Mrs. E. M. Briggs; Miss Alice M. Moore, Henry W. Oakes, '77, Mrs. H. W. Oakes; Hon. O. B. Clason, '77, Mrs. O. B. Clason; I. N. Cox, '89; and John L. Reade, '83. The dinner was served in the Atwood's best style and was heartily enjoyed by all. At a quarter past ten Prof. Files, president of the association, rapped for order and introduced as toast-master of

the evening the Rev. Rodney F. Johnston of '79. The speakers and the toasts to which they responded, were as follows:

The first speaker called upon was Prof. Stanton, who was greeted warmly by his old pupils, and who briefly expressed his pleasure at meeting once more so many of his old friends. He had had, he said, a happy life and he wished to testify that one of the greatest sources of happiness in his life had been the association with the noble men and women who had attended Bates College.

The first regular toast was "The Smaller Colleges," responded to by the Hon. A. M. Spear, of Gardiner, a graduate of '75 and a member of the last Maine Senate.

"Bates College: Distinguished for the devotion and character of her Faculty, for the ambition and high-mindedness of her students, a leader in the movement for the higher education of women, we look to her that, in the cause of progress she shall lead and not follow, and by the best methods of instruction, by the fearless pursuit of truth, by the broadest toleration of thought, that she shall give her students, the thorough and generous equipment needed for their culture and success," Edgar M. Briggs, '79.

"Co-education," E. C. Hayes, '87. "Partisanship in Legislation," Hon. O. B. Clason, '77, of Gardiner, author of the "Clason ballot bill" passed by the last Maine Legislature. "Athletics in College," Henry W. Oakes, '77. "College Training for Professional Men," Hon. F. L. Noble, '74, Repre-

sentative to the Maine Legislature in 1891. "The Higher Mission of the College," Prof. George C. Chase, '68. "College Reminiscences," Hon. Jesse M. Libby, '71, member of the last Maine Senate. "Loyalty to *Alma Mater*," the Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, '76. "Our next Alumni Dinner," Prof. G. B. Files, '69.

The closing speaker was Prof. Thomas L. Angell of the college who spoke of his connection with the college, and of the work it was doing and has to do. Letters were received from R. J. Everett of '76, and F. H. Wilbur of '81. It was after one o'clock before the speaking was ended, and the party broke up much pleased with the first of its reunions.

J. L. READE, '83,

Sec'y Bates Alumni Association of Maine.

EXCHANGES.

Very frequently our exchanges contain biographies of interesting characters, whom the reader would naturally desire to know more about. But strangely few writers seem to be able to compose an article avoiding both the extreme of a mere condensed encyclopedia topic, a record of dates and events with no flesh and blood in it, and that of a rambling biography covering with greater or less completeness a large part of the world's history, and admitting the subject as little more than a second-rate actor.

This last fault is very strikingly exemplified in the life of Mazarin, published in the last *Sibyl*. In fact,

without other information, the reader of this article would have considerable difficulty in deciding whether the famous Cardinal was murdered or died a natural death.

From this it is a real pleasure to turn to the *Williams Lit.*, and read the life of Samuel Johnson. The author gives us a complete picture of the life and character of this delight of biographers, and this in so interesting a style that one is not once tempted to lay aside the magazine without finishing the article.

Mathematics is reputed to be the driest and most prosaic of all branches of learning; yet, the more the faithful student penetrates its mysteries, the more he feels that there is a living beauty there. To those that have caught even a distant glimpse of that beauty, the following from the *Varsity* will be of interest. It is a partial summary of a lecture on "Poetic Interpretation in Mathematics."

The human intellect has enabled man to create for himself nothing more exquisite in its structure, or more refined in its applications than the infinitesimal calculus. The microscope reveals to us an existence of which our senses could take no cognizance; but in a way the calculus steps in where the microscope has ceased to penetrate, and when the mind refuses to conceive the further divisibility of space this wonderful method continues indefinitely its faultless work. Amongst certain of the ancient, mathematical truth was invested with a certain elevated symbolism. Such applications may be regarded as little better than an amusing conceit, but yet have much to recommend them as certain interpretations applied to nature. The Pythagoreans and Platonists conjectured that the great secret of the universe was to be found in number and form. Only poets could have had such an inspiration, for it was an anticipation of some of the

grandest discoveries of modern science. What the Greeks divined we prove, and see how nature hymns her numbers through innumerable variations. The lecturer gave illustrations how the imagination was cultivated in geometry, especially in curve tracing. He enlarged on the wonderful meanings of the general equations of the second degree, which contain all the properties of the conics. In the lunar theory the longitude of the moon is expressed in a series of terms. Thus the great orb of night, as she rolls through space, has told her story for ages in a single district; and in the quiet intellectuality of its terms there rests a beauty that equals that of the moonlight itself as it slumbers on a summer sea.

The question most widely discussed in the college world at present is the proposition to shorten the college course. The Trustees of Harvard oppose such a change, yet the Faculty, to some extent, favor it. We give below a somewhat incomplete summary of an article in the *Harvard Monthly*, which contains arguments in favor of the proposition and answers to them:

Much of the work formerly done by colleges is now done in preparatory schools. The four years' course is a higher requirement than it was originally, and has become unreasonable and untenable. In this case the best corrective would be to lower the requirements for admission, since between a year at the fitting school and a year at college, the students would prefer and be more benefited by the latter.

Again it is claimed that there are so many students in the professional schools who have had no collegiate preparation, that it would especially help this class to have the course shortened. In this connection it must be considered whether the general culture of all classes and the highest standard of general scholarship ought to be cut down for the benefit of the

few. But the college course need not be shortened for professional students. The medical students are in reality all for whom it is claimed that more time is needed for special work, and they could turn their attention to professional studies at the end of the third year or even sooner, if they were so disposed. But the requirements for entrance to the medical schools are light and students could not be compelled, if the course were shortened, to avail themselves of an advantage which they could now improve, but do not.

It is granted that the degree of B.A. is taken later in the United States than in other countries. This advance in the age of graduates has been a natural rather than a necessary one. It has been due to the parents feeling less anxious than formerly to hurry their sons into college, and to the tendency to allow recreations to take up more and more time. Since the degree is not required for admission to any of the professions, but is a standard of culture, we ought to be glad that its requirements are high.

The advocates of reduction seem to wish to bring the American college down to the level of the German *gymnasien*, which are only preparatory schools for the university, and with graduate departments, which they would have take the place of the German philosophical Faculty, and professional schools, they would leave no place for the college. Yet our people, unlike the Germans, are not oppressed with military taxes, and our young men are not burdened with military service. We can afford a broader range of culture than Germany can, and the liberal support of education by our citizens proves that they call for it.

To be sure the increase in the number of college students is not in proportion to the increase in population. This is due in part to the

studies which were once taught in college being changed to the preparatory schools, and consequently many students are now taught there who would formerly have ranked as college students. Then the rise of technical schools has drawn from the patronage of colleges, and the large increase in population, by immigration, would of course tend to supply but few collegians.

Finally it is claimed that only one-ninth of the work of four years would be given up to save a whole year's time. This, if done at all, would necessitate a great reduction of collateral reading and research in any department, and consequently a great reduction in true scholarship. The regular work of three years well done would be preferable.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The will of Daniel B. Fayerweather has at last been admitted to probate. It will be remembered that this will gave over \$2,000,000 to educational and charitable institutions, including \$100,000 to Bowdoin.

The prize for the best article in the February number of the *College-Man*, has been awarded to Willits A. Bastian of De Pauw University for the article entitled "Prepdom and its Denizens."

At the Colby Alumni Dinner held at Portland a few weeks ago, President Small strongly urged the need of a new building to accommodate a hundred young ladies, and of a fund to secure a lady principal for the annex.

Williams has recently founded a dramatic association, which will give at least two plays annually. It will also offer yearly a prize of \$20 for the best

play written by a student, provided it shall be thought worthy of presentation on the stage.

Bowdoin has organized an advisory committee of the athletic association; this committee consists of the gymnasium instructor, Dr. F. N. Whittier, one other member of the faculty, Prof. W. A. Moody, two alumni, E. U. Curtis, '82, and J. A. Waterman, Jr., '84, and five students, Minott and Nelson, '91, Bartlett and Nichols, '92, and Payson, '93.

M. L. Fernald, a son of President Fernald, and a member of the Freshman class at Maine State College, has been appointed assistant in the herbarium of Harvard University. Though only in his eighteenth year, he is said to be a remarkably fine botanist.

Prof. W. R. Harper, of Yale, has now made known his decision of accepting the Presidency of the new Chicago University. He will conduct the Institute of Sacred Literature at Ann Arbor during the next few weeks, and enter upon his duties at Chicago in the fall of 1892, taking in the meanwhile a trip to Europe.

The Association of Collegiate Alumni, embracing the graduates of Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and other institutions, having established a European Fellowship, to provide the means of pursuing university study abroad, has selected as its first recipient Miss Louisa Holman Richardson, A. M., a graduate of Boston University, and professor of Latin in Carleton College. She will study at Cambridge, England.

Several graduates of Yale and Harvard have subscribed \$500 to be used

for the purchase of a trophy to be known as the university track athletic cup. A contest will be held for the trophy by the students of the two universities, between May 1st and July 1st of each year, until 1899, when the trophy shall become the property of the university winning the majority of the nine annual contests.

The library building of Johns Hopkins University is to be enlarged to accommodate in one location the great McCoy collection of 8,000 volumes of illustrated folios of geography, topography, and fine arts. The galleries of the Vatican, the Louvre, Versailles, the Pitti palace, the British Museum, Dresden, Munich, Antwerp, and the private galleries of Great Britain, France and Germany, are reproduced in the folios of engravings in this collection. At present this rare library is housed in the building made for it by Mr. McCoy, the collector, in the rear of his house in Eutaw place, which is now that of the president of the university.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

One of the most famous pictures of the world has been engraved by Mr. Cole for the frontispiece of the April *Century*, "The Mona Lisa of Leonardo da Vinci." This is in the *Century's* series of old masters, engraved immediately from the originals in the galleries of Europe. Two other examples of Leonardo accompany Mr. Stillman's article on this master.

Life in another war prison, at the North, is described by a Confederate

soldier, Dr. John A. Wyeth, now of New York City. He shows that "Cold Cheer at Camp Morton," Indianapolis, included hardships bordering on the worst phases of cold and hunger.

Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason's papers on the "Women of the French Salons" are supplemented in this number by an account of the "Salons of the Revolution and Empire," in which she discusses such famous characters as Madame Roland and Madame de Staël, who are prominent among the portraits of the magazine. Mrs. Mason will conclude her essays in the May *Century*.

In "Fetishism in Congo Land," Mr. E. J. Glave, one of Stanley's pioneer officers, gives the following description of a fetish-man:

The fetish-man under any name is the authority on all matters connected with the relations of man to the unseen. He is the exorciser of spirits, the maker of charms, and the prescriber and regulator of all ceremonial rites. He can discover who "ate the heart" of the chief who died but yesterday, who it was who caused the canoe to upset, and give three lives to the crocodile and the dark waters of the Congo, or even who blighted the palm trees of a village and dried up their sap, causing the supply of *malafu*, or palm wine, to cease, or drove away the rain from a district and withered its fields of *nguba* (ground nuts). All this is within the ken of the Nganga Nkisi, and he is appealed to on all these occasions to discover the culprit, by his insight into the spirit world, and hand him or her over to the just chastisement of an outraged community. This is the only substitute for religion that the African savage possesses: its tenets are vague and unformulated, for with every tribe and every district belief varies and rites and ceremonies are as diverse as the fancies of the fetish-men who prescribe them.

"The Wordsworths and De Quincey" is the title of a paper of literary biog-

raphy containing unpublished letters of the poet and of the opium-eater; one of Wordsworth's to the young De Quincey is particularly interesting and has some advice to youth which is applicable quite as much in our own day as it was in the early part of the century. In a paper on "Washington and Frederick the Great," Mr. Moncure D. Conway does away with the century-old myth concerning the alleged relations between the two great commanders. Mr. Conway comes to the conclusion that so far from Frederick the Great having given Washington a sword, no gift was ever sent by Frederick the Great to the American general, and "he never recognized in any remark the greatness of Washington."

The fiction of the number is very diversified, including a new installment of Dr. Eggleston's "Faith Doctor"; a story, "There were Ninety and Nine," by Richard Harding Davis; the conclusion of Hopkinson Smith's "Colonel Carter of Cartersville"; a timely and novel story by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, entitled "Herr von Striempfel's Experiment"; and "A Race Romance," by Maurice Thompson, the last of a series of three short stories, "with a purpose," by this well-known writer.

"The Brazen Android" is the curious title of a story in two parts, by the late William Douglas O'Connor, which has the place of honor in the *Atlantic* for April. It is a story of old London, and its ancient life is wonderfully reconstructed by the vivid imagination of the author. Mr. Stockton's "House of Martha" continues for three more chapters, and Mr. Lowell's traveler pursues

his way through "Noto: An Unexplored Corner of Japan." Francis Parkman's second paper on "The Capture of Louisbourg by the New England Militia," is marked by the skill and care which Mr. Parkman devotes to everything which he writes. One of the most important papers in the number is "Prehistoric Man on the Pacific Coast," by Professor George Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, in which he gives us the results of his investigations on the subject of the Nampa Image. The Honorable S. G. W. Benjamin, for some years United States minister to Persia, has a timely consideration of "The Armenians and the Porte."

"The Athletics of the Ancient Greece" in *Outing* for April, is interesting reading to every contestant and enthusiast of present-day athletic contests. The similarity and difference between those contests and the ones of our day, as brought out in this article, is full of information and entertainment to the reader.

With the festivals devoted to the exhibition of the highest form of development of the human frame, in its Olympian games "Greek nationality developed, with them it flourished, and with them it fell," is the lesson which Dr. Williams impresses upon us.

Among other articles this number contains: "Herring and Heart Fishing at Scarborough;" "With Rod and Gun in the Northwest Woods and Streams;" "Whaling among the Esquimaux;" "The National Guard of Wisconsin," etc.

The March *Education* contains "Moral Education," by Larkin Dunton,

LL.D.; "The Opportunity of our Public Schools," by C. T. Williams; "The Three Months' Course in Botany"—I., by Professor Conway MacMillan; "The Relation of the College and University to the Community," by President, C. T. Thwing, D.D., besides other articles.

In the April number they promise an interesting article, by Hon. John D. Long, on "Education." Judging from the advance sheets it will be a very valuable feature.

BOOK NOTICES.

PERICLES AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF ATHENS.
By Evelyn Abbott, M.A. G. P. Putnam's
Sons. New York and London. 1891.

This is one of a series of volumes on "Heroes of the Nations," edited by Evelyn Abbott, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. It consists of two parts, of which the first deals with the growth of the Athenian empire and the causes that brought about the alienation of Athens and Sparta, while the second gives a brief account of the government, art, literature, society, and manners of Periclean Athens. Noticeable and especially commendable is the fearlessly independent spirit with which the author handles a subject that has become moss-grown with the profligate adulation of a host of hide-bound idol-worshipers. He boldly bursts the bonds that tether so many writers to a mystic character of by-gone years, and keep them so dazed that they cannot see a fault if there be a myriad. While generously according Pericles the honor due him, the author is frank enough to

declare that he was no statesman and just enough to prove it. He confounds the admirers of this classic demigod by referring to the historical fact that in striving to secure his ideals of government—ideals that were well enough in themselves—he destroyed the only form of government under which his city had obtained greatness, and succeeded at the end of a long career only in plunging her into endless wars. Such success, Mr. Abbott believes, is not indicative of great statesmanship. Grote and Curtius to the contrary.

A LITERARY MANUAL OF FOREIGN QUOTATIONS. Ancient and Modern, with Illustrations from American and English Authors and Explanatory Notes. Compiled by J. D. Belton. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London. 1891.

This volume consists of a series of quotations from Latin and the languages of continental Europe, which have been used by modern writers. Care has been taken to make it a truly literary selection, omitting everything of a strictly technical nature that is of interest to the few only, and each quotation is, as a rule, followed by extracts from modern authors in which it is used. These extracts thus serve a triple purpose in showing the proper manner of employing the quotation, the way in which it has become incorporated into English literature, and in furnishing in themselves matter of an entertaining character. To secure additional merit, wherever any difficulty might arise the origin of the quotation is explained, and the context of the author set forth. The manual is concluded by four indices,

Italian, German, French, and Latin. It is concise, clear, useful, and entertaining.

POETS' CORNER.

A WARNING TO THE MAIDEN FAIR.

O maiden fair,
With golden hair,
And virtue's golden treasure,
Thou think'st mayhap
In Corydon's lap
To sport in harmless pleasure.

O maiden true,
With eyes of blue,
Beware the first concession;
An idle kiss
May wreck the bliss
Of womanhood's possession.

Europa of old
Had hair of gold,
With golden treasure laden.
Dost thou know not,
What Ovid taught,
The fate of this hapless maiden?

O maiden fair,
Do thou beware!
Thy Corydon to-morrow
May prove, you know,
Lothario,
Whose gift is endless sorrow.

Oh! read the tale
Of the maiden pale
Whose heart is an empty measure.
And do thou fear
The bitter tear
For loss of heavenly treasure.
—W. E. R., '79.

PERSEVERE.

Have you a task begun, persevere.
It's half done if well begun; so take cheer.
Success will soon be yours
Now you've grappled with the oars
If you'll only keep your course; persevere.
—A. C. F., '92.

OBSCURITY.

A little brooklet rippling,
With waves of silver light,
That, thro' dim woodland places,
Went singing day and night.

A life obscure and quiet,
Far from the world's great throng,
Greeting its work with gladness,
Its sorrows with a song.

Yet no one paused to listen,
As the streamlet murmured by;
Life's frail thread broke; the careless
world
Moved on without a sigh.

Unheeded and forgotten,
But the sweetness lingers still;
And the forest glade is gladdened
By the music of the rill.

—*M. S. M.*, '91.

POT-POURRI.

I have met her at high-toned affairs,
At the op'ra, and many a ball.
She possesses most dignified airs;
She is beautiful, graceful, and tall.
In the fashion she always is dressed.
Marble neck, snowy arms, and all that;
And I'm sure I'm always impressed
By the sweet yellow bird on her hat.

Yes, she points out in hundreds of ways
Her belief in stern Fashion's decrees;
She will suffer in tightly drawn stays,
And, per rule, she'll imprison her knees.
How society's legion would sigh
If they knew—oh, beware of the storm!—
That she's written a book on the sly
On the subject of dress reform! —*Ex.*

“Much worrying is mental cowardice.”

“Woman is the lesser man.”

—*Tennyson.*

“Believe not half you hear and repeat not half you believe.”

“We make our own destinies. Providence furnishes the raw material only.”

Ethel—“Do you think there will be marriages in heaven?” Maud—“For your sake I trust so, dear. Eternity may furnish you the opportunity which time refuses.”

Uncle John—“Why, my girl, you've grown like a cucumber vine! What progress are you making toward matrimony?” Clara—“Well, uncle, I'm on my fifth lap.”—*Ex.*

Ethel—“Don't you like those sofas that have just room enough for two?” Maud—“Yes, but I like those that have hardly room enough for two far better.”

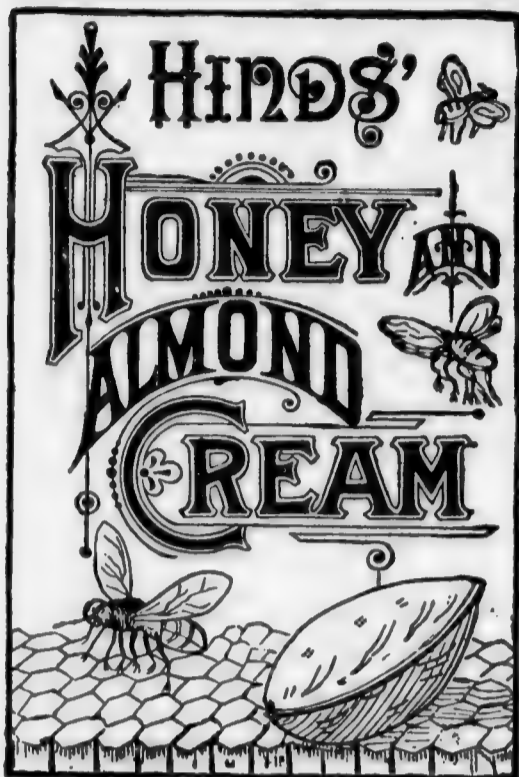
—*Ex.*

Old Mouse—“Keep away from that place.” Young Mouse—“There's a nice piece of cheese here.” Old Mouse—“Don't you know that when cheese is put so temptingly in your path that it is part of a trap? You haven't any more sense than an ordinary American voter.”—*Ex.*

G— knows I'm no' the thing I should be
Nor am I even the thing I could be,
But twenty times I rather would be
An atheist clean,
Than under gospel colors hid be
Just for a screen. —*Burns.*

“Laura,” said the young lady's mother, not unkindly, “it seems to me that you had the gas turned rather low last evening.” “It was solely for economy, mamma,” answered the maiden. “There is no use trying to beat the gas company, my daughter. I have noticed that the shutting off of the gas is always followed by a corresponding increase of pressure.” “Well, that lessens the waist, does n't it mamma, dear?” replied the artless girl. And her fond parent could find no more to say.—*Ex.*

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.



FOR
Chapped Hands, Face, and Lips, : : :
ROUGH AND HARD SKIN,
: : : Sunburn, Chafing, Chilblains,
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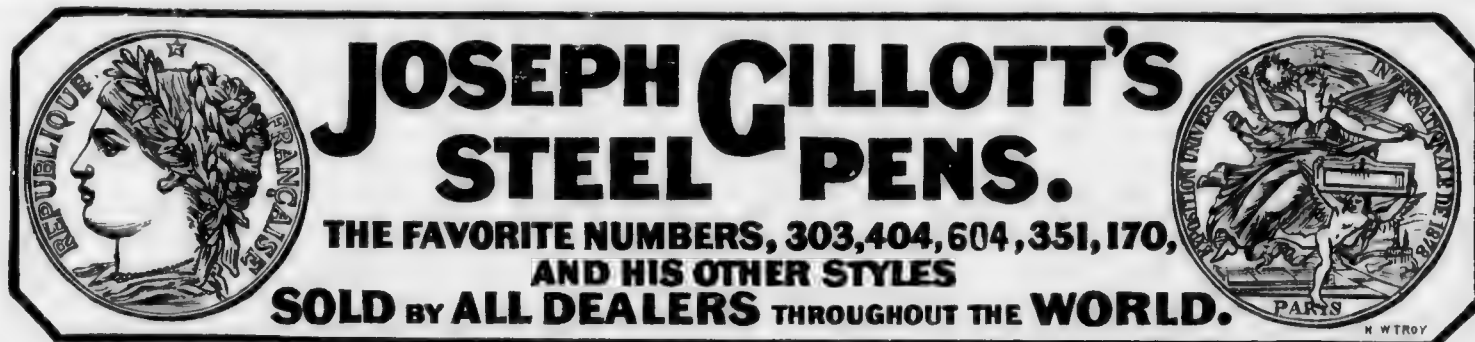
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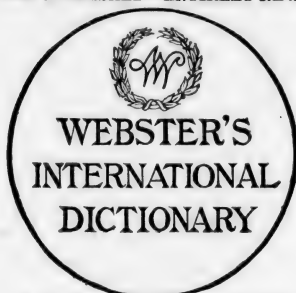
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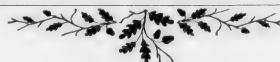
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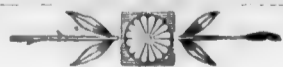
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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

The examinations for admission to College will be both written and oral.

Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses for board, tuition, room rent, and incidentals are \$180. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty-seven scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

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Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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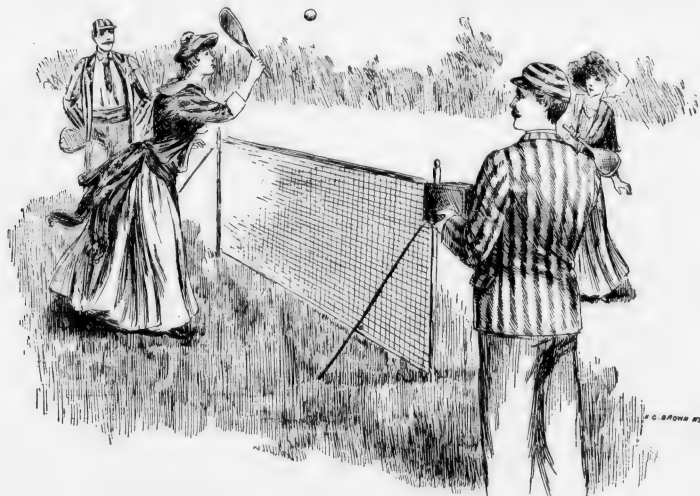
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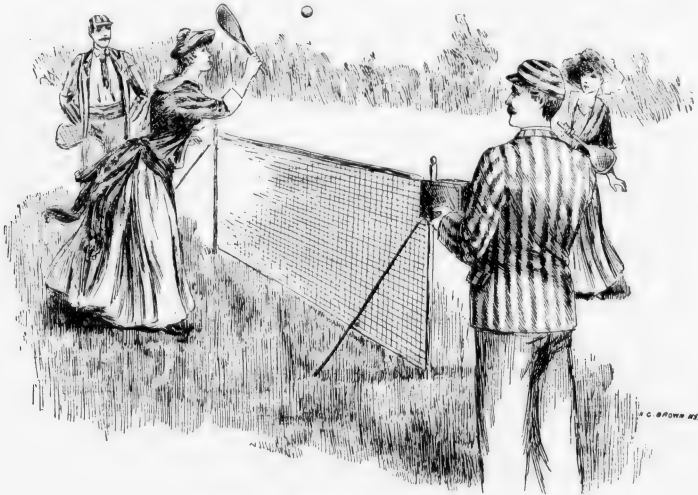
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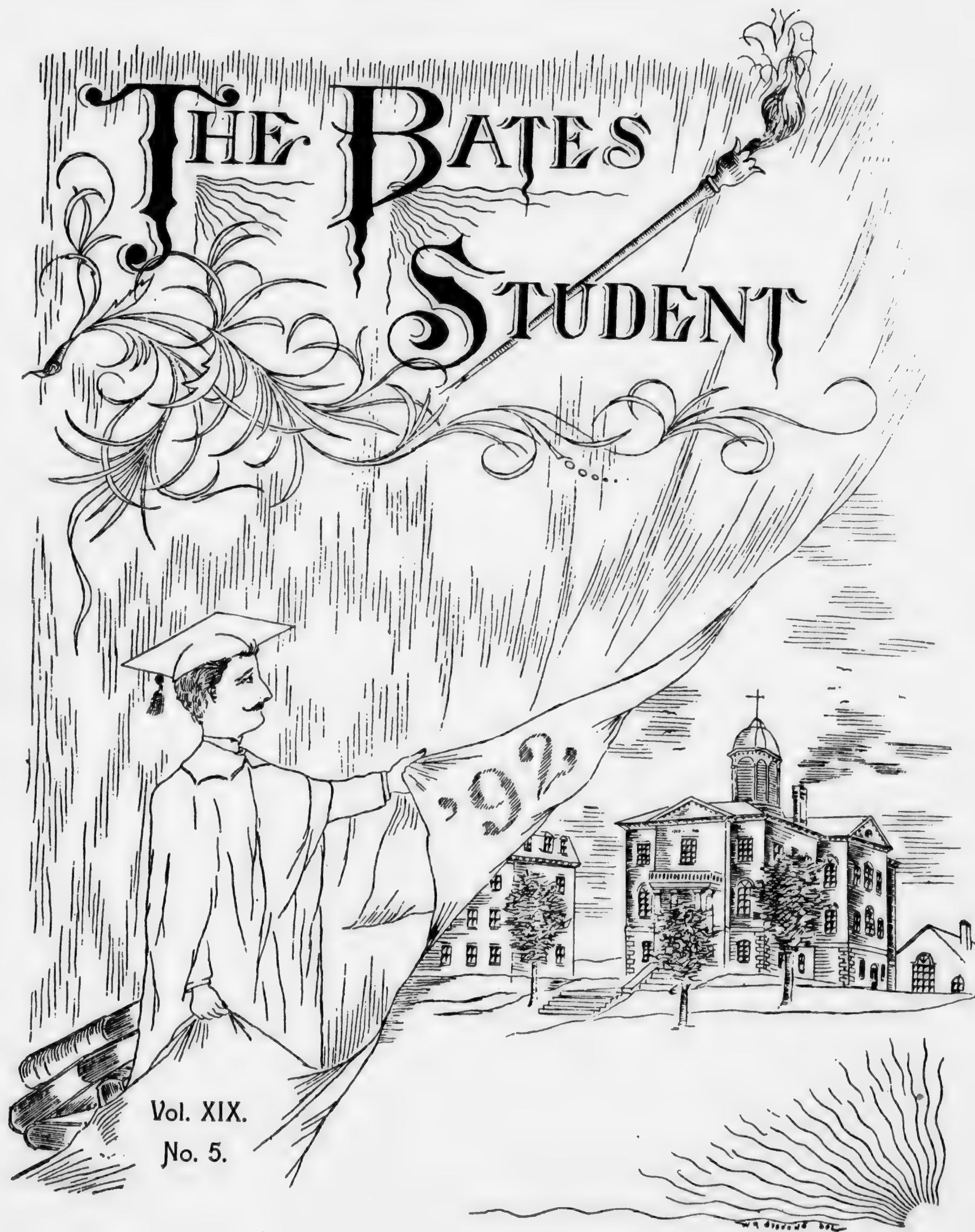
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VOL. XIX.

MAY, 1891.

No. 5.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '92, BATES COLLEGE,
LEWISTON, ME.

EDITORS.

SCOTT WILSON, N. W. HOWARD,
W. B. SKELTON, H. E. WALTER,
R. A. SMALL, V. E. MESERVE.

Business Manager, C. N. BLANCHARD.
Assistant Manager, A. F. GILMORE.

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student is the one who conforms somewhat to what he thinks is best, who begins to judge for himself in this formation period. He is of the most good to himself and to his *Alma Mater*. Let him think and guide himself somewhat by what he considers right. What if his conception is sometimes a false one? The mere independence and self-reliance will do him good. There are comparatively more parasites now among the human beings than in the so-called lower orders.

But how can he think and direct his course for himself? What criteria shall he judge from? Well, he may judge simply from what he sees within the four walls of his own college, or he may judge from what is going on in all the colleges of his country. Which would be the broader, safer course no sane man need be told. Then the obvious conclusion is, every student should keep posted on the doings of other colleges, and the only way to do it is to read carefully and critically some intercollegiate paper edited by representatives from all the principal colleges and conducted strictly with a view to its general utility. Don't take some intercollegiate story paper or abortive imitation of *Puck*, but a good, solid, sensible magazine, edited by college students themselves; one that sticks to business and is open to ideas and discussions from wide-awake students, not a cabinet of stale jokes. Find such a paper and subscribe for it at once. The expense will be light and the returns greater than from one-half the books you buy.

THE development of the mind should be the object of every man's efforts, and various are the opportunities offered for the accomplishment of this object. One of the best of these is associating with other minds, and especially with minds of a greater comprehensibility than one's own, but the value of which, we fear, is seldom considered, and even less seldom weighed in a true balance. It is impossible for one mind by itself to get at even a small part of the numberless truths in this great world. So, too, different minds, subject to their own peculiar environments, perceive certain truths which would lie hidden to minds differently situated. Neither are any two minds composed of exactly the same elements, hence the light from the same subject passing through a different medium forms different colors, or suggests different ideas. Then, one mind may be of such a nature as to be better capable than another of grasping the truths in regard to any particular subject. Thus is evident the opportunities for improving the mind by acquiring new truth through associating with minds of greater ability and subject to different environments than one's own, and also the need of being ever ready to receive truths from all sides. It is only the great mind that can obtain a knowledge of many and great truths in solitude, and, in general, the ordinary mind receives its food from many sources. Here, too, is a point well worthy of consideration, that the continual cramming of the mind with

facts and new ideas is of no importance unless they are assimilated into the peculiar nature of the mind itself. There is an idea, too prevalent, we fear, that the man who has traveled here and there, that has listened to this man and that, that has studied in foreign countries, and that has read a long list of books, must have a very extensive knowledge, but it will depend entirely on how much of the mind food, thus received, was digested, and became a part of the mind blood, and, as it were, a part of the mind itself. And here it may be well to suggest that thought, earnest, independent thought is the digestive process. The revolving of new facts and ideas in the mind answers to the movements of the food in the stomach. We may absorb a certain amount of nourishment from the mere coming in contact with new truths, but in order to acquire a strong and vigorous development of the mind, there must be a taking into the mind-body, and a digesting by the mind-stomach before much of the real life-giving material will become a part of the mind and give new energy for future work.

ONE thing that *should* distinguish the walls and furniture of a college from those of the primary or district school-room, is the absence of names and other inscriptions or of rude scrawls that are sometimes found on them.

To be sure the names of great men live after them, but they would be more enduring and more universally known, if written in useful or memorable deeds rather than pencil marks or knife blade

carvings. When so preserved, we are more prone to think of the words of that other sage who has told us the kinds of names and faces that "are always seen in public places."

Class distinctions, built up on honorable competition in any study or sport, will live longer than any multitude of figures that glaringly meet the eyes of succeeding generations from the seats of the class-room. Besides the inattention to recitation which such markings always must indicate, the disfiguration of the seats is really a matter to be deplored. For after a few years no one knows, nor cares who is represented by such and such initials of the years '91, '92, '93, or '94. Yet the marks remain, and to visitors must be suggestive of a lack of dignity and earnestness which should characterize the collegian, and to coming classes they are certainly not a worthy example to be followed, but rather a temptation that is likely to be yielded to in a greater or less degree.

Then, if you are loyal to your *Alma Mater*, if you wish to be identified with her in coming years, avoid the little things that help to break down her character as an institution.

EVERY one loves praise, but few of us really enjoy criticism. Here is a grave mistake. True criticism is one of the greatest favors that can be done to us. True appreciation of what a man can do is well, but a just criticism of what he does not do, but could, is better. Idle praise is injurious; it breeds conceit; true appreciation is beneficial; it breeds self-

reliance; but better than this is just criticism; it breeds more perfect men. Not censorious criticism, but just; not mere fault-finding, but the pointing out of our defects which can be remedied. Our characters are like the fortifications of a city, and many are the long and severe assaults which they must withstand in the battles of life. Far better is it that the weaknesses of our fortifications be pointed out before the battle, that we may strengthen them, than that our strong points should be continually lauded, else we should begin to think our fortifications impregnable, which will surely be a misconception. And remember that no shrewd general—and this world is full of them—will attack you at your strongest place, but rather at your weakest. The sooner a just criticism shows you your weak points, the more grateful you should be. If your weak points are known, you can make some preparation to strengthen them, even if they be not remedied *in toto*. Therefore bear criticism cheerfully, and set out with a determined spirit to remedy the defect.

THO SUCCESSFUL scientific teaching good collections of all sorts are almost absolutely indispensable. In this respect, except for its ornithological collection, Bates has, until recently, been at a great disadvantage because of lack of accommodations; and on account of this lack, few have felt like giving specimens. But now contributors can be sure that any donation will be gratefully received and faithfully preserved. And as every

student is morally bound to advance in every possible way the interests of his college home, the duty of extending its collections and thus increasing its usefulness and prosperity falls first of all upon the undergraduates. Of course no less zeal should be expended upon our herbarium and zoölogical collection, than upon our geological and mineralogical cabinets, but to the last we wish to especially call attention.

Manifestly such cabinets should not only contain all the rare specimens attainable, but also exhibit a complete collection of the rocks of the immediate neighborhood. And about Lewiston these are of more than ordinary interest, containing, as they do, rich deposits of all sorts of crystals. In fact, from a single place in Auburn, the so called Hatch farm, precious stones have been taken amounting in the aggregate to the value of many hundreds of dollars. Moreover our students from other parts of the country would find at home different geological formations, and could thus supply our cabinets with specimens which, however common they may be at their homes, cannot be obtained in this vicinity. Nor do the additions need to be confined to those gathered by ourselves and those presented by alumni and friends of the college, but undoubtedly some of the institutions situated among the fossiliferous formations, in which Maine is decidedly deficient, would be glad to exchange for our crystalline and metamorphic rocks. Work upon these collections affords an excellent opportunity for our students to help the college, while at the same

time they are greatly benefiting themselves and enjoying a most delightful experience, and we hope to see an increased interest in it.

THE base-ball situation among the Maine colleges remains the same as at the time of our last issue; though in the mean time many misleading statements have been made, for instance, we have seen it stated that Bowdoin lost one hundred and fifty dollars on her trip to Orono last season, but as her car fare for twelve men could not have exceeded fifty dollars, it is evident that, for a trip of one day, one hundred and fifty dollars is beyond the limit of reason for expenses. Again the last issue of the *Echo* states that "Colby, last year, played Bowdoin at Lewiston, M. S. C. at Brunswick, and Bates at Orono," which, with the exception of the Colby-Bowdoin game, is all wrong, for her neutral game with Bates has always been at Brunswick and with M. S. C., at Bangor. Then the *Echo* endeavors to prove that Bowdoin and Colby are not "seceders," thus: "The league as it has previously existed has been bound by no articles of agreement, but instead has been a new organization each year. That Bowdoin and Colby seceded from an organization *which did not at the time exist* is a claim which can hardly be sustained." From this we understand that Colby's position is, that the Maine College League dissolves at the end of each season and ceases to exist till the arrangements for a new league are made by the managers at the beginning of the next season; therefore Bow-

doin and Colby are not "seceders," because there was nothing at the time of the manager's meeting last March from which they could secede. But listen to a second point which our worthy contemporary goes right on to make, that for Bates and M. S. C., "who have been but intermittent members of the league," to claim to have supplanted Bowdoin and Colby, who "have sustained the league since its inception is "nerve extraordinary!" But from what inception have Bowdoin and Colby "sustained the league," pray? Was it from the inception of the season of 1889 or 1890, and to when? And of what league have Bates and M. S. C. "been intermittent members"? Was it the Maine College League of 1888, or was it during the existence of the last Maine College League of the season of 1890? It is very evident that the *Echo* editor forgot the peculiar position he had taken, and as is natural spoke of the Maine College League as an organization of long standing, though never bound by written articles of agreement, yet in the minds of the public and bound by the laws of custom it has existed for a number of years composed of the four Maine colleges, unless they of their own choice withdrew; but never before in all its history, to our knowledge, have Bowdoin and Colby brought up objections to the neutral games or expense of playing M. S. C. But immediately after stating that there was nothing from which Bowdoin and Colby could "secede," the *Echo* goes on to say, that "moreover, while Maine State was invited to withdraw"

—withdraw from what?—"Bates was requested to enter a three-cornered league. The *invitation* was rejected," therefore Bates was the seceder; thus does the logician of the *Echo* reason. But a part of the transactions of the meeting are omitted, which would come in between the invitation and the request. On learning that M. S. C. would not withdraw from the league, and that Bates would not agree to eject her, Bowdoin and Colby threatened to form a dual league, and urgently requested Bates to join them, which she refused to do, though she never refused to play under the customary conditions. When we consider these facts, we can come to no other conclusion but that Bowdoin and Colby are the ones that have rebelled against the existing condition of affairs and are to blame for any different arrangements than have hitherto existed.

LITERARY.

A DREAM OF DAWN.

BY MABEL MERRILL, '91.

'Twas the sweet wild grace of that woodland place,

That drew me at early morning
To the lakelets side, whose silver tide
Awaited the smile of dawning.

So sweetly it gleamed, you might have dreamed
That Heaven had leaned in love,
Till a diamond fell, in the lap of the dell,
From the jeweled arch above.

I lifted my eyes to the starlit skies,
Where a shadow, not of the night,
With a footstep shy stole up the sky,
Till the black shades fled in fright,
And the stars turned pale, and the sleeping vale
Smiled, as it dreamed of the light.

A moment more, on some unseen shore,
The waves of the silence broke
With a music soft, that breathed full oft,
Till the dreaming wood awoke.

And lo! on the beam of the first sun-gleam,
That flashed from the day's bright eye,
A fairy bark, through the tree tops dark,
Slid down from the crimson sky.

A golden shell on the waves it fell,—
A marvelous thing to see—
And the shout and song of an elfin throng,
O'er the waters came to me.

Their oars flashed bright in the trembling
light;—

Each one was a shaft of gold—
And the gems of their wonderful diadems
Had a beauty all untold.

With laughter and song they sped along,
And there fell, like summer rain,
From there bows of light—a dazzling sight—
Swift arrows of shining flame!

Through the leaves o'erhead, the bright shafts
sped,
Where lingered the shades of night,
And each dreaming flower in my shadowed
bower
Was pierced to its heart with light.

And then like a dream, with a glance and gleam,
Where the bending willows sway,
Through light and shade, from the haunted
glade,
Swift glided the boat away!

Nay smile, an you list;—it was not the mist,
Nor strange blending of light and shade,
Nor the weaving bright of the lines of light
By the moving waters made.

I saw it as clear as the daylight here,
This marvelous fairy sight—
'Twas no painted lie that cheated my eye,
No phantom born of the night.

For the charmed dell where this befell
In my dream-world lies, ye wis,
Where beauty is truth, and each dream of youth
Forever immortal is.

SHAKESPEARE'S "AS YOU
LIKE IT."

BY R. A. SMALL, '92.

THIS comedy is in the field of the play-wright what the fantasia is in that of the musician—a medley of pretty thoughts and scenes prompted by the freest, most wandering fancy conceivable, governed by no bounds of fact, nor even of a staid, well-settled imagination. Here Shakespeare gives himself entirely to the sweet influence of Nature in her happiest mood. He is, it is true, sometimes satirical, as in Touchstone's exposition of the laws of dueling; sometimes pathetic, as when Adam sacrifices the savings of his whole life to the welfare of his young master, and again when the poor old man, worn out with hunger and travel, lies down to die in the forest; and sometimes ludicrous, as when Touchstone converses, in his stilted, stagey style, with Audrey's former suitor, William; yet we always find him gravitating towards joy pure and simple—warbling the merry song of a heart fairly bubbling over with gladness, like that of a bobolink in June. The whole play depicts happiness; everything results in the way most pleasing to us, or at least to the characters themselves; and thus it surely deserves its name.

This joy we seem to see in all nature as here painted by Shakespeare. He enters into no detailed descriptions, and yet, by the scantiest hints, he makes us feel the full beauty of an autumnal forest; the moss-grown oak, the brook babbling through the woods, "the rank of osiers by the murmuring stream"—from such slight touches as

these, most skillfully inserted here and there, we come to feel ourselves in the midst of the forest, watching the flickering sunbeams tremble on the mossy ground.

The plot is decidedly fantastical; it abounds in unnatural and improbable incidents, the mere grouping of dukes, shepherds, lions, serpents, palms, and oaks in a French forest, presupposing strange action in the play. There are several scenes and parts of scenes which have not the least relation to the story; yet these, besides serving to bridge over spaces in which there can be no action, are so in the spirit of the play that they add to the effect of the whole rather than detract from it. They seem to be a kind of summary of the thought of the play. In them we catch the pleasures of open-air life and of love.

The interest of the entire play centers about Rosalind and her disguise. Consequently we find her character, and, to an extent unusual with Shakespeare, her appearance, elaborately depicted. Her steadfast and sincere love for Orlando, and the kindness of heart manifested in her efforts to save Silvius from the effects of his mad passion for Phœbe, prepossess us in her favor. Her marvelous brightness and versatility charm us. Yet when we examine her more closely we find her by no means a model character. She is emphatically a child of impulse. Her open expression of regard for Orlando, on their very first meeting, is decidedly indelicate. She could hardly carry her male attire with so perfect ease if she had not something of the masculine

about her. Her filial love can hardly be very great, or she would immediately seek her father on her arrival in the forest. Moreover she seems to have a strong touch of selfishness, because of her calm acceptance of Celia's great sacrifice for her sake. Her gayety is not assumed to hide the feeling beneath. It is rather her natural state, the key-note of her character; and her occasional fits of melancholy are but the depression that sometimes befalls all mercurial temperaments. Her wit is in keeping with her character—light, joyous, playful, taking as a subject anything, even remotely suggested to her mind, and touching the victim, if it be a person, so gently that he scarcely feels the thrust. She loves wretched puns, always sees the funny side of things, and never hesitates to speak. Such is Rosalind—always beautiful, changeful, laughing, obliterating the remembrance of her faults by her dazzling brilliancy—the fit central figure of this joyous, careless play.

Celia, on the other hand, is, above all, womanly. She never would stoop to the indelicate and masculine actions of Rosalind. Far less self-assertive, she is really fully as capable as her cousin, for it is she who, at the time of Rosalind's exile, determines their refuge and the manner of escape. She shows the generous, warm heart, so characteristic of her, in her efforts to comfort Rosalind, and in braving with her the resentment of Duke Frederick and the privations of exile. She is, in a word, a thoroughly *reliable* woman.

Orlando is, throughout the play, so completely absorbed in his love for Rosalind that we can hardly judge of his real character. After the very first, where he appears as an amiable but ambitious young man, he is simply the field on which we see the workings of his one passion, which almost wholly overthrows whatever good sense he may have originally possessed, and sinks his natural traits in a flood of love.

Jaques, the melancholy, is introduced as the foil to set off the happiness of others. He is interesting chiefly because some critics, strangely enough, think that he represents the character of the divine poet himself. He looks upon all men as poor fools, whose folly ceases only in death. He is too gentle to hate man; he simply despises him. He belongs to the most useless type of man—the type which, in the early ages, went into the wilderness to meditate, leaving to others the task of supporting them.

Around these, group themselves the genial Duke Senior, the grotesque Touchstone, and all the remaining actors, forming, as it were, the neutral background on which these four are painted.

Princeton College will send a number of men as volunteers to do student rescue work in the slums of our large cities during the summer vacation. The work has been tried for the past two summers and has proved successful. The work done is in connection with established churches and missions and is carried on two months.

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS.

BY W. B. CUTTS, '91.

GO WITH me to the municipal court room of New York City. As we enter, a heterogeneous mass of humanity, which you probably take for escaped convicts, throngs us on every hand. Here you see a jabbering Frenchman, there a German, next a Swede, yonder a Turk, and near him a little group of Italians, while apart from the others stands a burly African. The court is engaged in the trial of a prisoner. At a side bar, a clerk, rapidly, and without waiting for answers, questions the foreigners as they in turn pass before him. Few of them understand English and so they are directed in the proceedings by a pompous individual who expresses himself by signs and gestures. A good-natured Irishman, a second cousin to everybody, except the negro, stands near and identifies each applicant. After being dismissed by the first clerk, they pass to another from whom they receive a paper bearing a few scrawls and the proceedings are ended.

Now what does all this mean? What is being done with this ignorant, motley crowd of foreigners? It is naturalization as carried on in a majority of our courts to-day. To understand it fully, we need only to know that an election is to occur on the following week. The ward politician is recruiting his forces.

But this legal action has established a new relation. The former alien is now an American citizen and, as such, is clothed with the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship, a citizen-

ship that involves greater privileges and responsibilities than does that of any other nation on the face of the earth. Nor is this all. If citizenship is valuable to the citizen, it is still more important to the government. In a nation like the United States, where the government is dependent entirely upon the character and intelligence of the citizens, it is of vital importance that every man be fitted to discharge the trust that citizenship confers upon him. Now, as our present naturalization laws do not assure such a result, it is evident that they are defective. There is already so much ignorance and vice among our citizens that our free institutions are imperiled. Does it then seem wise to launch annually upon our body politic 300,000 voters that are as ignorant of the responsibilities imposed by the sacred trust committed to them as are so many cattle?

Allow me to suggest a few changes that will remedy some, at least, of the evils of our present system. Suppose we prolong the five years of residence that must precede naturalization to eight years. Even double it, and then there will be scarcely time for the ignorant foreigner to become sufficiently acquainted with our language and institutions to exercise intelligently the rights of a citizen. If it be objected that this change would injure worthy aspirants for citizenship, I reply that law-abiding aliens have all the rights of citizens except suffrage. Further, repeal the sections enacted during the war, which admit soldiers after one year's service and sailors after three. While excellent in their time they now

serve only as loop-holes for fraud. Again, restrict the authority to naturalize to the United States courts. The more competent judges of these courts, entirely removed from partisan influence, and justly representing the government's interests, insure a freedom from fraud, impossible under the present system. Moreover, with this restriction, it is necessary only to adopt a prescribed form for naturalization papers in order to make them uniform—all bearing the seal of the same court. The disputes and controversies over naturalization papers of doubtful authenticity, now arising between our nation and foreign powers, would then cease. Finally, blot from our statute books the law that makes color a qualification for citizenship and replace it by one requiring an educational qualification. Nor can we afford to delay these matters. The great questions that are before the American people must be settled. Shall we allow the Anarchists and Socialists, already troublesome, continually to recruit and augment their political strength with ignorant and deluded foreigners? Shall we permit the enemies of our public schools to undermine and overthrow the safeguard of the republic by the help of those, whose votes are controlled by the Pope of Rome? Shall we persist in feeding the Herculean monster, Intemperance, whose iron grasp is already upon the throat of the republic? No! rather let us, by wisely restricting the flood of immigration that is rolling in upon our shores, and by carefully revising our naturalization laws, guard jealously the precious birthright of American Citizenship.

OLD OCEAN'S WOOING.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

At the ebb of the tide, the ocean—
The sea with its silver sheen,
Saw the fair land bathed in sunlight,
Like a glory-circled queen.
And he longed in his arms to clasp her,
To fold her close to his breast,
To touch with his lips her forehead,
To be by her hand caressed.

But the land cared not for the ocean,
She stood in her pride alone,
In her conscious pride and beauty,
Nor heeded the ocean's moan.

The tide swept up from the ocean,—
The mighty resistless tide,—
But the fair land mocked at his coming,
And the strength of the sea defied.
"You may cease your vain endeavor,"
She said, "Presumptuous sea,
For your strongest wave must weary
Or ever it reaches me."

But the mighty deep made answer
Mid the rush of its waters wide,
"Ye know not the strength and the patience,
Deep hid in the heart of the tide.
With panting breath each billow
Flies back to my arms to rest,
But the goal is a little nearer
Than it was when it reared its crest.

The waves rolled on unceasing
Till they covered the yellow sand,
Till the lips of the grand old ocean
Touched the feet of the fair, proud land.
But the angry land frowned darkly,
Dark frowned in her angry pride,
Till the billows turned them seaward,
Turned back with the ebbing tide.

Thus day by day the ocean
Crept up to kiss her feet,
With the tale of his heart's devotion,
With his love-song low and sweet.
But she turned her face to the westward,
To the home of the setting sun,
And closed her ears to the music
Of the waves till their song was done.

But there came a day when the ocean
Rose up in his power and might,
And said, "I will clasp to my bosom
The scornful land this night."

The tide swept up from the ocean,—
 The mighty, resistless tide,—
 With the deep-toned voice of a giant,
 With a giant's wrathful stride.
 And the proud land shrank in terror
 At the mad waves' deafening roar,
 At the mocking laugh of the billows
 As they broke on the frightened shore.

At her feet they paused a moment
 To gather their strength anew,
 Then upward leaped in the darkness,
 And the dream of the sea came true.
 The pride of the land was broken,
 And she lay in the arms of the sea,
 Like a weary child in its cradle,
 Like a child on its mother's knee.

The ears that were deaf to his wooing
 When the waves crept tenderly in,
 The heart that was closed to his pleading
 When gently he strove to win,
 Gave heed to the roar of the tempest,
 To the rush and the roar of the tide,
 And gave to the strength of the ocean
 The love to his smiles denied.

When the tide sweeps up from the ocean
 To the feet of the beautiful land,
 She eagerly waits for his coming
 O'er the reaches of yellow sand.
 And she joyously bends to greet him
 As he crosses the wave-washed strand,
 Till the arms of the grand old ocean
 Encircle the sun-crowned land.

HORACE MANN.

BY N. W. HOWARD, '92.

WE ARE accustomed to look upon our public school system as something which has needed no very extraordinary efforts for its improvement, which has required for its preservation only a little watchful care. But has this always been true? Has our present educational system developed naturally, little by little, with no sweeping innovations at any time? Far from it. It might indeed be claimed by his ardent admirers that our public school

system of to-day is a monument to Horace Mann.

He was born in Franklin, Mass., on the 4th day of May, 1796. The poverty of his parents necessitated many hardships for him during the whole period of his childhood and youth. His descriptions of school-life at that time show how great was the need of the reforms afterwards inaugurated by him.

After extraordinary efforts Mann was able, at the age of twenty, to enter the Junior class at Brown University. But, hindered by poverty and symptoms of consumption, he did not graduate until 1819. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., working eighteen hours a day, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and practiced for fourteen years. Unlike most of his brethren he never undertook a case that he did not believe to be right.

Mann was elected to the legislature in 1827, and in 1833 was returned to the Upper House. To his efforts while in the legislature was due the establishment of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester.

But the work which brought Horace Mann his fame was not yet begun. In 1837 a Board of Education was appointed by the legislature to revise the public school system of the State, and Mann was made secretary. Here was the turning point of his life. With a brilliant prospect of wealth, social position, and political advancement, with the immediate enjoyment of a lucrative profession, he chose to give up all for the cause of education. How many of our great men would have made the same choice?

For twelve years Mann devoted to this cause his entire energies, working fifteen hours a day. Of this period his wife said: "During all his educational life Mr. Mann had never allowed himself one day of pure recreation. If he made a visit to a friend some educational errand was sure to lie in ambush, or some plea to be entered for the furtherance of his cherished plans."

It is difficult for one familiar with the present condition only of our public schools to realize their low condition at that time. Still more surprising was the state of public opinion on the subject. Even among the educated there was an astonishing amount of ignorance as to the proper functions of schools. It would be interesting to consider a few of the worst features of the schools and some of the most ridiculous ideas prevalent on the subject of education; but space will not permit.

But, in the face of all this ignorance and of no little opposition, Mann kept steadily on in his noble work. The most powerful agencies in effecting his desired results were his twelve "Annual Reports." These have been styled "a classic on the subject." It was the seventh of the "Reports" that aroused Boston. Accustomed to pride themselves on the recognized superiority of their schools, the Boston teachers were not at all pleased to find that, under Mann's care, the schools of the surrounding towns were surpassing theirs. Then, when Mann, after his trip abroad in 1843, published this famous "Seventh Annual Report," in which he described and praised the Prussian

schools, implying a comparison with those of Boston, these teachers could no longer conceal their hostility and published their "Remarks" on the "Report." They devoted a large part of the "Remarks" to a discussion of flogging, which had been declared by Mann a relic of barbarism, while they believed in and practiced it. Mann's "Reply" was characterized by a remarkable display of that audacious wit and power of sarcasm with which he was so richly endowed.

Mann was elected to Congress in 1848, and his friends, realizing his need of rest, persuaded him to accept. In 1853 he was offered the presidency of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, and, after some deliberation, he decided that it was his duty to take the position. Antioch College was an institution for the education of all, regardless of sex, color, or religious belief. A firm believer in co-education, and a thorough enemy to distinctions of faith or color, he was willing to give his life to the institution. And this he really did. The college was financially embarrassed and was kept along only by the greatest efforts. After six years of hard labor, personal exposure, and almost constant ill-health, Mann died, August 2, 1859. And thus closed a life which, as has well been said, "for untiring service in the cause of human elevation and advancement, for unswerving devotion to truth, justice, and righteousness, and for utter disregard of personal consideration in the pursuit of duty,—is among the finest examples in our history."

LOCALS.

"Christie, pull 'em down!"

Burns, of Portland, has been coaching the ball team.

Among the new periodicals added to the reading-room we welcome *Puck*.

The Seniors have booked for the near future an elaborate picnic to Durham.

The Seniors have had at least one class walk this term up the Switzerland Road.

H. S. Cook and S. I. Graves, '94, who have been teaching, have rejoined their class.

Three new bicycle riders in college this term: Cutts, '91, Davis and Shepard, '92.

The next STUDENT will appear on Commencement day, and will be a double number.

We expect to play the Dartmouths, in Lewiston, May 30th; and the John P. Lovells, June 5th.

Manager Libbey is arranging a trip for the base-ball team in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The College Band has played for three evening entertainments, in Auburn, during the past month.

Osgood and Tuttle have been elected by the Juniors as the captains of the field-work divisions in Botany.

Quite a delegation from the college attended one or more of the Gilmore Concerts in Portland, April 24th and 25th.

The STUDENT, so far as possible, will give the detailed score of the several

games played during the season by our team.

The horse-car line has been extended up College Street and out Skinner Street, to connect with the Pine Street track.

The tennis committee are fitting up six good clay courts with association nets and propose to push the tennis interests.

Lewis P. Clinton, the African prince, who is attending the Divinity School, went to Pittsfield and gave an address, April 26th.

The ground floor of Hathorn Hall, which had sprung slightly, has been adjusted by means of jack-screws and a few additional timbers.

A P. H. Tragedy: A.—"How did you like 'Ship Ahoy?'" B.—"'Pretty good, wasn't it?'" A.—"'That'll—'" Blin! blam!! kehug!!!

The Juniors in German have been doing fifteen minutes a day sight reading in "*Jung Amerika*," a German monthly, published in Cleveland, O.

Every one in college was greatly surprised, when waking upon the morning of April 17th, to find excellent sleighing on the blackened summit of Mount David.

The tug-of-war, arranged for by the Auburn Y. M. C. A. with the Bates team for April 30th, was cancelled, owing to the illness of a part of the Y. M. C. A. team.

The same Junior who attempted to recite on Mythological Botany, the first of the term, put down in his check tablet, as the first flower analyzed, the Hypatia.

A Y. M. C. A. deputation from the Maine colleges went to Maine Central Institute, May 2-4, and consisted of Merriman of Bowdoin, Pierce of Colby, and Walter of Bates.

A new catcher's fence was built on the base-ball grounds recently. A large number of the Freshman class generously sacrificed their valuable mathematical time to assist in its erection.

Rev. F. H. Allen, of Boston, formerly a resident of Auburn, has been engaged to deliver the Commencement address before the two literary societies. His subject is: "The Life and Works of Michael Angelo."

The appointments by '91 for Class-Day are: Orator, F. J. Chase; Poet, Miss G. N. Bray; Odist, Miss M. S. Merrill; Prophet, F. L. Pugsley; Historian, A. D. Pinkham; Parting Address, F. S. Libbey.

April 24th, Professor W. E. C. Rich, of the Dudley School, in Boston, delivered a profitable and interesting lecture in the Course of Pedagogy at the college chapel, on "Primary Instruction in Our Schools."

Junior (plugging German and incidentally stroking his unshaven lip—"I don't see what's the matter. I can't find *cher*. Tired Chum (looking up)—"No wonder! Try the top of your head. You may find a *hair* there."

The band is doing good work, preparatory for their concert tour soon to be taken, both in their rehearsals, and also in street practice. Miss Blanche M. Harrington, of Bath, recently of

Boston, will accompany the band as reader.

The Freshmen took a class walk not long ago up the Switzerland Road. The scenery on the home stretch was so delightful that the time flew faster than the Freshmen, and consequently there is a streak of lean in their mathematical education.

The annual election of officers in the Y. M. C. A. took place May 6th, and resulted as follows: President, Tuttle, '92; Vice-President, Bruce, '93; Recording Secretary, Osgood, '92; Corresponding Secretary, Spratt, '93; Treasurer, Small, '94.

The question for champion debate next June in the Sophomore class is: "Does England have Greater Influence on the World than Germany?" Aff.—Sims, Miss Little, Fanning, McFadden, and Mason. Neg.—Adams, Chase, Miss Bean, Bruce, and Spratt.

The Octotens are the latest co-educational combination in college. Its membership consists of a quartette of each sex from the Sophomore class, and the ostensible object of the club is to play tennis. Their secrets, club yell, and motto, will undoubtedly reach the public ear soon.

In Psychology: Professor—"Mr. N., what is beauty and where is it found?" The Other Bell-ringer (in a horse whisper)—"No. 30 Sabatis Street!" [We are glad to state that T. O. B. is recovering as rapidly as can be expected from the injuries which he received at the close of the recitation.]

We clip the following from the *College-Man* for March: "The ten dollars given monthly by the *College-Man* for the best contribution by undergraduates, was won for the month of March by Mr. W. B. Skelton, of the BATES STUDENT. The subject on which he wrote was: 'The Literary Society in College.'"

A report of the International Convention of the Students' Volunteer Movement, held in Cleveland, last February, was given, April 29th, before the Christian Associations, by Hamlen, '90, who was sent from the Divinity School as delegate. It was impossible for the Missionary Committee to arrange an earlier date.

In spite of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Vegetables, Arbor Day was observed as usual at Bates, April 28th. The usual number of trees were yelled into their classical existence by the several classes, and the Freshmen continued the festivities by taking a memorable class ride, down the river, with a banana accompaniment. In the afternoon the Bates-Portland game was played on the college grounds, the score of which is given elsewhere.

A very pleasant occasion was the banquet given to the base-ball team, April 16th, at the Revere House. Seventeen guests were present and the toasts responded to were as follows: "The Season of '91," O. J. Hackett; "The Need of a Physician with the Ball Team," F. L. Day, '90; "The Good Times of the Past and Future," A. F. Gilmore, '92; "Athletics at Bates," Scott Wilson, '92. E. W.

Emery, '92, served very acceptably as toast-master of the evening.

April 27th, the Cynescans gave an athletic exhibition in the gymnasium, we hear. Only the lady friends of the young women and the faculty were permitted to enjoy the programme presented. The harem exclusiveness was so extreme that a respectable masculine dog belonging to one of the Juniors was compelled to retire, after having perilously effected an entrance. We are sorry to be unable to give any report of the exhibition, but we infer, from the vigorous yell, which escaped to the outer air at the close of the programme, through a small hole left open in the roof of the gymnasium, that the performance was highly successful. This was the yell:

"C-Y-N-E-S-C-A-N!

What others can do, do we can!"

The spring term library statistics show a good increase in the number of books taken out by the students. The largest number taken out on any one day was 50, and the average daily number was 20. Over one-half of these were books of and about literature, one-third of them being standard novels. Next in order comes the magazines, the number remaining being divided among Science, Education, History, Biography, etc. Among the best books recently added to the library from the Alumni fund are the following: Pomeroy's "Constitutional Law" (Burnett's Edition), Herbert Tuttle's "Prussia Under Frederic the Great," Schouler's "History of the United States," Taswell Langmead's

"Constitutional History of England,"
The English Citizen Series, and Mar-
shall's "Principles of Economics."

The first four games of the season
were as follows: April 16th, at
Lewiston:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, . . .	1	1	1	0	2	4	6	1	1	17
Sacos, . . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5

April 21st, at Portland:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Portlands, . .	1	2	1	0	0	1	6	3	0	14

May 2d, at Cumberland Mills:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, . . .	0	2	0	0	2	5	2	1	0	12
Presumpscots, .	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	6

April 28th, at Lewiston:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pennell, r. f., . .	6	3	3	3	1	0	1
Lezotte, c., . . .	6	4	2	4	10	1	1
Graves, c. f., . .	6	1	1	1	1	0	1
Hoffman, s. s., . .	6	1	1	2	0	5	1
Osgood, 1b., . . .	6	2	2	2	12	0	0
Putnam, l. f., . .	6	2	3	7	0	0	0
Smith, 3b., . . .	6	1	2	4	1	3	0
Wilson, 2b., . . .	5	1	2	4	1	3	0
Burns, p., . . .	5	2	2	4	1	12	0
Total, . . .	52	17	18	31	27	24	4

PORTLANDS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, 2b., . .	4	2	1	2	2	0	4
Keay, 3b., . . .	5	3	1	1	2	1	3
Daly, 1b., . . .	5	1	2	3	12	0	0
McLaughlin, s. s.,	5	0	3	4	0	3	2
Webster, c., . . .	4	2	0	0	8	4	0
McGovern, r. f., .	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Collins, c. f., p.,	5	0	0	0	0	11	0
Darby, l. f., . . .	4	1	0	0	2	0	1
McDermott, p., c. f.,	4	1	3	4	1	3	2
Total, . . .	41	11	11	15	27	22	12

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, . . .	1	6	0	0	2	4	2	2	0	17
Portlands, . .	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	11

Earned runs—Bates, 4; Portlands, 1. Bases
on balls—Burns, 9. Stolen bases—Pennell,
Graves, 2, Hoffman, O'Brien, Keay, Daly,
McLaughlin. Struck out—by Burns, 11; by
McDermott, 2; by Collins, 9. Three-base hits
—Lezotte, Smith, Burns, Wilson. Home run
—Putnam. Passed balls—Lezotte, 2; Webster,
1. Time of game—2 hours 40 minutes. Umpire
Day.

Monday evening, May 4th, at the
college chapel, the celebrated case of
Blanchard vs. Small, for damages in-
flicted by crushing in the barrel, in the
obstacle race, last field-day, was tried
for the benefit of the Athletic Associa-
tion. H. W. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn,
was the judge. Howard, '91, and
Bruce, '93, appeared for the plaintiff,
and Sanborn, '92, and Adams, '92, for
the defendant. Clerk, Howard, '92;
Sheriff, Ross, '93; Deputies, Sims,
'93, Tuttle, '92, and Marden, '93;
Bar-tender, Osgood, '94; Foreman of
the Jury, Mason, '91; witnesses for
the plaintiff: Eugene Fred Smith, stu-
dent and witness of the accident;
Herbert Eugene Walter, M.D., also
witness of the accident and medical
attendant; Solon Chase, M.D., anat-
omist and medical expert. Witnesses
for the defendant: Frederick Christy
Lewis Ludwig Hoffman, student and
general utility man, also contestant in
said race; Myron Whitney Stickney,
drummer in the Bates College Band
and witness of the accident; LaForest
Edward Graves, M.D., A.M., Ph.D.,
LL.D., medical expert from Sabatis.
Elijah Judson Hatch and Charles High-
lands Swan were challenged from the
jury, the former on account of age
and general crookedness, and the latter
because the plaintiff taught school on
Swan's Island last winter. The items

of the suit were, for physical injuries, \$1,000; for loss of first honor, 87 cents; for injury to gym. suit, 12 cents; for humiliation, \$4,000. The jury remained out long enough for the College Band, which was in attendance, to remove the cobwebs from the ceiling, when it returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of 27 cents and 5 mills, and also recommended that the said sum be expended in soap for removing the black and blue spot on the said plaintiff's corpus. The Athletic Association succeeded, meanwhile, in recovering a somewhat larger amount of damages from the generous public.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

LIBRARY FUND.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

WILL you kindly allow me a little space in the STUDENT to remind the alumni of the college that the prompt payment of the annual tax of one dollar will contribute more than they think to the work which the Alumni Association have undertaken in connection with the College Library. This small sum, received from every member of the Association, would enable it to make a substantial addition annually to the working power of the Library.

There is no fund available in the College Treasury sufficient to keep the Library abreast of the times. The statement of this fact is sufficient to emphasize the need. One hundred volumes of standard literature added per year will do much in a few years to give the Library new blood.

In the two years ending in June next the association will have done, in a quiet way, a splendid work. Many are responding liberally. Cannot more lend us their aid, and make success more successful?

My interest in this work is my only excuse for these suggestions.

Sincerely Yours,

W. H. JUDKINS, '80.

Lewiston, April 13, 1891.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 1, 1891.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

THE Bates College Alumni Association of the Northwest held its second annual banquet at the West Hotel in Minneapolis, on Friday evening, April 17th. The meeting was held at this time in honor of and to welcome President Cheney on his visit to the Northwest.

The following alumni of the college were present: Rev. A. H. Heath, '67, and wife, of St. Paul; J. F. Keene, '74, of Minneapolis; J. H. Randall, '77, and wife, of Minneapolis; G. H. Wyman, '77, of Anoka; J. W. Smith, '77, and wife, of St. Paul; Rev. F. L. Hayes, '80, and wife, of Minneapolis; B. G. Eaton, '82, and wife, of St. Paul; J. F. Merrill, '82, of St. Paul; E. A. Merrill, '86, of Minneapolis.

The meeting between the President and the alumni of the Northwest was a pleasant one and the greeting a cordial one.

Rev. A. H. Heath, the president of the association, was a member of the

first class that graduated from the institution, and was more closely identified with the founding and early history of the institution than many of the alumni and friends of the college suppose, and his remarks in welcoming the President showed that he had lost none of his early interest and love for his *Alma Mater*.

President Cheney, in reply, reviewed the early history of the college, its present needs, and its future prospects, and paid a well-deserved tribute to Dr. Heath for the part he took in securing the charter for the college and in starting the institution on its way.

After a few words of welcome to the President from each of the alumni who were present, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. A. H. Heath, President; Rev. F. L. Hayes, Vice-President; J. F. Merrill, Secretary; J. W. Smith, Treasurer.

The association voted to hold its third annual meeting some time during the present year.

JOHN F. MERRILL, '82,
Secretary.

PERSONALS.

'67.—J. S. Parsons has been farming in the Red River Valley, North Dakota, for eleven years. His income from his farm for last year was \$7,000.

'67.—Rev. George S. Ricker is now pastor of a Congregational Church in Topeka, Kansas.

'69.—Rev G. A. Newhall, a Methodist minister at West Washington, Me., has been very sick, but is now recovering.

'70.—D. M. Small, 91 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I., inventor and manufacturer, has made many inventions that are in common use in America and Europe.

'71.—Hon. John T. Abbott, United States Minister at Bogota, has sent a report to the Secretary of State in regard to duty charges made by the Columbian Congress.

'72.—Mrs. Elizabeth Reyburn, wife of George H. Stockbridge, of New York City, died Sunday, April 19th. Mrs. Stockbridge was the daughter of Dr. Robert Reyburn, a leading physician and highly esteemed citizen of Washington, D. C.

'75.—Hon. A. M. Spear, Mayor of Gardiner, is reported to be a fine violinist. The *Augusta correspondent* of the *Lewiston Journal* says of him: "His greatest delight is to dig up some very old fiddle, send it to Boston for repairs, and then hang it up on the wall in his law office. It is said he has dug out a genuine 'Strad' this winter. The Senator plays frequently in public. When the theatre companies strike his city, if their first violinist happens to be sick, the Senator will take his place, to accommodate, and can play any of their music at sight."

'76.—D. J. Callahan, Esq., of Lewiston, has been appointed by Governor Burleigh one of the Board of World's Fair Managers, on which Maine has five representatives. Mr. Callahan was very strongly recommended by a large number of leading citizens of Lewiston and Auburn, including all the manufacturers of the two cities. The *Lewiston Journal* says of the appointment,

"Mr. Callahan is well qualified for the position and his appointment is a good one."

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy, of the Court Street Free Baptist Church in Auburn, arrived home from his trip around the world, Saturday, April 4th, and occupied his pulpit the next day. He had a very pleasant journey and, barring the shipwreck on the rocks of Jaffa, met with no mishaps. Rev. F. W. Sandford, '86, of Great Falls, N. H., was his companion. They left New York City the first of last October, going across the United States to San Francisco by rail, and sailing for Japan. From Japan they went to China, thence to India, Egypt, and Palestine. On the way home they called for a brief stay at Rome and Paris, and other places of interest and note. Mr. Stacy is thoroughly rested, and his health is greatly improved.

'77.—Henry W. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn, is the highest officer in Maine of the New England Order of Protection, with the title of Grand Warden. At the annual meeting of the Maine Grand Lodge at Bucksport, on April 7th, the great feature of the day's business was Mr. Oakes' annual address. The *Lewiston Journal* gives nearly a column to its report of this address.

'78.—C. E. Brockway is professor of Latin in Keuka College, Keuka, N. Y.

'81.—W. C. Hobbs, who was last year elected assistant in the classical department of the high school at Providence, R. I., has been promoted to the position of first assistant in the English and scientific department,

with an increase of \$500 in salary. According to the *Trinity Herald* Mr. Hobbs is doing excellent work as chorister in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, which has a membership of over eleven hundred.

'81.—W. J. Brown is Professor of Natural Sciences in U. S. Grant University, Athens, Tenn.

'81.—W. T. Perkins, Esq., of Bismarck, North Dakota, has been appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of that State, with the rank of Colonel.

'81.—W. B. Perkins, formerly with D. Lothrop & Co., and later with Estes & Lauriat, has opened an office in New York for himself. Mr. Perkins handles large editions of books for the trade. He sold twenty thousand copies of Edwin Arnold's new book, "The Light of the World," before it had been published in this country.

'82.—L. M. Thompson, Esq., for two years a member of '82, has recently been confined to his home for several weeks through a severe attack of *la grippe*, but is now enjoying better health. Mr. Thompson is having a successful practice in his law business.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt, M.D., of Waltham, Mass., is city physician and is building up a fine practice.

'83.—H. H. Tucker has recently been elected principal of Sumner High School, Holbrook, Mass. The department of Botany in the Summer Institute of Popular and General Study, New London, N. H., has also been placed under his direction. Mr. Tucker has made a specialty of Botany for

some years and has secured a large number of specimens.

'84.—By direction of the President, Lieutenant Mark L. Hersey, 9th Infantry, is detailed to duty at the Maine State College at Orono, to take effect July 1, 1891.

'84.—The *Northwestern Lumberman* has recently published a short biographical sketch of Miss E. L. Knowles, accompanied by her portrait. Miss Knowles, it will be remembered, is the only lady lawyer in Montana, being the junior member of the firm of Kinsley & Knowles. She won her first case, and from that time has been meeting with remarkable success. She has clients in nearly every county in the state, and her income from her profession amounts to thousands of dollars yearly. She has recently been elected secretary and treasurer of the Rocky Mountain Lumber Company, of Helena, Montana. The *Lumberman* states that she is the original Montana lumberman, and wishes her success.

'85.—Rev. C. S. Forbes, formerly of Nebraska City, Neb., is now pastor of the First Congregational Church in Provo City, Utah, with a salary of \$1,600.

'85.—J. M. Nichols, vice-principal of the Central High School in Middletown, Conn., and assistant superintendent of schools, was made an associate member of the American Orinthologists' Union at their last meeting in Washington.

'85.—F. A. Morey, Esq., has been elected City Solicitor of Lewiston. Mr. Morey has recently entered into a law partnership with D. J. McGillicuddy, Esq., of Lewiston.

'85.—W. V. Whitmore, M.D., of Wilmington, Cal., was married, April 16th, to Miss Lulu W. Hill of Escondido, Cal.

'86.—E. D. Varney, principal of the Bryant School in Denver, Col., has now eight hundred and fifty pupils in the school, with fourteen associate teachers. Mr. Varney alternates his home between Denver and two ranches. He intends to visit Maine this summer.

'86.—The 16th "Alumni Article" in the series now being published by the *Morning Star*, is by Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, on "Revolt against Authority in Education and Religion."

'87.—Miss M. E. Richmond is vice-principal of the High School in Ansonia, Conn.

'88.—W. L. Powers is principal of the High School at Fort Fairfield, Me. Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D.D., of Lewiston, recently lectured there under the auspices of the school, in a course managed by Mr. Powers.

'88.—B. W. Tinker, of the Peters High School, Southboro, Mass., has accepted a position as principal of the High School at Marblehead, Mass.

'89.—G. H. Libbey is now principal of a High School in Needham, Mass., with a salary of \$1,200.

'89.—H. W. Small is a student in the Theological department of U. S. Grant University, Athens, Tenn.

Of the present Senior class at Princeton six will enter journalism, ten will study medicine, twenty-seven theology, thirty-four law. Some will go into business, and a few are as yet undecided.

EXCHANGES.

Several interesting studies in authors appear this month in the exchanges. *The Aegis, U. of W.*, gives a very faithful account of the life of Carlyle, which is supplemented by a criticism on "Carlyle the Man," in the *Dickinson Seminary Journal*. The latter article reveals few of the author's human weaknesses, but rather proves him fearless, hopeful, charitable, almost without modification. To be sure he was indifferent to popular opinion, he possessed a strong faith in God, and in his way did much practical good; yet as a man he was not all that his writings indicate. Needlessly aggressive, he often repelled good impulses. Narrow and uncharitable, he many times cast a shadow on the best efforts of true philanthropists, while his inconsistencies and insincerities must be looked at together with his good traits in order to really know the man.

The Brown Magazine contains a very discriminating article on Bulwer, proving him dramatic, or producing what is real rather than theatrical or dealing with imitation.

The story of Thomas Chatterton in *The Vanderbilt Observer* is another article of note—an article having no pretensions as a scholarly criticism, but at the same time interesting from the very fact that it is about an author whom we ought to know, and one whose early possibilities have not been surpassed in the whole history of literary men.

Swinburne's poetry is well discussed in *The Wesleyan Argus*. Leaving his

early poems out of consideration, or regarding them only as the productions of less mature years, it would seem that Swinburne deserves a place among the very first writers of the day. Indeed our contemporary says of him: "No man ever lived who had such perfect command over rhythm as has Swinburne." Whether his thought and rhythm so perfectly coalesce as in the works of Milton and Gray would remain perhaps a disputed question among critics, yet there is no doubt that Swinburne is winning for himself more and more as the years advance a name that will be among the most enduring of the nineteenth century.

History is also well represented in the exchanges this month. A brief but well-written account of the French Revolution appears in *The Hamptonia*, the story of the Holy Grail in *Lasell Leaves* and "Marathon—A History Lesson" in *The Vanderbilt Observer*. "The Castle and the Guillotine," an oration written in a vigorous, flowing style, is found in *The Aegis*. In it, however, too much is attributed to the guillotine, and the factions that managed that fatal weapon, as in the sentences: "In spite of the wilderness of error and extravagance the guillotine has guided the future of the world. In it was concentrated the great and sure hope of humanity." While that weapon cut down tyranny to some extent it slaughtered humanity by the thousands and we can hardly call its mission a noble one.

The author of that editorial in our February STUDENT on putting certain

new works of fiction in our library wishes to say a word in reply to the criticism of his list that appeared in the *Kenyon Collegian* for March:

No, I did not forget "Old Sleuth," etc., when I referred to the authors of such works as "Ben-Hur" and "Looking Backward." I never thought of it in that connection. The fact is, down here in Maine, we recognize a difference between a cheap detective story and what some critics, perhaps not far inferior to this western prodigy, are pleased to call the greatest novels of the age. I omitted Scott and Dickens because eastern libraries have been quite generally replenished since these men began to write, and, moreover, in this region it is customary for students to be so far advanced on entering college that they can distinguish between a trashy story and a first-class novel, and have read more or less of the older ones and now want something else. But particularly absurd was the insinuation that the authors I named did not represent the thought of the times, and the advice about substituting others, dead and buried long ago, to remedy that defect. That may be the kind of men they want to do their thinking for them beyond the Alleghanies, but here we prefer living men.

Thoroughly in accord with the utilitarian doctrine of education, which is so rapidly gaining ground among thoughtful men, is the article, "A University Course in Current Topics," in the *University Magazine*. While in most colleges it would be impracticable

to establish special professorships of this kind in accordance with the author's idea, yet too much emphasis can hardly be placed upon the duty of every teacher to keep himself and his pupils as nearly as possible in perfect touch with the surrounding world. The following extract is well worth the attention of every one interested in our colleges:

The topics of the day ought to have a prominent place in the work of the colleges. The wonder is that such a course has not been more generally pursued. It is not absolutely necessary that a chair be established in each college, whose sole object shall be the discussion and study of current events with the students. Let each professor, of whatever branch of learning, strive and plan to make the recitations of his class practical, entertaining, and modern in their character, by connecting their dry, ancient, and soporific details with the wide-awake and fruitful present. This can always be done; and, as a result, the student will not only better retain the contents of the text-book, but will acquire a valuable knowledge of important current events and, unconsciously, form his own opinions of them.

The professor of belles-lettres has an especially fine opportunity in this direction. Let him devote much time to the polite literature, rhetoric, poetry, history-making, philology, and criticism of to-day. The professors of physics, political economy, psychology, and the various sciences and arts will have no trouble whatever in finding current topics which can be appropriately and profitably studied. In addition to this plan let there be more frequent debates and discussions by the students upon the great question of the hour, a line of work shamefully and inexcusably neglected.

But in addition to the effort on the part of each professor to connect his particular line of work with the problems of the present time, a thoroughly satisfactory and efficient system of such instruction should be regularly established in the college curriculum. This system must be formulated by and entrusted to the professor of journalism, for no other professor can cover the entire ground. His text-books are the newspapers. In them are contained current topics, affecting all classes of mankind

in all parts of the world. To the credit of our colleges be it said that they are beginning to awaken to a sense of the necessity of such a professorship and such a course of training. It may be that the dawn of the twentieth century will discover no prominent college in the United States without its appropriate professorship and classes of students able to discuss intelligently and from every point of view the important topics then claiming the attention of the civilized world.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The trustees at Syracuse have decided that hereafter the members of the faculty and the members of the graduating class shall wear gowns at the graduation exercises of Commencement week.

The accommodations afforded by the present buildings of the University of the City of New York have become insufficient, and it was decided at a recent meeting of the officers and trustees to secure a new location as soon as possible, retaining the old for the use of the graduate departments.

A woman's college is to be established at Lynchburg, Tenn., under the auspices of the Methodist Church. It will be conducted upon the general principles governing Methodist academies at the South. The undertaking is in charge of the trustees of Randolph-Macon College, who have secured twenty acres of land for a site and one hundred thousand dollars for buildings, while other friends of the institution have pledged an additional hundred thousand to serve as a permanent endowment.

Oahu College of Honolulu has just received \$50,000 from Charles R.

Bishop. That institution is to celebrate its semi-centennial June 25th and 26th, when Gen. S. C. Armstrong of Hampton, Va., will give the principal address.

The undergraduates of Amherst have recently incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts the Amherst College Musical Association, the object being to obtain active sympathy from the alumni, which, it is hoped, will result some time in the endowment of a professorship of music in the college.

At Bucknell, any student who has attained an aggregate average of nine in all the studies of a term may take special honor work the succeeding session. This work is credited to the student in the annual catalogue, and is taken into account in awarding the honors.

The custom at Trinity College of awarding prizes for version declamations is a good one. The appointments are given on the basis of excellence in the study of English and in theme writing; the contestants translate into English, and deliver before judges selected passages from standard Latin authors. These translations are judged on their merit as translations and as English productions.

Prof. Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, has projected a summer school for the study of applied ethics to sociology. It is to last six weeks, and there will be lectures from Prof. Clark of Smith College, President Andrews of Brown University, Prof. Taussig of Harvard, Carroll D. Wright, Prof. E. J. James, Felix Adler, C. H. Toy and Charlton T. Lewis.

The next meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in Toronto, Canada, July 14-17, 1891. It will be the first convention of this great association beyond the limits of the United States. The meeting will be of international character, Canadian teachers and educators taking part in the proceedings. Toronto is alive to the magnitude and importance of the expected gathering and is arranging accommodations for fifteen thousand visitors.

An examination of the curricula of forty of our best known colleges shows that the percentage of required Greek varies from 0 to 23.5 of the entire time of the college course; required Latin from 0 to 29; and required Mathematics from 4.9 to 31. The amount of studies that can be chosen by the student varies from 0 to 57.6 per cent.

A bill has recently been presented to the New York Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 to enable the school authorities in the state to establish what is called University extension. This term means the extension to all people, adults as well as youths of the best obtainable opportunities for higher education. It will aim to supplement the facilities of our existing school system by stimulating and directing the formation of local associations for study and culture among those who are or have been prevented from regular attendance at schools and colleges. To this end lecture courses by able men are proposed, and it is planned to supplement this by concurrent study, classes, examination, and certificates awarded for good work done. Many

prominent educators and college professors throughout the land favor the plan.

♦♦♦

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The May *Century* is the first number of a new volume. One of its most interesting articles is the first of two on "The Court of the Czar Nicholas I.," whose portrait forms the frontispiece of the magazine. These papers are by the late George Mifflin Dallas, in his day one of the most distinguished statesmen of the country. A brief sketch of his life appropriately accompanies this paper. Mr. Dallas describes minutely the social movement and the luxury of the court. He tells of a "Dramatic Visit from the Emperor," who came to see him *incog.*, on the minister's arrival, "A Court Presentation," the "Burning of the Winter Palace," "The Russian New Year's," etc. These papers furnish a remarkable contrast to those by Mr. Kennan.

From a timely plea for regulating the lobby evils that are cursing our legislation we quote the following:

Special legislation has attained with us a far wider range than it ever had in England, and our problem in regulating it is much more difficult in consequence. Our lobby evils have also grown to much more formidable proportions than theirs ever reached, for they have had an almost unrestricted field for growth both in Congress and in our State legislatures since their first appearance in the former in 1795, until they have attained a stage of development extraordinary in the ingenuity and intricacy of its ramifications. In most cases nowadays the lobby's real work is no longer done in the State House or Capitol, but in the primaries and nominating conventions at which the men who are to act as the lobby's agents in the legislative body are selected. The bargain for their

services is made then, their election expenses are paid for them, and in ignorance of this corrupt compact the people elect them, supposing they are to be the public's servants. Neither is the work of corruption which may be necessary later, when the members are in session, done directly, as formerly, about the Capitol, but indirectly by means of banquets and receptions and in various other forms of personal solicitation carried on in quarters all safely removed from the publicity of the lobby precincts. In fact, nearly all the most pernicious lobby work at present is done elsewhere than at the State House or Capitol, and the only kind of publicity about it that will be dreaded, and therefore effective, is the kind which can be forced, as Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, suggests, at the critical moment before a bill is to come up for final passage. If at that point every one concerned in the bill's welfare—author, sponsor, agent, corporation, lobbyist—could be forced under oath to reveal all that he had done for or against it, in and out of the halls of legislation, there would be publicity of incalculable value. This, combined with general laws removing all the private and special legislation possible of such classification from the control of legislative bodies, would free us as completely as England has been freed from lobby evils.

The May number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains a number of articles of interest to teachers. Chief among these is a very interesting and able paper by Professor Truman Henry Sanford, of Williams College, on the "Modern Teaching of Arithmetic." The author traces the teaching of Arithmetic from the time of the Greeks and Romans to our own day, shows the great influence of Warren Colburn and his First Lessons, and ends his paper with a long account of the Grube method and its adaptability to the present times and methods of instruction. Among other articles may be mentioned the third and final installment of Francis Parkman's "Capture of Louisbourg by the New England

Militia;" the continuation of Stockton's amusing story, "The House of Martha"; a very interesting extract, never before printed, from the diary of R. H. Dana, Jr., of a "Voyage on the Grand Canal of China" in the spring and early summer of 1860. Miss Jewett has another of her interesting stories of New England life, "A Native of Winby," the scene of which is laid in part in a country school-house. There are the customary reviews, among them, one on Professor Gildersleeve's "Essays and Studies, Educational and Literary"; and Monthly Comment on New Books.

Among *Outing's* many attractive features for May is the "Whistling Idol," a weird, dark picture of priestcraft's frightful power in a land of brightest sunlight and darkest shadow. It contains an illustrated article on "Sprinters and their Methods," by M. W. Ford, and Adirondack Murray's "How I Sail Champlain," among its most interesting articles. H. A. Cushing has an illustrated article on "Athletics at Amherst," and Dr. Dwight talks about "Lawn Tennis in New England."

BOOK NOTICES.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. F. M. Ambrose, N. E. Agent. Boston. 1890.

It would be superfluous to attempt to add a word of commendation or of criticism to a work heartily recommended by such literary men as Bancroft, Sumner, Everett, Garfield, Hale, Lowell, Aldrich, Higginson, and Mann;

conformed to in all the editions of such authors as Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Bryant, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, Cooper, and Irving; adopted as the standard in such places as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cambridge, Chicago, St. Louis, Worcester, Salem, and Washington, and recently by the states of Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Such facts speak for themselves for any work of which they are true, and all that can be added is a brief description of the plan of the work and what it contains. It consists of 2,126 pages, with over 1,100 wood cuts, and four full-page plates, divided into fifteen parts, and dealing exhaustively with everything pertaining to the history, formation, development, and laws of the English language. Its definitions are clear and concise, illuminated by plenty of examples from the best writers, and its synonymes are everywhere acknowledged to be the best. To determine its standing with other works we need quote no less reliable authority than the *London Athenæum*: "The volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence, but with *Webster* it is diligence in combination with fancifulness; with *Worcester*, in combination with good sense and judgment. *Worcester's* is the soberer and safer book, and may be pronounced *the best existing English lexicon*."

CHARLES DARWIN: HIS LIFE AND WORK.
By Charles Frederic Holder. G. P. Putnam's
Sons. New York and London. 1891.

This forms one of a series of volumes on "Leaders in Science," and deals with the author of the great Darwinian

theory, taking up his life and travels, and giving a clear and concise statement of his investigations and conclusions. It is interesting and instructive to old and young alike, and cannot fail to meet with hearty approval. Perhaps, to the ordinary reader, it furnishes a better conception of this man's work than could be derived from poring over his own books, while to the more advanced scholar it supplies a summary for which he may well be thankful. One of its objects is set forth as the stimulating of a wholesome interest in the study of nature, and no one who has read the book will deny Mr. Holder praise for his success in this laudable undertaking. The last chapter is devoted to some Darwinian memorial addresses, by eight of the most prominent American naturalists, and add much to the value of the work.

THE NORMAL COURSE IN READING. By Emma J. Todd and W. B. Powell, A. M. FIFTH READER. Advanced Readings in Literature: Scientific, Geographical, Historical, Patriotic, and Miscellaneous, with Analyses of Authors. Silver, Burdette & Co., New York, Boston, and Chicago. 1891.

This volume contains a pleasing combination of articles so old and popular that no reader should be without them, and those recent productions of such decided merit that time alone is required to place them beside the other class. It is divided into six parts according to the nature of the selections. The first four parts consist of subjects relating to inanimate nature, animate nature, patriotism, and humanities. Part V. is

devoted to a study of some leading English and American authors, consisting in each instance of an analysis of the works of the author under consideration, followed by selections to illustrate the principles developed by this analysis. The book is concluded by some valuable hints on reading aloud, followed by a vocabulary giving the correct pronunciation and definition of the words contained in the selections, together with an explanation of all references. Seventy-three prominent authors are represented by selections, while there are biographical and analytical articles on thirty-three of the more noted.

POETS' CORNER.

A BIRTHDAY GREETING.

May time's hand touch thee gently,
O friend of mine!
God's sunlight round thee shine
Each year more brightly.

On thy glad birthday morning
The birds sing sweet;
And quick to kiss thy feet
The spring flowers waken.

Close not the door of childhood,
Nor slide the bar,
Tho' womanhood's bright star
For thee is dawning.

Be brave and true and patient,
Sweet friend of mine,
And round thy path shall shine
The Father's glory.

So shall thy life shed perfume,
And all thy days
Be one grand psalm of praise,
A song triumphant.

May God the Father keep thee,
Thro' all thy life,
And after all the strife,
May angels crown thee.

—N. G. B., '91.

TRANSLATION.

Hor.: Lib. II., Car. 14.

Old age comes on apace; the years
How swiftly glide!
Though prayers ascend with every breath,
They check not the approach of Death
With rapid stride.

Though costly offerings thou bring
Day after day,
Heaping with gifts dark Pluto's shrine,
Hope not his wrath from thee and thine
To turn away.

Gigantic monsters he confines
With that sad wave,
Upon whose fatal brink he stands,
Waiting the coming from all lands
Of king or slave.

The blood-stained hand of cruel Mars
We vainly flee,
Or dread to hear the tempest's knell,
And see the mighty billows swell
On storm-tossed sea.

The black Cocytus must be seen,
With languid flood
Slow-winding through those regions dread,
Where spirits of departed dead
Make their abode.

Earth must be left by thee,—thy home,
And thy loved wife.
And save the odious cypress tree,
Naught thou dost love will follow thee,
When done with life.

Thine heir, far worthier than thou,
Shall spend the wealth
Thou toilest for, with lavish hand,
And scatter broadcast through the land
Thy hoarded pelf.

—N. G. B., '91.

Knights of old in bloody fray
Wore fair ladies' colors gay,
And to keep them from the dust
Gave full many a well-aimed thrust.

Women still may color give
To the age in which they live,
To men's thoughts and deeds give tone,
By the color of their own.

—Y., '78.

POT-POURRI.

She was smart and she was pretty,
And her elders thought her witty,
And she tripped the light fantastic like a fay;
She could read both French and Latin,
And was sweet in print or satin,
And 't would make your bosom heave to hear
her play;

But in single life she tarried,
And she never, never married,
And she 'll doubtless be a maiden till she dies,
For she bade a proud defiance
To the culinary science,
And she never knew the mystery of pies.

—*Outing.*

First Little Girl—"Let's play keepin'
house an' goin' callin', and dress all up
in your mamma's best things." Second
Little Girl—"Eversing of mamma's is
locked up, 'cept two skirts wiz no
bodies to 'em." First Little Girl—
"Well, let's play goin' to a party."—*Ex.*

When Psyche's friend becomes her lover,
How sweetly these conditions blend.
But oh, what anguish to discover
Her lover has become—her friend!

—*Century.*

A high school girl, class A, being
told by her teacher to parse the sen-
tence, "He kissed me," consented re-
luctantly, because opposed to speaking
of private affairs in public. "He,"
she commenced, with unnecessary em-
phasis and a fond lingering over the
word that brought crimson to her
cheeks, "is a pronoun, third person,
singular number, masculine gender; a
gentleman, pretty well fixed, univers-
ally considered a good catch. Kissed
is a verb, transitive—too much so; reg-
ular—every evening; indicative mood
—indicating affection; first and third
person plural number and governed by
circumstances. Me—oh, everybody
knows me," and down she went.—*Ex.*

The Ingenué—"What makes you say
there are no men-angels in heaven?"
Miss Blazeh—"Why, men always pre-
fer to go where they can smoke."

—*Free Lance.*

Effie (as they leave the church)—
"Mamma, why do they have those big
golden eagles on some of the church
altars?" Freddie—"It's cos they 're
birds of pray—of course, silly."—*Ex.*

"Oh, dear!" said a young lady,
"how much I miss my poor dear
mother! Why, it appears to me I can
see her now, just as she used to sit at
the breakfast table, reaching out for
the best potato."—*Ex.*

"Don't lose sight of an honorable
enemy; he 'll make a good friend."

They parted, with clasps of hand,
And kisses, and burning tears.
They met, in a foreign land,
After some twenty years.

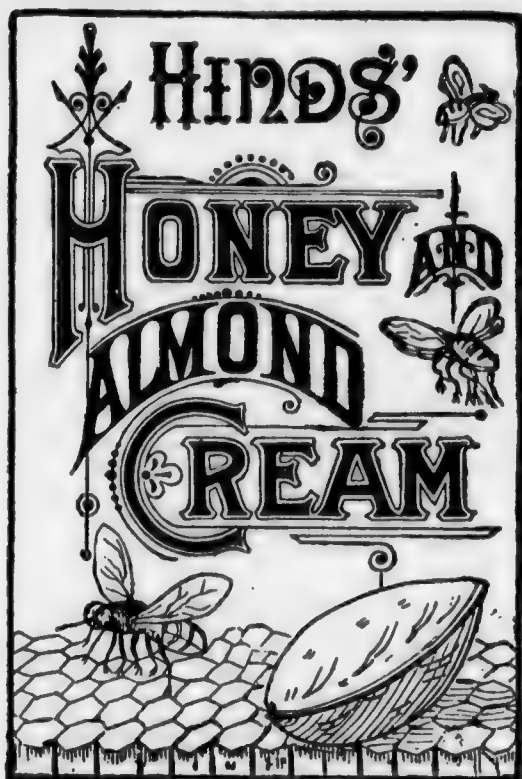
Met as acquaintances meet,
Smilingly, tranquil-eyed—
Not even the least little beat
Of the heart, upon either side.

They chatted of this and that,
The nothings that make up life;
She in a Gainsborough hat,
And he in black for his wife.

Ah, what a comedy this!
Neither was hurt, it appears;
Yet once she had leaned to his kiss,
And once he had known her tears!
—*T. B. Aldrich.*

Smartfellow—"I can't understand
why it is that you have such a host of
friends. All the best people just
tumble over each other in their anxiety
to help you along, while I have to look
out for myself." Goodfellow—"I used
to be an awful drunkard, and now I've
reformed."—*Ex.*

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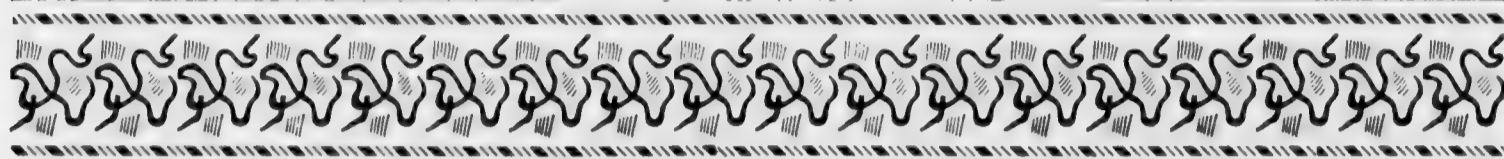
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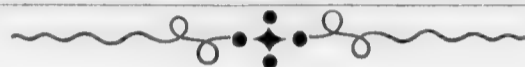
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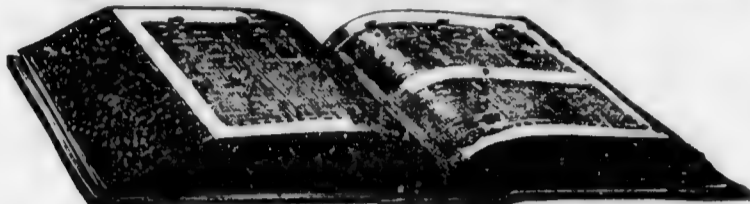
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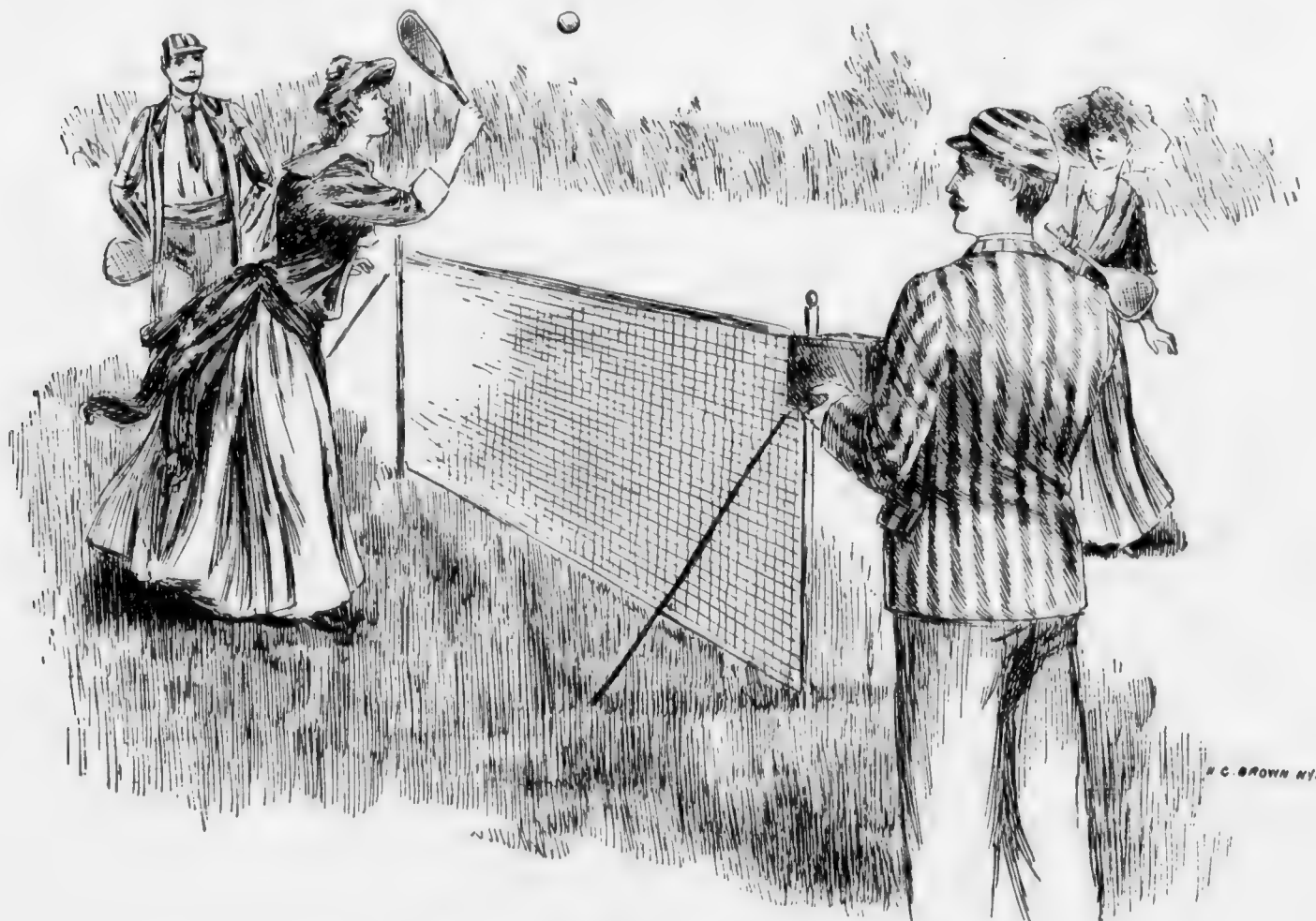
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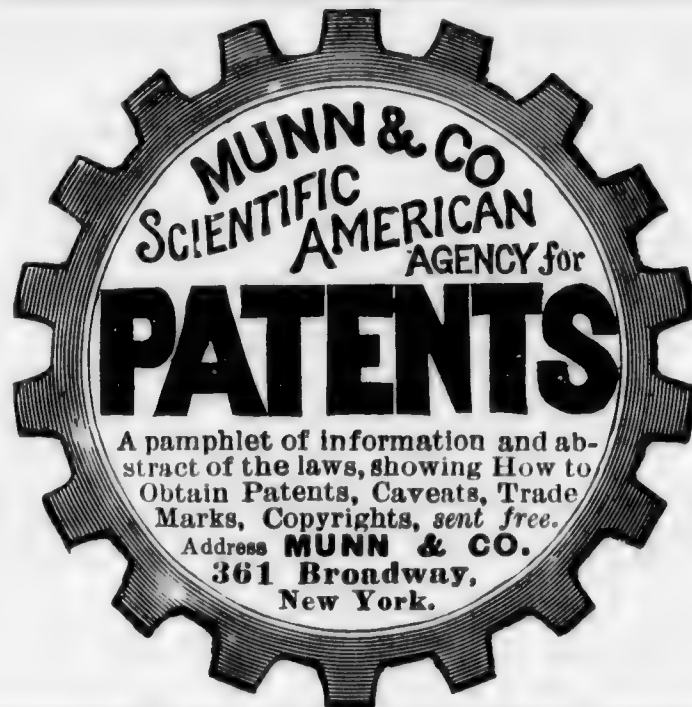
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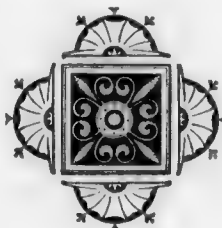
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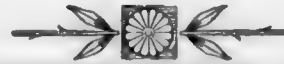
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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

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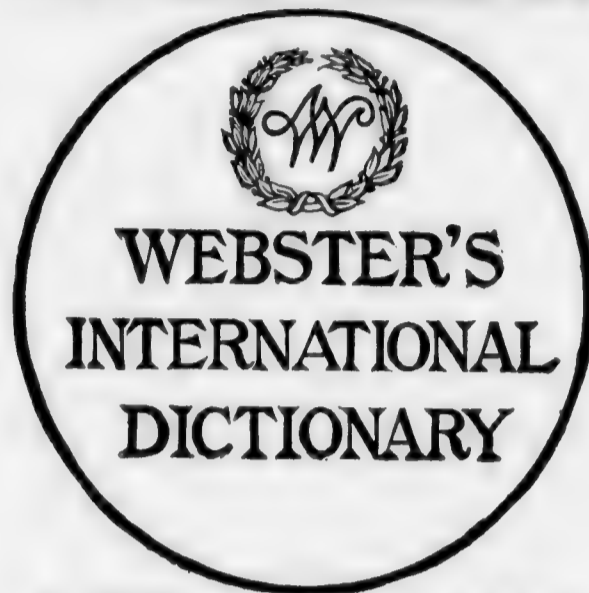
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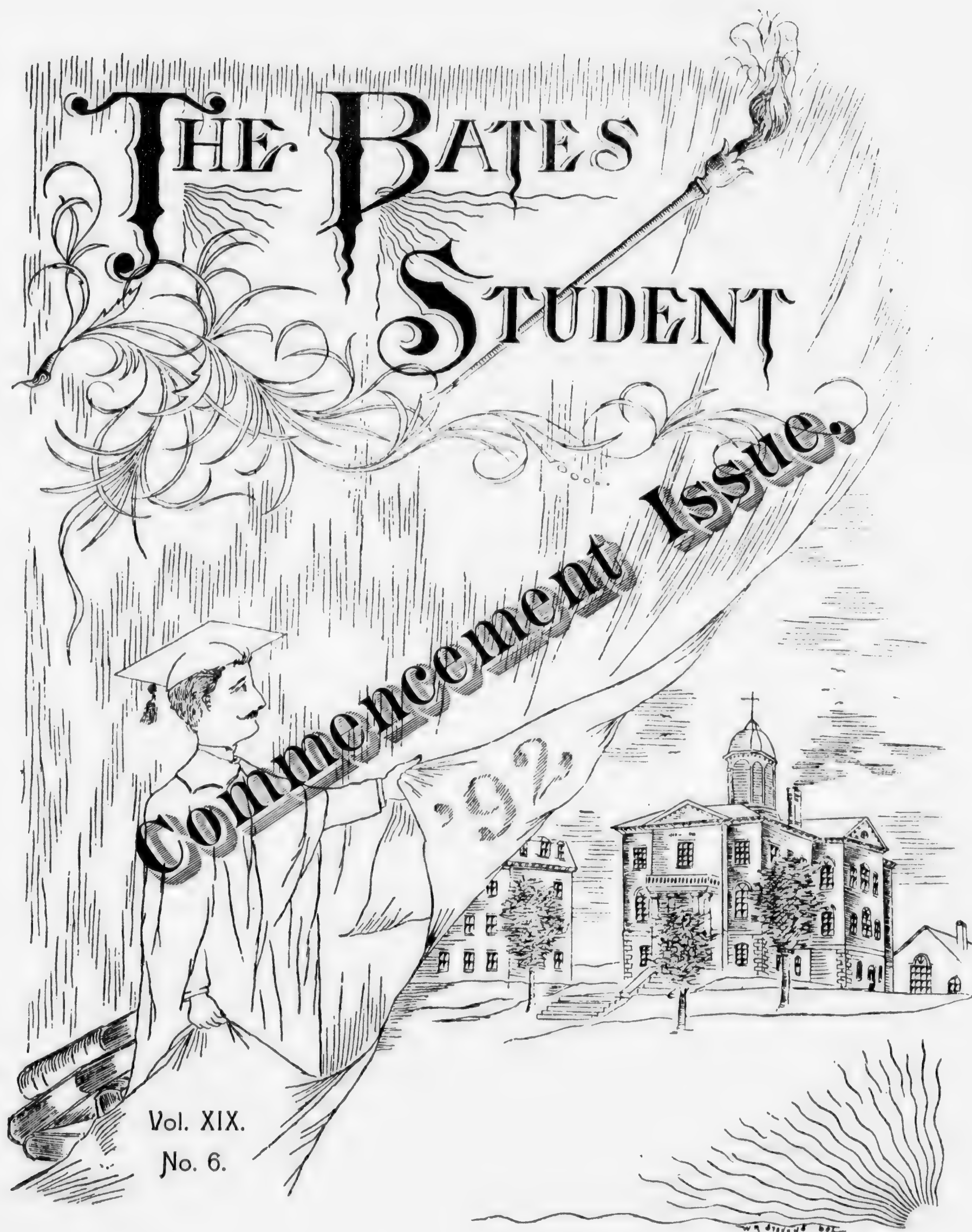
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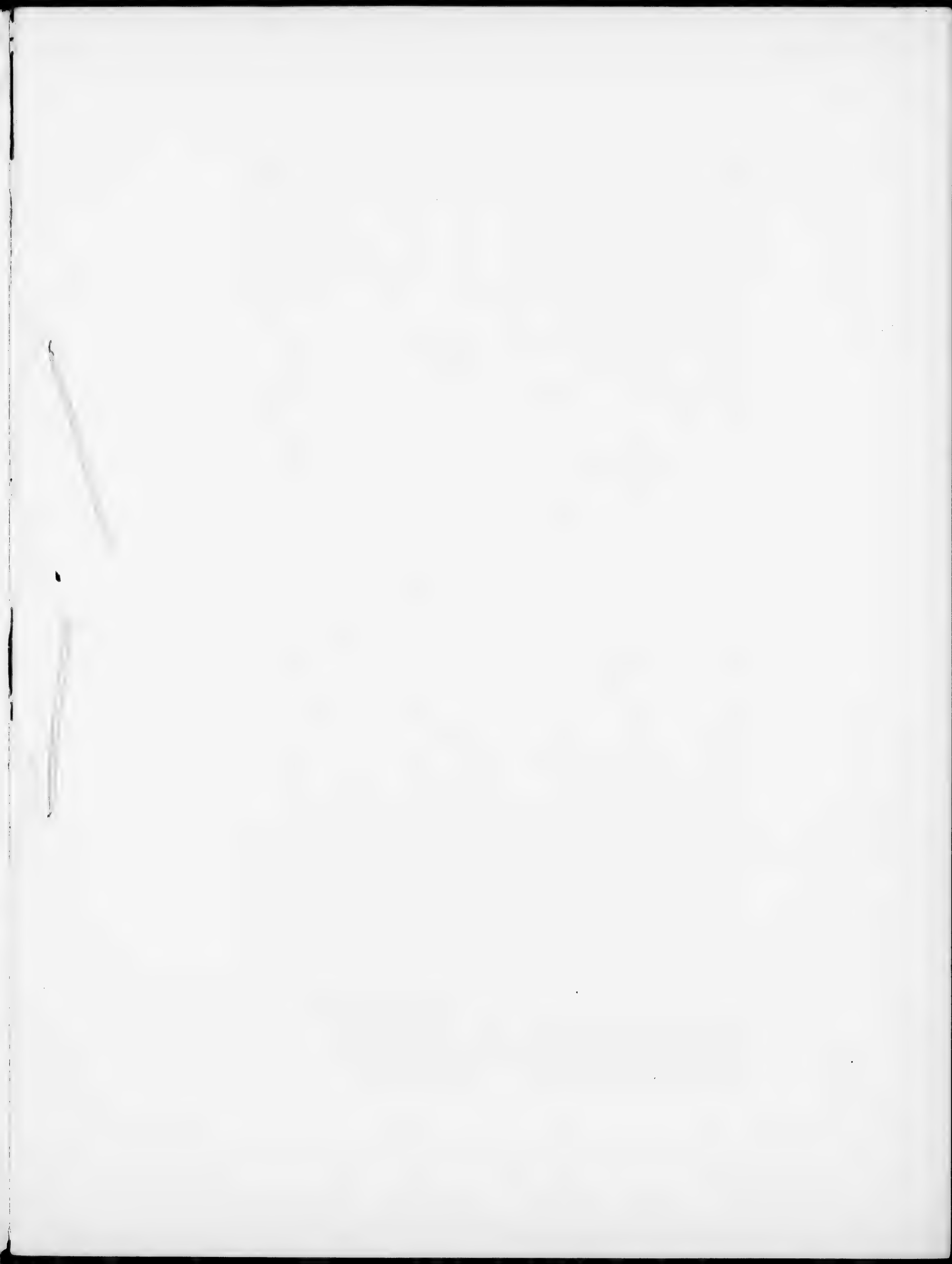
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1. DUTTON, '93, director.
2. FLETCHER, '94, bass trombone.
3. McFADDEN, '93, first b flat trombone.
4. JOINER, '93, third alto.
5. HAYNES, '93, second b flat trombone.
6. WALTER, '92, euphonium.
7. W. WATSON, '91, solo alto.
8. WOODMAN, '94, first alto.
9. BROWN, '93, first b flat clarinet.
10. FRENCH, '94, E flat tuba.
11. CUTTS, '91, second alto.
12. JORDAN, '94, helicon.
13. LIBBEY, '91, E flat cornet.
14. F. WATSON, '93, second b flat clarinet.
15. SHEPARD, '92, second b flat cornet.
16. BABB, '91, E flat clarinet.
17. LEATHERS, '94, third b flat cornet.
18. M. WATSON, E. L. H. S., '89, solo b flat cornet.
19. STURGIS, '93, cymbals.
20. BIGELOW, N. L. S., '92, first b flat cornet.
21. TURGEON, L. G. S., '91, side drum.
22. LITTLE, '92, first b flat cornet.
23. STICKNEY, '93, bass drum.

Beal, '91, second b flat cornet, and Pinkham, '91, side drum, were absent when this picture was taken.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

1. DUTTON, '93, director.
2. FLETCHER, '94, bass trombone.
3. McFADDEN, '93, first b flat trombone.
4. JOINER, '93, third alto.
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THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIX.

JUNE, 1891.

No. 6.

THE BATES STUDENT

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COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

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LEWISTON, ME.

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EDITORIAL.

THE editors and business manager have gone to considerable extra trouble to make this issue the feature of the year. We have endeavored to make it interesting, not only to students and alumni, but also to outside friends and those looking forward to four years at Bates. And we trust that those who are interested will see that the extra expense shall not fall too heavily on our shoulders. An extra copy to send to a friend, who is interested in the college, or who is thinking of taking a college course, may advance the interests of your college, and will lighten the burden of the business manager.

AS THE present school year closes we look across the chapel aisle at our nominal enemies, the class of '91, and we can but regret that we are soon to lose sight of their familiar faces. Our ideas and class politics have long differed. They still differ, and while we, if any, might be the ones to hesitate before leaving the question of preference to be judged, we still maintain the same old ground of yore. Yet to '91 we owe a farewell full of kindness and good wishes. The only class which for three years we have numbered as fellow-students we ought to know and appreciate, and we feel

that in '91 are friends, whom we shall remember much longer than the years now measuring our acquaintance, that in '91 may be found a full share of strong and helpful men and women who will find and fill places where culture and common sense are most in demand.

AT THIS time of year, when a class has just completed its college course and another is looking forward to four years of college life, the question of the value of four years of college training may well be considered. It is a question that those who have just completed their course, cannot decide only theoretically, as the practical application of what they have obtained in college is a thing of the future, but common sense tells us that their future success will be augmented in no small degree through the training which they have received during the past four years. To educate is the purpose of every college course, and the fundamental meaning of that word—the drawing-out of all man's powers, the development of all his faculties, physical, mental, and moral,—cannot but cause us to look with favor on such training. The mistaken idea is too prevalent, we fear, that a college course is of value mainly for the number of facts and ideas which are crammed into each student's head, but this is far from the truth. The value of college training to a man is not measured by the number of facts he can recall, but rather by the development of his mental powers for detecting and grasping truths and principles,

and his moral powers for keen discrimination on questions of right and wrong, and not to be overlooked the development of a sound, healthy body. The college course is a failure in so far as any faculty is allowed to remain undeveloped. It is the broad, liberal course which produces the broad-minded men, but it is all accomplished by hard and systematic work.

WHILE it would be very pleasant for many of us to devote our entire lives to study, the time actually used for this purpose by the average college graduate seldom exceeds twenty years. In view of the vast possibilities for the student, we might well complain of the shortness of the time. But, since this is the actual state of affairs, it is surely no less our need than our right to pursue those studies from which we may get the most lasting good in the shortest time.

In obtaining a liberal education the first test is, of course, not immediate usefulness, but the broadening of the mental powers. Were it otherwise the classics would never appear in the curriculum of a successful college, and a large proportion of our mathematical treatises would be consigned to the flames. For it cannot be denied that the classics and higher mathematics are really useful only to men in special vocations. The only excuse for retaining these studies is that they are essential, absolutely essential, to a proper development of the intellectual powers,—they are the foundation of a liberal education.

But, when we come to the sciences

we find a somewhat different relation. For a liberal education an extended knowledge of the sciences is, of course, necessary. But the question is certainly open to discussion, whether the sciences are, like the classics and mathematics, essential to give that breadth of mind which the latter are intended to secure. If this question be answered in the negative, then the student that does not like a particular science, and anticipates no practical use from his knowledge of it is fully justified in a desire to study some more attractive, while equally useful, branch. And, fortunate is he, indeed, if an opportunity for such a diversion presents itself.

But now another branch of study requires our consideration—the study of history. While it cannot be denied that this study is often considered a “soft snap,” by the students of many of the larger institutions, it is no less a fact that the study of history, rightly pursued, is productive of the most beneficial results. Now it is claimed by those who do not favor its extended study in schools, that one can study history by himself to as great advantage as under a teacher, perhaps with even greater benefit. But we confess our inability to understand how. It seems to us that a man who is thoroughly familiar with the history of the world ought to be able to give a few points to a beginner as to what periods are most worthy of study, what dates ought to be fixed in memory, what methods should be followed, etc., etc. And it also seems as if the personal oversight of such an instructor might seem quite timely to this beginner when he sits

down before a stack of histories, and for lack of a better method, or indeed of any, starts in at random with the book most handy.

Suppose that from among a class of college graduates we select four of equal ability, all of whom have a general idea of the classics, mathematics, the sciences, and history, while each has selected one of these branches as an object of special study, each making a different choice. Now after these young men have entered upon the ordinary duties of life which, think you, will be best satisfied with his attainments? The man who can recite Homer by the hour, the one who can (or could once) solve the hardest problem in his dusty Calculus, the one who can give you a string of Latin names for every animal or flower, or he who clearly understands the scores of historical references that he meets almost every time he picks up a book or a newspaper? You may differ from us, but we should rather be the last. We believe in the study of history.

VACATION, rest, recreation. But what is recreation for the student or the man of culture? Will it differ from that of the multitude who lay aside their daily toil for mere physical inactivity? It certainly ought. Not that the student must continue work either mental or manual. If he reads for recreation he must not necessarily choose deep or heavy literature. But will he, if a true student, desire so much of a mental letting down in vacation time as his uncultured neighbor? His reading, if not scientific, will not

be trash. What he does read will be doubly interesting if he unconsciously notices the author's style, his purpose, his hidden sympathies and beliefs. The true student will go a fishing or into the woods for a stroll with two-fold pleasure, if he understands botany, and knows a rare plant when he sees it. He will go gunning with twice the zest, if he can tell the notes of the birds or the habits of the animals that he seeks to slay. Just as culture makes our life-work bright and interesting, so it brightens and increases the joys, even of our pastimes.

THE base-ball season is nearly over at the time of our writing, and Bates's success, notwithstanding the prevalence of disability among her players, has not been below her past record. The defeating of such teams as the Portlands and Lewistons, and the winning of her series with Maine States, show that our team, if in condition, would equal the best in the State. The games with Maine State College were closely contested, particularly in Lewiston, and barring weakness in the box, the boys from Orono are the strongest for several years. Once more Bates floats the pennant of the Maine College League, and probably before the close of this term she will contest with the winners of the Bowdoin-Colby League for the championship of the Maine colleges. But the pleasing thing is the fact that none of this year's team are in the graduating class, and the new players of next year's class will be in addition to Bates's present material. Thanks are due to

Manager Libbey for the way in which the affairs have been conducted in a year when weather and other circumstances rendered the successful management of the team more difficult than in previous years. Bates surely has no reason to be ashamed of her ball team and its success for '91.

IT IS a well-established fact that no advance was ever made without the most strenuous opposition, and the ridiculous phenomenon of a few pigmies attempting to prescribe a theological diet for such a man as Phillips Brooks, confirms the universality of its applicability. Just now there seems to be going on a vigorous contest to see who shall bag the greatest number of so-called heretics, and if it has no other result, it will serve to bring out a few of man's most prominent characteristics. It shows how, when some great mind has propounded a truth past the comprehension of his groveling companions, a huge commotion ensues, and some stunted apology, who prays for deliverance from the Man with an Opinion, has the presumption to call this giant a heretic, a perverter of the truth—as he in his omniscience has decided the truth to be. The cry is immediately echoed by a host of disconcerted fledglings and swollen to vast proportions, while the object of these aspersions continues to soar sublimely above their din, until his strength is recognized, his enemies become his followers, the war is over, and peace proclaimed. And all this accomplished with merely the breaking of a few more idols, the tearing down of a

few hooks on which the people have been hanging their garments of superstition. Such is the course generally run by one of our modern heresy farces. If the object of the crusade does chance to be overcome personally, his cause triumphs just as surely as did the cause of Jesus Christ when He was the victim of a crusade just as excusable as the attacks of modern Pilates on men who grow.

These phenomena teach a lesson worth knowing. They show how easy it is to accept everything that is covered with the moss of antiquity and sealed with the wax of bigotry. They show a deplorable lack of individuality. The creed of the church and the platform of the party are so-called only too truly. Too often do people profess a certain creed, with no other knowledge of it than that the ancestral pew happens to be located in that church. Too often are one's political affiliations determined by a tradition that one of his remote progenitors voted for Thomas Jefferson or Andrew Jackson.

PERHAPS a little history of the band will not be out of place in this issue of the STUDENT. When the present graduating class entered, chiefly through the influence of Mr. F. S. Libbey, the nucleus of the present college band was formed. It was not the first time that a brass band has been in existence at Bates for a good one was formed in 1884. This organization from which the present band sprung, however, was intended only for the enjoyment to be gained in it

and not for work in public, but, in spite of irregular rehearsals, it grew and prospered for two years under Mr. Libbey as leader, and during this time filled quite a large number of engagements satisfactorily.

When the class of '93 entered, bringing their valuable musical members, they found a good foundation laid and the conditions such as to make it possible for rapid improvement to take place under the able directorship of Mr. Irving, then a Freshman.

At the end of this year, owing to his other musical engagements, Mr. Irving was obliged to resign, after having done most excellent work with the band, and it fell to Mr. Dutton, also of '93, to be his successor. It was a very difficult place to fill, after all that had been accomplished, and Mr. Dutton has surely done himself much honor by the energetic and faithful way in which he has gained his success by the discharge of his duties as director.

Especially during the past term has the band worked hard, rehearsing two hours at a time twice a week, and finally taking its concert tour. It is surely a unique event in college annals for so small an institution as Bates College, and co-educational at that, to send out for a concert trip of a week, a brass band of twenty-three pieces, comparing favorably with any New England amateur band.

The Seniors in Electricity at Swarthmore make their own motors. A motor which costs fifteen dollars they can make for one dollar.—*Ex.*

LITERARY.

GRADUATION DAY.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

Greece and her sea-girt isles lay smiling 'neath
 The crimson sunset glory. All day long
 The eager throngs had watched the Olympic
 games,
 And, breathless with applause, encircled with
 The crown of victory each winner's brow.
 One contest yet remained. Forth stepped five
 youths,
 With supple limbs and heads erect, their clear
 Eyes filled with fire and courage, and their
 hearts
 High-beating with the thought of victory.
 The waiting throngs forgot their weariness:
 And from the lofty battlements of high
 Olympus, leaned the gracious gods, banquet
 And laughter leaving for a time to watch
 The swift torch-race. For in his hand each
 fair
 Youth bore aloft a blazing torch, which he
 Must carry burning, as he ran, until
 He reached the goal.

Forth at the word

They sprang, each muscle strained, each nerve
 tight-strung.
 And lo! one ran so fast that the cleft air
 Blew out his torch, and so his chance was lost.
 And one, beholding, ran so slow that all
 The others passed him by and left him in
 The distance; and the jeering crowd mocked at
 These two, and then they were forgotten. Yet
 Another stumbled, and upon his torch
 Fell prostrate, smothering the flame. The
 swift
 Tide snatched one light into its dark em-
 brace,—
 For thro' the race-course flowed a rushing
 stream,
 Which each must cross perforce to reach the
 goal.

One only held his torch so high and firm,
 And ran so safely, that his light—a speck
 Of brightness in the twilight's gathering
 gloom—
 Shone steadily unto the end, and shed
 Its clear beams on his proudly bended head,
 As on his brow was placed the hard-won
 crown.
 Forgotten now the long and weary days

Of training, and forgot the toilsome race.
 Erect and proud, with flashing eye, he stood
 Before the gaping crowd that bade him hail.
 And knew himself a conqueror.

Greece and her isles still smile beneath the
 sun;
 But silent are the grass-grown plains, where
 once
 The joyous shouts of thousands rent the air,
 And bright Olympus—cloud-kissed still—is
 blest
 No longer by the gracious presence of
 The gods. The sacred games are lost from out
 The nation's life forever.

And yet not wholly lost!

The truth eternal, dimly shadowed forth
 In every pagan rite thro' which men reach
 Out blindly in the darkness after God,—
 The truth abides. The high resolve, the hope
 Of victory, the courage bold to dare,
 Still lives in men. Beneath our paler sky
 The Grecian spirit burns as high as in
 The sunny land of art and song, long years
 Ago. Each summer tide, the eager throngs
 Come forth to see New England's brave young
 sons
 And daughters enter on life's race.

And so we stand to-day
 Upon the narrow border-line, and wait,
 Impatient half and half reluctant, for
 The word. The weary, happy training days
 Are past; and life lies spread before us, all
 Aglow with the glad light of youth and hope.
 Between us and the goal lie barren wastes,
 It may be, rushing waters, and steep hills;
 But the bright sunlight hides them from our
 eyes.
 Our throbbing hearts are full of hope. Each
 strong
 Right hand holds high a blazing torch. For
 he
 Who wins life's race must bear undimmed the
 light
 Of faith, until the end. Faith in himself,
 Faith in the world, and faith in God.

And some will run
 Too swift, perchance, and striving for the
 goal,
 Opposing winds blow strong upon them, and
 Their lights go out in darkness unaware.
 And some may run too slow, and fail to gain
 The half-way landmark, ere the race is o'er.

And while another breasts the surging waves
Of doubt and unbelief, his torch is quenched,
And swept away upon the hurrying stream.
And some will fall, mayhap, and rise up
bruised
And sore, to listen in the darkness for
The sound afar of joy and triumph.

May such sad fate befall no one of us
Who enter life with such bright hopes to-day!
Set we our faces steadfast toward the goal,
The torch of faith firm held. Trust we in
Him
Who marked for us the course, and set the
bounds.
So shall he speed us in the race, and bring
Us one day to the goal Himself hath set,
The gates of Paradise.

THE RELATION OF CONSERVATISM TO PROGRESS.

SALUTATORY.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

AMONG the enemies of reform, none is commonly considered more deadly than the conservative. He clings to the customary and the old, while the radical pants for the unaccustomed and the new. To the conservative, the mere existence of an institution invests it with sanctity; to the radical, reverence for what is, gives way to worship of what may be. The conservative prudently seeks the preservation of what he deems present good; the radical recklessly sacrifices the present to the real or fancied interests of the future.

It is the fashion of the day to sneer at the conservative, characterizing him as narrow, blinded by prejudice, behind the times; while the radical is looked upon as the prophet and leader, who shall deliver men from the bondage of the past and make them free indeed. This popular idea springs largely from

a misconception of the essential elements of all progress.

It must be remembered, first, that change is not necessarily progress. Every innovation is an experiment. The value of every new idea must be tested. A mere restless longing for novelty must not be confounded with well-grounded dissatisfaction with existing conditions. Selfish ambition must not be mistaken for patriotism or philanthropy. To insure true progress, not only quick insight into present conditions is needed, but sure foresight into future results. Enthusiasm must be directed by sound, practical judgment. Breadth of view must have corresponding depth of thought. Liberalism, in its struggle against bigotry, must guard against a worse intolerance of its own. Independence of thought and action must recognize the restraint of moral law. Wisdom and prudence must temper earnestness and sincerity of purpose. In short, without restraint of a conservative element, radicalism would soon lose control of its own forces, and rush headlong into irretrievable ruin.

Whenever this rare combination of qualities is found in the same man, a safe leader for any movement is at hand and victory sure. Such a man was Paul, the conservative Jew, the radical Christian; such a man was our own Lincoln. Men like Garrison and Phillips served a useful purpose, it is true, in arousing the public mind; agitation was indispensable; yet by their unaided efforts the desired result would never have been obtained. A century ago, the radical ideas of Jefferson did their

work ; yet who would say that the wise conservatism of Hamilton, and above all of Washington himself, had no part in that great act of progress ? If conservatism seems to you only to have hindered its grand consummation, glance for a moment across the Atlantic and learn from the French Revolution what radicalism unrestrained can do !

While extreme conservatism may have sometimes stifled embryonic movements worthy of support, more frequently it has indirectly furthered progress. Its blind prejudice, unreasoning sentiment, and unwise partisanship, arouse indignation and stimulate opposition. Its mistaken clinging to the past has sometimes retarded for a season a needed reform ; but meanwhile methods have been tested, visionary schemes exploded, and mature deliberation has paved the way for speedy success. Ultra-conservatism aids, too, in preserving to the future the best of the past and present ; that which has been tried and proved, yet might in a hasty moment be destroyed.

Not to tear down but to build up, is the policy of the wise reformer. Justly appreciating the value of past achievements and present attainments, and discriminating carefully between useful and worthless, he conserves where he can, and re-forms where he must. Such was the policy of Christ, who came "not to destroy, but to fulfill" ; such was the policy of Paul, who said, "Prove all things ; hold fast that which is good." Undue worship of the past, through superstition, prejudice, or sentiment, is bad ; contempt for the past

is worse. He who cannot appreciate what has been and what is, cannot see clearly what should be.

The ideal reformer, with his perfect balance of opposing qualities, is seldom found ; but human progress cannot afford to wait. To arouse public sentiment, it must use the radical and fanatic, with his impracticable schemes. To prevent needless or unwise changes, by retarding action till due deliberation has been taken, it must look to the ultra-conservative ; and upon the wiser conservative it must depend, to guide and control the onward movement of reform. Conservatism and radicalism, then, are complements. The one, left to itself, would rest content with the traditions of the past ; the other, prematurely uprooting both past and present, would lose itself in chaos.

All honor to the independent thinker, the liberal religionist, the radical reformer, without whom science might yet be in its infancy, religion buried in the superstition of the Dark Ages, the theory of government still expressed by two words—despotism and slavery. But let us also lay upon the altar of progress an offering to the honest and often misunderstood conservative ; him who has saved from shipwreck many a grand reform ; who has guided to a prosperous issue many a noble enterprise ; who has conserved for us, out of the despised past, the basis of all art, the foundation of all culture, the germs of all religion.

They that govern by fear are themselves governed by passion.

A CRITICISM OF KING LEAR.

BY C. C. FERGUSON, '92.

THE plot of "King Lear," laid as it is in the dim pagan antiquity of England, presupposes a crude and barbarous age of bloodshed and crime. So at the very outset we are prepared to meet, as we do, much that is horrible in crime. And, perhaps, Shakespeare has introduced in no other of his plays so much of the tragical. Indeed, some have regarded "King Lear" censurable in this respect. But carefully considered, it will be found that the double play, causing the introduction of so much crime, greatly increases the strength and interest of the play, in that Gloster's misfortunes serve to bring out more clearly Lear's character and sufferings, and also makes more evident the purpose of the play, which is to show that justice always triumphs, and that though crime be successful for a season, it always receives, ultimately, its due punishment.

Throughout this play, Shakespeare has made frequent use of contrast and also anachronism. Indeed, he has introduced so many modern ideas of religion and science that the play hardly seems a pagan conception.

The descriptions of nature are given by a hint, by a word, rather than by a minute and elaborate drawing. Shakespeare makes the reader think for himself. He gives a point, and from this point, one may see a line, a surface, or a solid, according as his perception be dull or acute. In this play, also, is shown his remarkable knowledge of men and of their char-

acters, as well as a deep insight into the feelings and impulses which control them. Indeed, all his characters seem governed by impulses inseparable from persons of their caste. Everywhere the sequence of events is perfect, and though sometimes improbabilities are introduced, yet so plausible are they made that one feels almost compelled to regard them realities. Almost all kinds of characters are introduced, and the most important one is, of course, King Lear, around whom most of the interest centers.

In his prime he seems to have been a genuine king of the olden time, with all his faults and unrestrained passions. At the opening of the play, however, he has become a childish old man with senseless whims, one of which, the division of the kingdom between his daughters according to the amount of affection professed by them, causes the tragedy of the play; for by persisting in this whim he became enraged on trivial offense at his one dutiful daughter, Cordelia. Now he is left at the mercy of his two fiendish daughters, Goneril and Regan, and they, by their ill treatment, drive him forth into a fearful storm. Exposed to this and brooding over his wrongs, the old king now becomes entirely insane, and his ravings in the storm furnish, perhaps, some of the most sublime passages in our language. Certainly nothing can be more pitiful than to see this old man wandering forth into the tempest, his gray hair flying in the wind, pouring forth his anguish resultant from his daughters' bad usage, and finally at his

dutiful Cordelia's side, when a ray of light flashes across his mind only to be banished forever by her cruel death. This kills him.

To imagine women more heartless than his daughters Goneril and Regan is impossible. No redeeming, no gentle quality which should mark them as women is discernible. Hard it is to distinguish between two such bad characters. Yet there is a difference. Goneril is the stronger, more energetic character. Whatever is to be done, she will do, if crime, if energy, if executive ability can accomplish it. Regan seems more a subordinate, wicked character, yet like all such, she is the more malicious and vindictive. She is the most despicable character of the play.

The most noble and beautiful personage is Cordelia. Womanly, kind-hearted, sympathetic, noble in nature and character, she stands as one of the best of Shakespeare's female characters. She falls into error once in the play, but that error is blotted out by her later kind and tender treatment of Lear in his affliction. Her death is painfully tragical and affords most startling proof of her sisters' and Edmund's cruelty.

The next characters in importance are Gloster and his two sons, Edmund and Edwin. Gloster is a man by nature generous and patriotic, and though weak and superstitious, yet not devoid of conscience. Indeed, this leads him to treat badly his bastard son, Edmund. And to this fact, no doubt, is due also, Edmund's later unfilial treatment of him. When Glos-

ter's eyes are put out through Edmund's duplicity, and when he learns of Edwin's faithfulness, he, unlike Lear, does not become insane, but does lose all desire of life, and would have committed suicide but for the ingenious artifice of Edgar, who appears very opportunely upon the scene.

Edmund's character has been warped from his youth, by his father's unnatural and unjust treatment of him. His has become a pessimistic mind, hating all that hinders his own progress. So, without a qualm of conscience, he father and brother betrays to secure his own elevation into their places. He is cruel, ambitious, handsome, educated, talented, and bold.

Edgar is the most versatile character of the play. In this respect Edmund alone approaches him. He is noble, kind-hearted, sensible, as shown by his choice of disguises, and brave. The difference between his feigned and Lear's real insanity, is shown by the consecutiveness of thought and the regular accumulation of facts and particulars running through his statements; for Lear makes simply wild ravings, full of discordant emotions and thoughts.

Kent is honest, brave, steadfast to duty, and outspoken for the right. His devotion to Lear and Cordelia awakens our sympathies. He is one of the noblest characters of the play. In fact, he is a diamond in rough.

It seems to be the fool's office to interpret the sayings and feelings of the other characters, and to make more clear to us their true feelings. Through him, also, we are lead to see many of

the finer traits of Lear, and his deep devotion for Lear and Cordelia awaken our tenderest interest and sympathy for him. Around these principal characters all the others group themselves and fill up the background of the play.

IVY-DAY POEM.

BY E. E. OSGOOD, '92.

O Venice! of old
The fairest daughter of Italia's land!
Imperialized by ocean's martial tones
Wast thou, but not less glorified by thy
Brave-hearted sons. Thou crumbled pillar of
Departed power, refuge of learning thou,
Art's treasure-house, and freedom's sacred
shrine!
And yet, I tune my harp-strings not, to sing
Of withered laurels on thy matron brow.
My hero is a lowly son of thine;
And mantled though by moss of ages is
My legend, yet remove this outer cloak,
Lo, deep within still throbs a heart of truth.

Night rests o'er Venice's watery avenues.
No dip of oar, no barterer's shout is heard;
Only the myriad voices of the waves
Hold on their never ending converse, while
All else obeisance pays the drowsy queen
Of night. But hark! from yon cathedral's
wall,
To chord with ocean's deep-toned symphony,
An organ's trembling peal breaks forth. And
this
Shall be my theme: How that, of old, a note
Changed from an earthly to a heavenly tone.

'Tis Delrio, Venice's white-haired organist,
That at the midnight hour is sitting still
Before that mighty organ, drawing forth
Its purest harmonies. O that white beard
And that white head, bent o'er the keyboard
there,
Are monuments that consecrate a life's
Devoted toil to music's rhythmic chords.
Year upon year, to latest night, while all
Else slept, he's still with eagerest zeal toiled on.
What wonder, then, that at each Sabbath's
mass
The people bow with reverence to those notes?

What wonder that earth's mightiest kings
have come
And paid their royal homage to his skill?

The music stops; his head is lowlier bowed.
O, why those writhing billows that mount up
From the deep ocean of his soul, and pour
Their bitter flood down o'er his furrowed
cheeks?

At last, he lifts his sorrowing heart towards
Heaven,

And with anguish-laden accents, child-like
prays:

"Spirit of Music, that before God's throne
Strik'st the deep chords of holy melody!
A life-long's service have I given to thee,
And a whole world has called me thy high
priest.

But I have entered ne'er thy Holiest
Of Holies, never touched the chord divine.
God of the infinite! let me but strike
Those loftier, heavenlier notes, which I have
sought

A whole life long, and then I'll gladly die."
Then God, from his all-radiant throne, to
earth

Sent Israfil, angel of harmonies,
Who came in holy light to Delrio's side.
These were the words he spoke: "O son of
earth!

God, in the courts of Heaven, has heard thy
prayer,

And I am come from Him, thy earthly soul
To teach music's divinest mysteries."

The angel sat in Delrio's place. He touched
The keys and put a God in every note.
Throughout the night he stayed with Delrio,
Taught him the heavenly measures chord by
chord.

But when his highest majesty, the Sun,
Rose from his eastern slumber-halls, and wore
Again his gleaming myriad-jeweled crown,
The angel vanished, but in Delrio's heart
Throbbled the sweet secret of Heaven's har-
monies.

Sabbath returned, and all the multitude
Of yearning hearts filled that cathedral vast.
The organ notes pealed forth. And as of old
At God's command, the Hebrew Moses struck
With his spear the rock's hard bosom, whence
poured out

Rivers of water for the thirsting tribes;
So from that organ forth, at Delrio's touch,

Flowed streams of music so divine, that all
 The people's thirsting souls drank deep, and
 raised
 The heart's devoutest gratitude to God.
 And each one thought, "E'en Delrio, though
 he's called
 Music's high priest, hath not the skill to play
 Like this. These notes are messengers to us
 From the great heart of God. O, can it be
 An angel strikes these chords for us to-day?"
 But Delrio only looked towards heaven and
 cried,
 "Enough, O Father! Thou hast heard my
 prayer."
 And then his soul rose from its earthly cell,
 And stood before the eternal throne of God.

O human heart, to whom all discord seems!
 Thou may'st have striven a whole life long to
 blend
 The notes into that purer melody.
 Perchance a world exalts thee for thy skill.
 But thou, unheeding, still wilt eager toil,
 To strike the nobler, holier chords of life.
 O erring one! look to the heavens above.
 Then God will send an angel down to thee,
 And thou shalt learn life's sacred harmony.

CLASS ODE.

BY MISS A. V. STEVENS.

AIR—*Fair Harvard.*

Dear Classmates, with joy we assemble this
 day,
 While bright memories surge through each
 mind
 Of the pleasures we've shared and the friend-
 ships we've formed,
 That each to the other will bind.
 This loved Chapel, where first one bright
 autumn we met,
 And Mount David, so dear to us all,
 Will remain in our thoughts through the long
 years to come,
 Though our duty far hence may us call.

For three years we've been climbing up Wis-
 dom's steep hill,
 But our toil was by pleasures relieved;
 And we've stood by each other with true
 loyalty,
 For "in Union is Strength" we believed.
 Only one short year more we together shall go;
 Though our paths may in future divide,

Yet we ne'er shall forget all our victories
 gained,
 But shall look back on them with much pride.
 And as backward we turn to recall our past
 years,
 The harmonious whole we perceive;
 For each cloud that appeared in the [Heavens
 at morn
 Was dispelled by the sunset at eve.
 May our motto give strength to each one of
 our band,
 And our pledges we now will renew,—
 To take "*every step upward*" so long as we
 live,
 For the sake of our dear NINETY-TWO.

IVY ODE.

BY MISS A. V. STEVENS.

AIR—"My Bonnie."

Since June has returned with sweet flowers,
 And birds warbling carols divine,
 We've gathered as Classmates together,
 To plant here our frail ivy-vine.

CHORUS:

Alma Mater,
 Plant we our ivy so fair, so fair,
 Guard it, guard it,
 Oh! guard it with tenderest care.

This ivy we leave thee, O College,
 An emblem of our sincere praise;
 Thy welfare will long be held precious
 In mem'ry of dear College days.

CHORUS:

As these tendrils will cling to thy granite,
 May our heartsever cling to thy love,
 By thy guidance on Wisdom's bright pathway
 We will mount to the fair realms above.

CHORUS:

THE COLLEGE MAN'S PLACE.

IVY DAY ORATION.

BY R. A. SMALL, '92.

AS HE looks over our fair land, the
 true man cannot fail to shudder
 at the dangers that threaten it. The
 statesman of to-day is confronted by
 problems such as have hardly been

surpassed in urgency and importance. The power of the dram-shop, and the consequent degradation of millions of men and corruption of our whole political world, the inrush of ignorant and vicious foreigners, the antagonism between white and black in the South, the luxury and vice of our great cities, all these, soften and conceal them as we may, remain giant evils, which will surely bring ruin upon our nation if allowed to persist and strengthen themselves.

Where shall we turn for deliverance? Where but to the young men of the nation? At all times and in all countries youth has been held synonymous with desire for progress. Its restless imagination sees possibilities of improvement undreamed of by age and experience; and its careless boldness, free from the dulling and repressing influence so often resulting from the worry and disappointments of life, makes real the visions of its fancy.

Yet mere rash courage unaccompanied by other qualifications can never render any man permanently successful. Absolutely essential to the success of one who would become a moulder of men are a good measure of common sense, and an unflinching, strong, enthusiastic character. Without these he can do nothing. But courage, sense, and character combined are by no means sufficient to enable him to accomplish the most possible good in life. Many a hunter of the frontiers possesses these qualities in a high degree; yet from him we can hardly expect much influence upon men in general. John the Baptist and Peter

the Hermit moved nations in their days; but those days belong to the distant past. If the skin-clad prophet or the coarse-cowled, bare-footed monk were to appear in the modern world, they would be neglected, derided, imprisoned. For in these times of at least superficial culture and refinement, the successful man must belong to the present, must satisfy in some degree the ideals of his fellow-beings; and in order that he may do this there is necessary no small amount of intellectual training.

This training—instruction not in mere facts, but rather in method of thinking—it is the office of our colleges to give; and for this reason the world in its time of need turns most hopefully to college men. Yet the precepts of instructors, however noble and elevating they may be, can never of themselves confer the strong manhood needful to fit one to struggle with the mighty forces of life. Each student must supply the determination and seriousness of purpose which alone can enable him to obtain a real education, and to best prepare himself for his vocation. Each student must preserve his own mind from mercenary and degrading thoughts, and zealously cultivate the nobler part of his being. For intellectual and moral development can never be derived from outside sources; they must arise from within—from the strivings of an earnest mind after the true and good.

The time has irrevocably passed when a smattering of Latin and Greek and a diploma from some college was enough to stamp one as a learned and

great man, and to secure to him the respect and admiration of his fellows. The college graduate must now enter the arena on exactly the same terms as other men. If he is to obtain honor, respect, and deference, he must win them through his own efforts; for the world is a severely just judge, discriminating more sharply every year between pretense and reality. To accomplish the most possible good for himself and mankind, the college man must be capable of independent thought, inspired by lofty, pure sentiments, ever mindful of the eternal meaning of this life; and, since in actual life the poetical dreamer must ever yield in efficiency to the plain, practical man, he must no less necessarily possess a knowledge of men and an acquaintance with the laws and customs of the business world.

Such men we need in every department of life—among lawyers and physicians, in the pulpit, most of all in the school-room, coming in direct contact with others, firing them with their own high purpose, modeling the character of our entire people. Idle criticism and abuse of the existing conditions can never bring about a change for the better. Just as the least pebble in the bed of the stream has more effect on its course than has the greatest boulder on the dry and barren mountain-side, so the humblest worker among men can exercise a greater influence upon them than can the most talented recluse.

Given opportunities afforded to no one half a century ago, surrounded by the most ennobling influences, the

college man is not only qualified, but also morally bound to take his place in the very forefront of progress, contending bravely for justice and right. He owes it to his country, which has maintained his rights and cherished his interests, and which in return demands from him his best efforts for its welfare; to his friends, who have sacrificed and labored to secure for him an education, and whose hopes and expectations center in him; and to his God, who has bestowed upon him his country, his friends, his all, and who asks in requital that he earnestly strive to make the most of himself and of others.

And if the more than forty thousand students now in our colleges will take that place, will exert their mighty power for justice and purity, the prophetic eye can see for our country a future of ever-increasing glory and peace—a future of ever-advancing progress not merely in wealth and power, but in the far higher and more desirable qualities, intelligence and morality. It can see all distinction of South and North, East and West, black and white, native and foreign, chased into the dark abysses of oblivion. It can see a people universally enlightened, the very possibility of political corruption destroyed, a nation sincerely religious—not with the severe and intolerant religion of the Puritans, but with that religion made far gentler and more liberal—the noblest faith of the world.

Our pretensions at times impose even upon ourselves.

THE HERO OF "LES MISERABLES."

BY M. S. MERRILL, '91.

THE intellectual growth of the world is intermittent. Long ages pass away, and no sound comes from the lips of the slumbering oracle, whose lightest breath has power to shake the nations. But suddenly a master-spirit arises, and through the din of everyday affairs strikes the clear, strong call, the words that change the world.

Thus it was when in France arose the far-sighted prophet and teacher, Victor Hugo, uttering the dread words that rang clear above the world's tumult, startling the guilty like the trumpet-call to judgment, "Les Misérables!" The author of this work stands alone among writers, a wonderful, unique, and mighty genius. Even so among all the creations of fiction stands its hero, Jean Valjean. The character is a creation from the hand of man, yet the strong soul of the maker was breathed into the lifeless clay, and it moves among us, a living presence. It is a human soul, blinded by human error, wandering bruised and bleeding through awful wastes of sorrow, yet following ever the light of truth.

Some natures die under oppression, leaving the living body as soulless as a human thing can be. Others silently gain in strength and intensity until they burst the barriers of secrecy and make the world aware of their hitherto concealed power. Such a nature was Jean Valjean's. In the stolid, ignorant, peasant lad, in the galley-slave, worked the forces that make either men or

demons. By the dim and lurid light of an unjust world he read life, and tried to solve its problems. What wonder that the text read wrong, that the answers were partial and untrue? He had begun life with a belief in honesty, kindness, and truth; but as much of the world as he knew, gave his belief the lie. Then, with all the strength of his nature misdirected, he was beginning a life of crime, when a new light was let in upon his soul, another life touched his, and wrought a change that was the beginning of regeneration.

Imagine one walking in a dark, cloud-hung valley, unaware of the grand heights and wonderful distances shut from his sight. But suddenly the clouds break, and he catches a glimpse of that wonderful upper world of light and beauty. The mists close in again, and he is alone in the dark valley, but not as he was before. He has had a revelation that shall color all his life henceforward. Such a revelation was the meeting with the Bishop to the returned galley-slave. He finds suddenly that goodness and truth actually exist. Henceforth he has an ideal to which his soul slowly but surely shapes itself. From that time on we can trace the development of the seeds of good in that soul.

The completeness of the regeneration is well shown in the final encounter with Javert. A strange description is that of the police spy's despair at the revelation of the almost divine goodness of the hated law-breaker. It is the despair of a dumb, wingless thing, that suddenly sees the creature he had despised, soaring above him, radiant

and beautiful, in such blue heights of air as he had never dreamed of. Such despair must end in a new life, or as Javert's did, in death.

Students of human nature may say that Jean Valjean is an unnatural, a morbid character! Was not his whole life unnatural, a long series of wrongs almost too cruel to be believed, did not history show parallels? In the grasp of such circumstances, the soul has no room for natural growth; it is reduced to one great virtue or one great vice; all the lesser ones are burned away by the awful fire that either purifies or consumes. In the development of the character itself there is nothing unnatural, simply a seed dropped into the ground, and a growth according to natural laws.

Nor was this wonderful character fashioned from any unusual material. A peasant boy with the intelligence, the susceptibility, the passions of his class; simply a rude unawakened human soul—this is all. Yet from this crude material the hand of genius has fashioned a beautiful marvel, that holds us spell-bound by its simple majesty; a being that seems neither man nor angel, yet humanly tender as the one, strong as the other.

REPRODUCTIVE POWER OF HUMAN ACTION.

By J. F. KING, '92.

EVERY act, whether of mind or body, however small, however insignificant, tends to reproduce itself. To this natural power is due our civilization and the formation of personal character,—for what is character but a

mass of habits? How much easier is the second step toward truth or falsehood than the first! A single act changes in some degree the mind of the doer,—he can never be quite the same again. If we will reflect, we shall see that the first glass has no greater effect on the inebriate, than has an awakened thought on the mind.

Look at Hester in the "Scarlet Letter"; the blazing character produced at once endurance, patience, and self-control that, developed and strengthened by suffering, marked her after-life and compelled the respect of her persecutors. On the contrary, the pitiable weakness and fear of the minister made him a physical and almost a mental wreck. The first impulse was concealment, and just as a tiny, thread-like stream, cutting its course through the earth, wears the channel deeper and deeper, so year after year the fear of discovery grew stronger, until it quite vanquished his manhood.

The power of habit has quite as marked an effect upon the body as on the mind. See the child exerting his puny strength to rise only to fall; repeatedly he makes the attempt, and finally acquires the nice balance involved in walking. The fingers of the pianist glide over the keys, making them vocal; was their power inborn? By no means; slowly and laboriously has he trained them, until the execution is almost automatic, the habit is formed; the first motion has been reproduced until perfection is reached.

Every action, then, tends to reproduction in ourselves, and at the same time has a similar effect upon others.

The history of the ages is but a story of the power of habit, and the influence of man upon men. Whether the influence be wielded by the brush of the painter, the hands or lips of the musician, the pen of the author, or the daily life of some humbler person, it matters not; but there must always be something in the soul susceptible and responsive to the outward influence.

Murillo, doubtless, had had other slaves who heard and saw the instruction given his pupils; in Sebastian alone it kindled the latent spark that, blazing forth, dazzled even the master himself. But though others were less gifted, the art and beauty produced by the hand of the painter influenced them in some degree.

The hymn that the 600 Marseillais brought to Paris in the Revolution is quoted as a better contingent than 10,000 pikemen. When *L'Ouverture* defended Hayti, the blacks, Frenchman-born, shouted the hymn; the French fell back—they could not fight the Marseillaise. The emotions of the writer were reproduced in the hearts of the soldiers—love of home and native land.

However great the power of music and painting may be, we cannot but admit the power of literature to be still greater. Let us look at the influence Shakespeare has upon us: All the elemental germs of human nature seem to have been hidden in him; these germs have unfolded into all types which serve us as mental mirrors wherein we can see ourselves. He lays bare the soul of man and lets us see him in the utmost extent of his

capacities and forces, thus revealing to us the extent of our own capacities and forces. But the real effect of his works rests on the enlargement of soul to be gained from his amplitude; on the schooling of judgment to be acquired from his experience into which he leads us; on the charities of heart to be imbibed from the fullness of his humanity;—all this is reproduced in every reader of Shakespeare.

But any earthly influence pales when compared to that of Him who came to the world two thousand years ago to teach men by His words and life what they could be; that the only sacrifice required was the putting away of evil; that mercy was sweeter than vengeance, love than hate, faith than unbelief, and charity than spite and intolerance. His life is reproduced by every one who offers a cup of cold water to him who thirsts. May He help us to allow Him to live again in us; and through us may He perfect His plans and bring all into harmony with Himself in His own good time!

FAME A SPUR, NOT A GOAL.

VALEDICTORY.

BY A. A. BEAL, '91.

THE hope of future life is universal. Universal, too, in noble minds, is the hope of earthly immortality, of fame. Given to inspire men to heroism, when sought as a goal it has driven them to misery. And the story of Fame's deluded suitors, of their sacrifice and requital, is told by every age and nation.

See Germany's Shakespeare, Goethe.

Gifted with grand beauty, with masterful genius, he might regenerate the fatherland. But from his lips comes no soul-stirring reveille. For out over the toiling peasantry he has caught sight of a laurel wreath. Toward that he presses, yields to love but a moment, then with Faust steps sternly across the grave of Marguerite to the goal of fame, and grasps his crown. Then he looks eagerly back. But between him and the friends he expected to see lie only clouds; clouds of selfishness, of cruelty, of culture. He stands superb, preëminent, solitary. For against him who devotes universal genius to the exaltation of self, Heaven has declared this fate: that he rise so far above his fellows as to isolate himself from comradeship.

But home and friends are not the most costly sacrifice. To obtain an ephemeral renown the sons of Stark and Warren have become beggars at the Capitol. What the politician cannot accomplish by bribes, he effects by slander and deceit. He barter truth for the shout of a maudlin crowd, sells his birthright for an emigrant's ward. And when he has won applause, by means he loathes, from creatures he despises, the only fruit is self-degradation. Herostratus, searching for fame, gained eternal disgrace by burning the temple at Ephesus. Not a dull stone temple of Diana, but a living, God-given temple of character he lays on the altar of Fame.

Why do so many brilliant scholars become obscure tradesmen, so many seeming dullards win life's prizes? "Slow and steady" can never "win

the race" where "swift and steady" is a competitor. But in the purpose of each lies the secret of reversed success. One seeks renown; the other, regeneration. And he that runs for a golden cup, ever falters as swifter runners pass; but he that runs for his brothers' good for his life, runs on, to the end.

No fame seeker can ever be a reformer. The reformer must deny himself applause; for against their will are mankind bettered. But the fame seeker must float on the tide of popular opinion, whether the current be forward or backward. Webster deserts truth for constitution, stakes equality for the presidency; what the South demands, he approves. But in his hand, the prize turns to ashes. For such inconstancy defeats itself. And, like Webster, men find that he who runs with the crowd is not the magnet that draws them; that he who commands a nation's respect and trust need never demand it. Truly is Fame the Circe that changes men to beasts, and woe to the unhappy Ulysses that dares her charms, without first tasting the antidote of self-denying work.

But with this antidote, Fame takes its place, not as a god, but as a powerful servant. Perry, on the Lakes, sees defeat all but inevitable. But a brave record is behind him, the eyes of America upon him. Can he fail now? Never. He dare face death but not his disappointed country. This is Fame's true use, to supplement courage, to prevent retreat. Since what a man dare not attempt for himself, the trust of others will force him to win.

And to seek fame for itself is folly. Man's ideal is ever perfecting, and the hero of one age is the abhorrence of the next. Whoever would live in all time must be his own time's superior, must endure its scorn. But to a noble man, the popular hiss is rarest applause. It signals the opening of the door to future honor. And as all fire cannot destroy the name of a hero, so all granite cannot perpetuate that of a nobody. Joan of Arc may not return to her humble shepherd's hut. No fame sought she but France's preservation. Yet her name is burned into the memory of the race. A King of Manetho's dynasty rules the millions of the Nile, builds a massive pyramid, and hopes to securely guard body and fame within its walls. Where now is that mighty, deedless monarch? In the museum of Paris or Washington—a hideous, nameless mummy.

Then let fame incite, but never rule. Let individual conviction, not popular opinion, be life's guide. Truth conquers, but only with a champion. Never yet has the world lacked room for a reformer, never yet has the truth been entrusted to one alone. Keep it shut within and its partisans may not appear, but speak it out and a hundred voices that dared not speak will shout "Amen." Men, not masses, is the world's need. Human blocks enough there are to form the echoing wall, but each true soul should be a living ringing voice, cheered by the echoes, but forcing the masses to repeat his word, and calling men onward and upward.

CLASS POEM.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

I.

On the forest-covered hill-side,
Where the morning sunbeams play,
And the merry song-birds herald,
The dawn of each new day;
Where the shade of elm and willow
Falls quiveringly across
A tiny brooklet, nestling
In its fairy bed of moss;

There the happy children gather
With their eager, shining eyes,
Life's sunrise in their faces,
'Neath the crimson morning skies.
They pull the fragrant blossoms
That cluster round their feet,
And the far-off listening echoes
Their merry words repeat;

As they wade in the rippling brooklet
With dainty, childish grace,
While their fairy boats of paper
Float safe on its dimpled face;
Till, tired of play, they wonder
Where the brooklet sleeps at night,
And follow it down the hill-side
Thro' the summer morning bright.

And the brook flows fast and faster,
As the children hasten on,
And the stream grows wide and wider,
And the sunrise glow is gone;
And with never a glance behind them,
At the smiling, sun-crowned height,
Down into the distant valley
They pass beyond our sight.

II.

On yonder plain a busy city lies.
Its glittering spires
Like signal fires
Flash out beneath the noonday sun. The
skies

Look down upon the city cloudlessly,
And see their hue
In waters blue
Reflected, where a river floweth by.

O deep and broad and swift the brook hath
grown!

O, loud and strong
Its noontide song,
And full of secrets that its waves have known.

And busy men and women, full of care,
 The children sweet,
 Whose rosy feet
 The laughing waters kissed. The restless air

They breathe, of life's mad rush for happiness;
 For honored name,
 For wealth, or fame,
 Or love,—on toward life's hoped-for goal they
 press.

And thro' their midst the noisy river flows;
 Its ceaseless song
 Still lures them on,
 To follow blindly where its current goes.

III.

The sun goes slowly down into the west;
 A golden light falls over all the land,
 And every ocean-wave seems tipped with fire.
 The tide is out. Upon the yellow sand

Men walk with the slow step of age, and talk
 Of all the past,—how they have toiled for gold,
 Or lived for pleasure only, or for fame,
 Or in love's willing service have grown old,

And bowed with weight of years. And some
 have won
 All they have striven for and yet are sad;
 And some have wholly failed,—so says the
 world,—
 And yet their brows are calm, their faces glad.

For hope has journeyed with them to the end,
 And love has comforted when sorrows fall,
 And faith has whispered softly in the dark,
 "Fear not; trust Him whose love is over all."

And so they calmly stand upon the shore,
 Where life's swift river mingles with death's
 sea.

The twilight falls, and night is come. Behind
 The hills the moon uprises silently

And cleaves the gathering darkness with its
 rays;
 Across the still waves falls a beam of light—
 A silver pathway to the farther shore,
 O'er which their feet shall safely pass this
 night.

IV.

And this is life.
 A brooklet ever broadening till it reach
 The far-off sea. A summer's day, from dawn
 To eventide.

The careless morning hours
 Are past for us, and noon is not yet come.
 We stand to-day where hurrying brooklet
 meets

The rushing river in its onward flow;
 And to the East, half-sorrowful, we turn,
 And trace the winding path our feet have trod.

The sunrise glow
 Of youth and hope still lingers, and we hear
 Afar the morning birds call loud and clear
 From out the forests. Like a silver thread,
 We trace life's stream back to its starting-
 place.

Again we turn our faces to the West.
 The rushing river beckons. If it flow
 Thro' barren wastes, we see them not. The sun
 Is in our eyes, and thro' each beating pulse
 The quick blood leaps, exulting in its strength.
 We long with eager feet to hasten where
 The smiling future waits.

And some shall win, mayhap, each prize for
 which
 They strive. And some may lose all that they
 hold

Most dear. Yet none need fail, indeed,
 Who fights life's battles manfully,
 Who does life's duties faithfully,
 Who bears life's burdens patiently,
 And keeps his faith in God and man un-
 dimmed.

In sorrow as in joy, he cannot fail.
 For hope will help to win each fight,
 And love will make the burdens light,
 And faith will make the darkness bright.

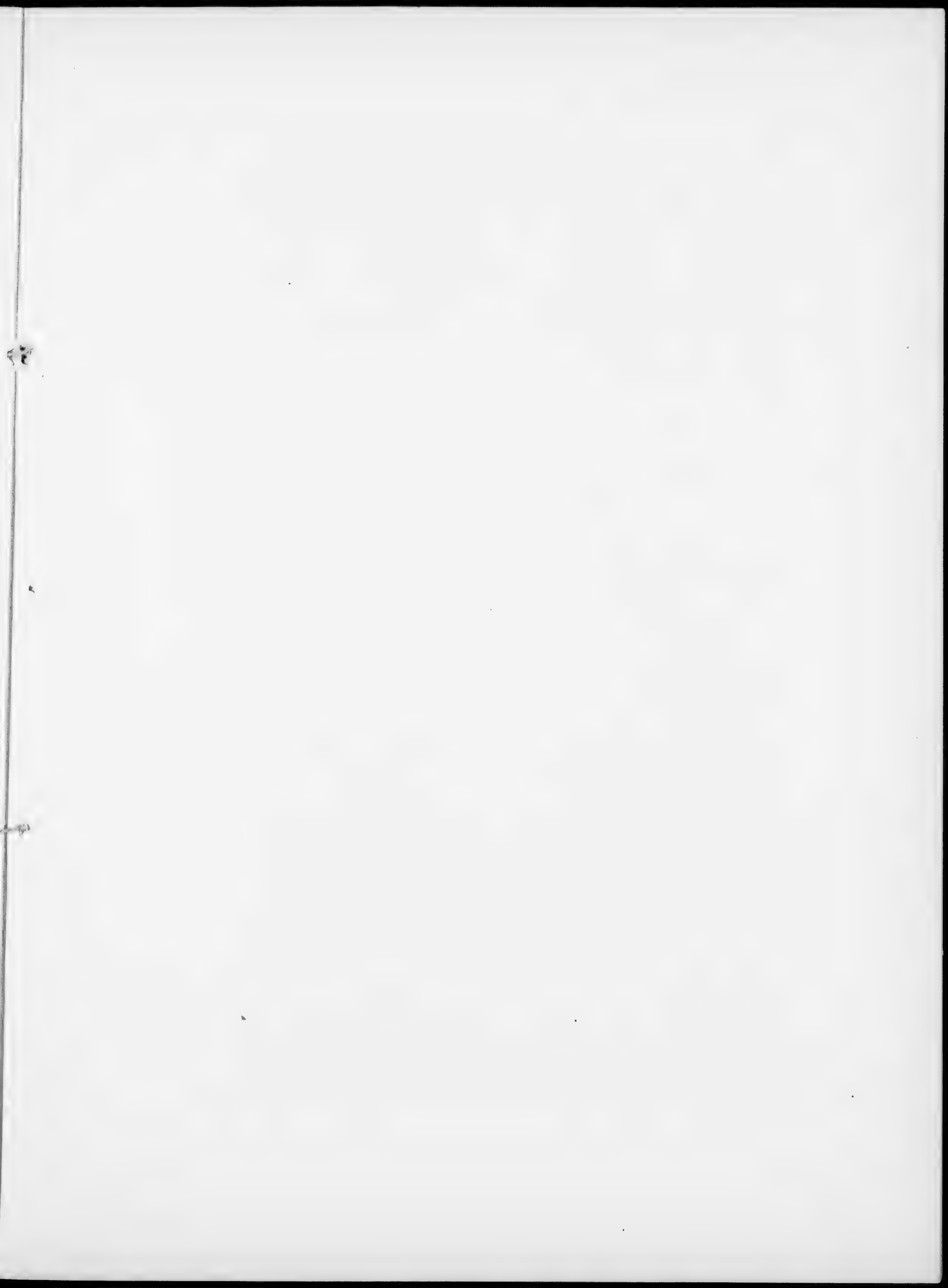
And when his tireless feet have followed life's
 Swift river, till its waters lose themselves
 In God's blue sea, then shall he calmly stand
 Upon death's peaceful shore, and gladly see
 The shining pathway leading o'er the waves
 To God's fair city, thro' the open gates
 Of Paradise.

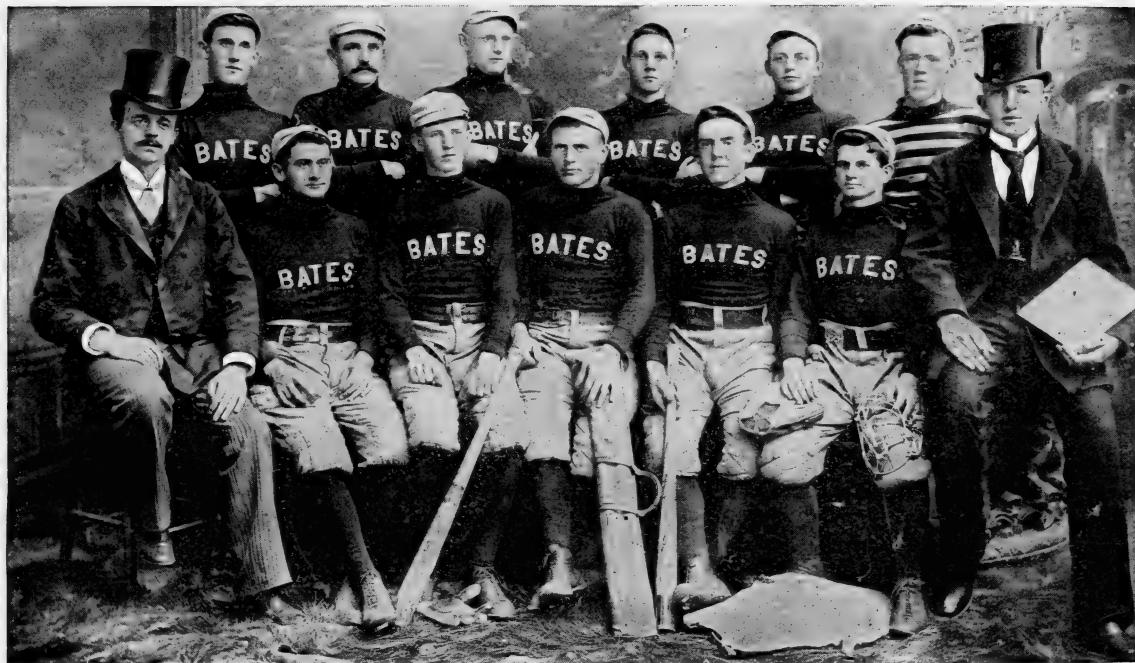
 HYMN FOR LAST CHAPEL.

BY MISS M. S. MERRILL, '91.

O, hear to-day the prayer we raise to Thee,
 Father of Light. Across Life's surging sea
 Strange shadows fall, and fades the shore
 away.

Guide us in mercy as we sail to-day.





BATES BALL TEAM.

Smith, 3 b.	Putnam, l. f.	Emery	Osgood, 1 b.	Pennell, 2 b.	Meldram
Libbey, Man.	Wilson, p., Capt.	Brockett, c. f.	Graves, s. s.	Marden, r. f.	Hoffman, c.
					Blanchard, Scorer.

Long is the voyage, and full of wild unrest
 The shadowed waters sweep toward the west;
 Long is the voyage, and known to none save
 Thee,
 The glory and the danger of the sea.
 Guide us through storm and calm across the
 wave,
 Thou whose strong hand is mighty still to
 save;
 O, lead us on till, through the falling night,
 Across the waters breaks the harbor light.

CLASS HYMN.

BY MISS M. S. MERRILL, '91.

AIR—*O God, the Rock of Ages.*

Low bend to-day the heavens,
 And silent, fair, unseen,
 Down from the shining ramparts
 The listening angels lean,
 To catch our blended voices,
 Rising in praise to Him,
 Whose hand alone can guide us,
 Along Life's pathways dim.
 A wilderness of shadows
 The phantom future lies,
 And strange lights glimmer, star-like,
 Among its mysteries.
 List! sounds of troubled waters,
 Where loud the storm-wind roars;—
 Sweet strains of distant music,
 Floating from unknown shores!
 The future's pain and sweetness,
 Its dread and mystery,
 Is in Thine hands, dear Father;
 We look alone to Thee.
 Into Thy gentle keeping
 We give our lives to-day,
 Whose tender love remaineth,
 When time has passed away.

CLASS ODE.

BY MISS M. S. MERRILL, '91.

AIR—*The Cricket on the Hearth.*

Alone we waiting stand between the Past and
 Future,
 Behind us lies a peaceful realm and bright;
 'Tis the radiant sunrise-land that we leave
 behind to-day,
 The fairy-land of music, joy, and light.
 Ah! strangely bright it lieth there beneath
 the sunrise-glow.

But sad, sweet voices chant the parting
 hymn;
 For behold, the magic gates of that land are
 closing fast,
 And the glory of the morning groweth dim.
 O'er us, as we waiting stand,
 Lowering shadows play,
 And the trembling word "Farewell!"
 Comes soft from far away.

But in the western sky, as we stand in silent
 sorrow,
 Comes a vision of the future, strange and
 bright;
 To our eager eyes it seems like a glimpse of
 paradise,
 With the radiant gleams of promise all
 alight,
 And broken strains of music faint, and mystic
 words of change,
 And spirit-faces turned to meet our eyes,
 Urge us ever toward the land, where 'neath
 golden mists of hope,
 The secret of the unknown future lies.
 O'er us, as we waiting stand,
 Lingerling sunbeams play;
 But the trembling word "Farewell!"
 Still soundeth far away.

LOCALS.

A barefooted pattering. A bang! A crash!!
 A feathery thud. A silence. Hark!
 'Tis the hasty flight of the night-shirted grind,
 As he hustles to bed in the dark.

Who lighted the electricity with a
 match?

Prof. Hartshorn sailed for home,
 June 11th.

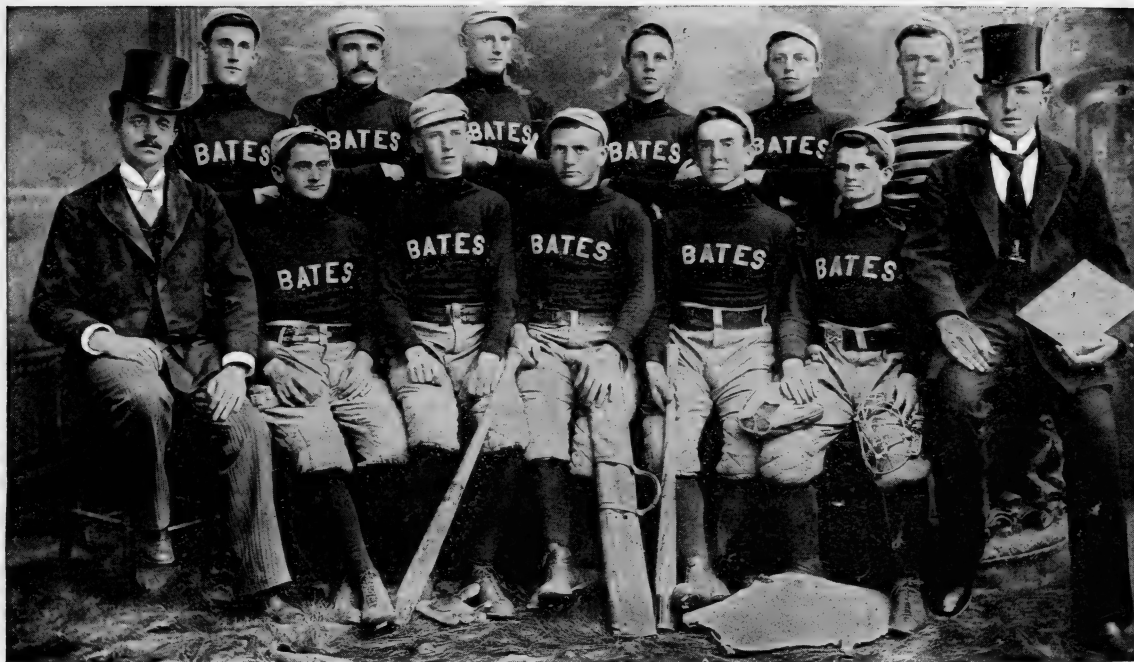
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Nothing like going around the figure
 8 on the horse-cars!

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See next number for a detailed report
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The Cynescans now have two nets and outfits complete for tennis.

'92's Ivy Tablet was furnished by the Lewiston Monumental Works.

The Seniors have hung a fine new crayon of Professor Angell in the chapel.

The '92 Eurosophians have taken charge of one society meeting this term.

The Polymnian Society had a Senior meeting for their last meeting of the term.

An earthworm has *superæosophological* rings, so said a Junior in Zoölogy, recently.

Miss Angell, '90, has been attending Prof. Wood's History class, during the past term.

C. N. Blanchard has been elected as manager of the ball team for the coming year.

There was a bonfire on Mount David on the night that the victorious nine returned from Bangor.

Miss Mary Howe sang last night, June 24th, for the Commencement concert at Dartmouth.

Scott Wilson and A. D. Shepard have been appointed assistant librarians for the coming year.

A fresh supply of hymn books—Gospel Hymns, No. 5—has been added to the Y. W. C. A. room.

The band has presented its picture, in a neat frame, to the college, and it has been hung in the chapel.

The Senior class enjoyed a very pleasant evening June 15th, with their classmate, Miles Greenwood.

Mrs. Palmer, ex-President of Wellesley College, addressed the students at the chapel, May 29th.

Pennell, '93, and Miss Pennell, '94, were very suddenly called home, this term, by the death of their sister.

The class in Zoölogy during the past term, dissected frogs, pigeons, fish, lobsters, clams, and earthworms.

Why not organize a college wheel club? We have riders enough and their numbers are fast increasing.

The Senior class were very happily entertained by Professor and Mrs. Stanton, one evening not long ago.

The College Band played for the Prize Speaking of the Latin School, at the Main Street Church, this term.

Professor Porter H. Dale, of Waterbury, Vt., drilled the participants in Commencement week exercises on their parts.

The Eurosophians had a '93 meeting this term, when the class presented the society with a marble block and rosewood gavel.

In the first botanical contest of the term, the Tuttleites were victorious over the Osgoodigans by a score of 1320 to 1310.

June 2d, Rev. Mr. Chapin gave a lecture in the college chapel on "China," where he has spent several years of his life.

The last Y. M. C. A. deputation of the term went to Kent's Hill, and consisted of Merriman of Bowdoin, Hurd of Colby, and Cutts of Bates.

The last Eurosophian meeting of the term was a Senior meeting, consisting

chiefly of a reception, which was much enjoyed by the members.

The Y. W. C. A. are arranging to send a deputation to the Maine Central Institute next term, similar to that sent already by the Y. M. C. A.

The class of '92, having completed the reading in German sooner than usual, have been taking up an outline of German literature, under Professor Angell.

At the last band rehearsal, the members of the band presented Mr. Dutton, their director, with a nickel music rack in slight appreciation of his services.

The young ladies of '93 have broken all previous records with the birds, some of their lists, since last Thanksgiving Day, mount well up to one hundred.

The Sophomores, in two barges, took a jolly ornithological ride and picnic to Sabatis Pond with Professor Stanton, this term, and later a second ride to Lake Auburn.

In the *Free-Thinker's Magazine*, for May, was an article on "Natural Law," by Buzzell, ex-'92, who is now attending the Theological School at Meadville, Penn.

The Sophomores have done excellent work with the birds under Professor Stanton. Especially worthy of mention are Fanning, Spratt, Stickney, Moulton, Pennell, and Ross.

We will try to compile a table of statistics for the next number, showing how the vacations were spent, if the students will be prompt in making returns when called for.

Friday evening, June 19th, Professor and Mrs. Hayes gave a reception to the Seniors, and Professor and Mrs. Angell to the Juniors. Both occasions are long to be remembered.

Tennis is booming at Bates since the new clay courts have been made suitable for occupancy. Much praise is due to the tennis committee, for their services in bringing this about.

The band had their pictures taken in the street at Livermore Falls by Hayden, the artist, while they were in concert position, and with Miss Harrington, the reader who accompanied them on the trip.

Skelton, '92, representing the BATES STUDENT, attended the annual convention of the New England Intercollegiate Press Association, held at Springfield, May 27th. See elsewhere for a report of the same.

The Juniors during the past term have had good practice in drawing and sketching in all three departments, outside of German, viz., Botany, Zoölogy, and History,—especially map-drawing in History.

The "Jokecutters" and the "Bainschasers" of the class of '93, played a game of ball, June 10th, which resulted 17 to 11 in favor of the latter. The subsequent ice-cream was melted one week later.

A large number of the students turned out to meet the victors when they returned at 1.30 A.M., from Bangor, after playing the deciding game of the league. The way the bell rang reminded us of the season of 1889.

The Sophomores departed from the

ordinary course of affairs, and elected a committee of award for their prize essays from the Freshman class. That committee was H. M. Cook, Miss E. I. Cummings, and S. I. Graves, and they awarded the prize to Miss Conant.

The Cynescan officers for the ensuing year are: President, Miss Stevens, '92; Vice-President, Miss Church, '93; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Leslie, '94; Executive Committee, Miss King, '92, Miss Hodgdon, '93, and Miss Conant, '93.

The committee of the Christian Associations for the reception to the incoming class, next fall, is: From the Y. M. C. A., Walter, '92; Joiner, '93; Woodman, '94; and from the Y. W. C. A., Miss Bean, '93; Miss Bailey, '93; and Miss Roberts, '94.

The following students are to take the summer course in instruction in the Heminway Gymnasium at Harvard this summer, and will act as instructors in the gymnasium here for the coming year: Wilson and Miss King, '92; Hoffman, '93; and French, '94.

Lectures on the professions were delivered May 14, by Rev. Mr. Emerich, '76, of South Framingham, Mass., on "The Ministry," and June 8th, by Dr. Palmer, '75, also of South Framingham, on "Medicine." We have not space to give brief abstracts of these valuable and interesting lectures.

Manager Libbey was intending to challenge the winners of the Bowdoin-Colby league for a series of games for the championship of the Maine colleges, but, owing to the wrangle between Bowdoin and Colby, as to

which had won the championship in their league, this was impossible.

The following of our friends are to sail from New York for Europe June 27th, on the steamer "The City of New York": Professor Chase and wife; Miss Nellie Jordan, '88; Miss Dora Jordan, '90; Miss Mary Angell, '90; Mr. T. M. Singer, '90; Miss Maude Ingalls, '91; and Miss Mary Slack, ex-'92.

It is with much pleasure that we are able to announce that next fall the two upper classes are to receive weekly lectures from Professor Stanton on Entomology—devoting especial attention to the Lepidoptera and field-work. Every one who has taken Ornithology will be glad to hear of this new departure.

The Senior Eurosophians have left the society an excellent, well-framed group picture of themselves, and also have added to the society library Guizot's *France* in eight volumes; Holmes' novels in three volumes; and Motley's *Dutch Republic* in three volumes. The picture has been hung in the society room.

The new council, whose duties begin to-day, have been elected as follows: From the Senior class, C. C. Ferguson, W. B. Skelton, L. M. Sanborn, and A. F. Gilmore; from the Juniors, J. F. Fanning, C. C. Spratt, and E. J. Winslow; from the Sophomore class, S. I. Graves and A. H. Miller. Skelton is President and Spratt is Secretary.

The officers of the Polymnian Society for the ensuing year are: President,

Blanchard, '92; Vice-President, Fanning, '93; Secretary, Miss Green, '93; Orator, Skelton, '92; Poet, Miss Stevens, '92; Executive Committee, Adams, '92, Moulton, '93, French, '94; Editors, McFadden, '93, Miss Hutchinson, '93, Small, '94; Treasurer, Small, '94; Librarian, Sims, '93.

The following members of '91 have already secured positions as teachers: A. D. Pinkham, at Millersville, Pa.; F. W. Plummer, at Winthrop, Me.; N. G. Howard, at Goss University, Roswell, N. M.; W. B. Cutts, at Philadelphia, Pa.; W. S. Mason, at Mankato, Minn.; W. L. Nickerson, and Miss G. A. Littlefield, at Waterbury Center, Vt.; and Miss A. A. Beal at Putnam, Conn.

The books added to the library by the alumni fund are among the most useful and necessary additions that are made, and are in constant use by the students. Wouldn't it be a better arrangement, however, if they were not shelved by themselves as books given by the alumni, but, instead, were distributed among their respective departments? The alumni are urged to visit the library and make a note of what their fund is doing.

Among the books recently added to the library through the alumni fund are: Walpole's "History of England from 1815"; Professor Sumner's "Life of Alexander Hamilton"; Thursfield's "Life of Peel"; "Industrial History of England," by Gibbins; "Growth of English Industry and Commerce," and "Canada and the Canadian Question," by Goldwin

Smith; and "Introduction to the Science of Politics," by Sir Frederick Polluck.

Among distinguished visitors at Commencement were ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire; J. W. Goff, '86, principal of a normal school in Dakota; Professor Brackett; Hon. L. M. Webb, of Portland; L. W. Anthony; Rev. J. A. Lowell, formerly pastor of Main Street Church; Rev. C. A. Bickford, editor of *Morning Star*; Peter Page, Esq., of New York City; Josiah Chase, Esq., of Portland; Hon. A. M. Spear and Hon. O. B. Clason of Gardiner.

The ladies are talking up a young woman's club. The plan is to secure a matron who will take charge of some convenient rent, board those who wish, and afford the best kitchen conveniences to those who board themselves. This arrangement will be inexpensive and at the same time will secure all the other end of the house for the comforts of a regular ladies' dormitory. So many of the students are already provided for that the club at first will be small, but as new classes enter it will, if organized, prove a great benefit to girls who come here as strangers to begin their college life.

The constitution of the Eurosophian Society has been amended so that the officers for the next year are elected in the spring term instead of at the beginning of the year, as formerly. The following is the new list of officers: President, Shepard, '92; Vice-President, Joiner, '93; Executive Committee, Wilson, '92, Bruce, '93, Miss

Roberts, '94; Secretary, Miss Scribner, '94; Assistant Secretary, Lothrop, '93; Treasurer, Pierce, '94; Librarian, Winslow, '93; Music Committee, Brown, '93, Miller, '94, Miss Little, '93; Janitor, Lathrop, '93.

The Junior Ivy Day occurred June 16th, and, notwithstanding the great heat, was a very enjoyable occasion. The following programme was presented:

	MUSIC.	
	Given's Augmented Orchestra.	
Prayer.	by the Class Chaplain.	
	MUSIC.	
Oration.	R. A. Small.	
	MUSIC.	
Poem.	E. E. Osgood.	
	MUSIC.	

PRESENTATIONS BY THE TOAST-MASTER.

Tired Man, E. W. Emery,	Pillow.
Melancholy Man, C. C. Ferguson,	Bridge of Sighs.
Modest Man, A. D. Shepard,	Earth.
Cheeky Man, W. B. Skelton,	Gall-Bottle.
Nutmeg Man, C. N. Blanchard,	Wooden Nutmeg.
Slow Man, J. R. Little,	Spurs.
Athlete, Miss J. F. King,	Dumb-bell.
Midnight Oiler, Scott Wilson,	Oil Can.
Popular Man, Miss V. E. Meserve,	Brick.

CLASS ODE.

PLANTING THE IVY.

The officers in charge were: N. W. Howard, President; H. E. Walter, Toast-Master; E. W. Emery, Marshal; L. M. Sanborn, Chaplain. Committee, C. N. Blanchard, R. A. Small, Miss Josephine F. King. Committee on Decorations, E. W. Emery, L. M. Sanborn, Miss Meserve, Miss Stevens, and A. D. Shepard.

The officers and committees of the Christian Associations for the following year are in full as follows: *Y. M. C. A.*—President, Tuttle, '92; Vice-President, Bruce, '93; Recording Secretary, Osgood, '92; Corresponding Secretary, Spratt, '93; Treasurer, Small, '94; Membership Committee, Ferguson,

'92, Winslow, '93, Small, '94; Devotional Committee, Walter, '92, Chase, '93, Hamilton, '94; Bible Study Committee, Sanborn, '92, Spratt, '93, Cook, '94; Missionary Committee, Osgood, '92, Stickney, '93, Page, '94; General Religious Work Committee, Davis, '92, Joiner, '93, Harris, '94; Nominating Committee, Blanchard, '92, Small, '93, Miller, '94. *Y. W. C. A.*—President, Meserve, '92; Vice-President, Bean, '93; Corresponding Secretary, Hodgdon, '93; Recording Secretary, Church, '93; Treasurer, Scribner, '94; Membership Committee, Bean, '93, Hodgdon, '93, Scribner, '94, Cummings, '94; Devotional Committee, King, '92, Conant, '93, Gerrish, '94; Bible Study Committee, Church, '93, Webber, '94, Roberts, '94, Scribner, '94; Missionary Committee, Conant, '93, Bailey, '93, Pennell, '94; Nominating Committee, Hutchinson, '93, Little, '93, Wylie, '94.

The college band of twenty-three pieces left Lewiston for its memorable concert trip, May 27th. That night they played at Livermore Falls to a crowded hall, after parading the town. The next day the parade and concert were repeated at Wilton, and Friday at Farmington. Saturday, the band played for the G. A. R. Memorial services at East Wilton, and returned to Lewiston on the following Monday. Miss Blanche M. Harrington, of Bath, and Mr. B. R. Bigelow, humorist, of the Latin School, accompanied the band as readers. The entire trip was a success financially and musically, and when the band reached Lewiston on Monday they found a large number of

the students at the station to give them a warm welcome. Monday evening, the band was tendered a reception, in the gymnasium, by all the students and the Faculty, which they attended in their uniforms. The programme used by the band in their concerts was practically the same for each evening, and is given below :

College Overture.—Moses. College Band.
This selection introduces popular college airs, also the Bates College Yell.

Solo for Euphonium—Heart Bowed
Down.—Balfe. Mr. Walter.
Lasca.—Desprez. Miss Harrington.
Auf Wiedersehn.—Bailey. College Band.
Jimmie Brown's Steam Chair.

Reverie—Wayside Chapel.—Wilson.
College Band.
A Model Sermon. Mr. Bigelow.

Solo for Trombone—The Dream.—
Arr. by Missud. Mr. Fletcher.
American Students' Waltzes.—Missud.
College Band.

Reading—Selected. Miss Harrington.
Solo for Clarionet—The Rose.—Missud.
Mr. Brown.
Reading—Selected. Mr. Bigelow.
Duet for Clarionet and Cornet.—
Selection from Norma.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Dutton.
Galop—Carousal.—Collins. College Band.
Introducing singing.

Scene from Leah, the Forsaken.
Miss Harrington.
Songs of Friendship.—Missud.
College Band.

The following are the tabulated scores of the games that decided the Maine State championship, this year, in favor of Bates :

At Lewiston, May 22d :

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pennell, 2b., . . .	4	2	2	0	0	2	0
Hoffman, c., . . .	4	1	1	0	8	1	1
Smith, 3b., . . .	4	0	2	0	2	3	2
Putnam, l.f., . . .	4	0	0	0	3	1	2
Graves, s.s., . . .	4	0	0	1	3	3	0
Osgood, 1b., . . .	4	0	1	0	9	0	1
Marden, r.f., . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brackett, c.f., . . .	3	1	2	1	2	1	0
S. Wilson, p., . . .	3	1	1	0	0	10	0
Totals, . . .	34	5	9	2	27	21	6

M. S. C.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Timberlake, c.f., . . .	4	0	1	0	4	0	1
Keith, 2b., . . .	3	0	1	0	4	2	1
Rich, c., . . .	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Hamlin, 1b., . . .	4	1	0	1	9	0	0
Hayes, r.f., . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, s.s., . . .	2	2	0	1	1	7	1
P. Wilson, p., . . .	4	0	2	0	2	3	2
Atherton, l.f., . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lord, 3b., . . .	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals, . . .	33	4	5	3	24	13	5

Innings, . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates, . . .	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	x—5
M. S. C., . . .	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—4

At Lewiston, May 23d :

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pennell, 2b., . . .	5	2	2	4	0	2	1	2
Hoffman, c., . . .	3	3	0	0	0	8	2	2
Putnam, l.f., . . .	5	2	2	5	0	2	0	0
Graves, s.s., . . .	5	1	2	2	0	0	2	3
Osgood, 1b., . . .	5	0	1	1	0	13	0	0
S. Wilson, 3b., p., . . .	5	2	2	3	0	1	6	1
Marden, r.f., . . .	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Brackett, c.f., . . .	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p., 3b., . . .	5	2	1	3	0	0	7	0
Totals, . . .	42	13	12	20	0	27	18	8

M. S. C.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Timberlake, c.f., . . .	5	1	1	1	0	0	2	2
Keith, 2b., . . .	5	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Rich, c., . . .	5	1	2	2	0	7	0	1
N. Hamlin, 1b., . . .	5	2	2	2	0	10	0	0
Hayes, r.f., . . .	5	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Clark, s.s., . . .	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	1
C. Hamlin, p., l.f., . . .	4	1	1	2	0	1	10	1
P. Wilson, l.f., p., . . .	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Lord, 3b., . . .	5	0	0	0	0	3	4	2
Totals, . . .	42	11	9	10	1	24	22	8

Innings, . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates, . . .	2	2	0	4	2	1	0	2	x—13
M. S. C., . . .	1	2	2	0	1	3	0	2	0—11

At Orono, June 5th :

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pennell, 2b., . . .	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hoffman, c., . . .	5	0	0	1	8	5	0
Putnam, l.f., . . .	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Graves, s.s., . . .	4	0	1	0	4	0	1
Osgood, 1b., . . .	4	0	0	0	6	0	1
Smith, 3b., p., . . .	3	1	0	0	3	1	0
Marden, r.f., . . .	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Brackett, c.f., . . .	4	1	1	0	0	0	1
S. Wilson, p., 3b., . . .	4	1	0	1	2	8	0
Totals, . . .	37	6	4	2	27	14	3

M. S. C.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clark, s.s.,	3	3	2	0	5	4	1
Timberlake, c.f.,	4	2	1	0	1	0	0
Keith, 2b.,	4	3	3	0	2	2	1
Rich, c.,	5	0	2	0	6	3	0
N. Hamlin, 1b.,	5	1	2	1	10	1	0
Hayes, r.f.,	5	1	1	0	1	0	0
C. Hamlin, l.f.,	4	2	1	0	1	0	0
Lord, 3b.,	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
P. Wilson, p.,	1	2	0	0	0	7	0

Totals, . . . 35 15 12 1 *26 17 3

* Marden out for running out of line.

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates,	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—6
M. S. C.,	2	0	0	0	9	0	4	0	x—15

At Bangor, June 6th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pennell, r.f.,	6	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hoffman, 3b.,	4	3	2	3	0	1	2
Putnam, l.f.,	4	2	0	0	2	0	1
Graves, s.s.,	6	3	1	1	1	2	1
S. Wilson, 2b.,	6	2	3	3	3	2	0
Emery, c.,	6	1	1	1	6	1	0
Osgood, 1b.,	4	0	1	1	11	0	1
Brackett, c.f.,	6	1	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, p.,	6	2	1	1	2	9	1

Totals, . . . 48 15 11 12 27 15 6

M. S. C.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clark, s.s.,	3	2	2	2	1	2	4
Timberlake, c.f.,	5	1	1	1	2	1	2
Keith, 2b.,	3	2	0	0	4	2	3
Rich, 1b., c.,	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
C. Hamlin, p., l.f.,	5	1	0	0	1	5	2
N. Hamlin, c., 1b.,	4	2	2	2	11	1	1
Hayes, r.f.,	5	0	1	1	2	0	1
Lord, 3b.,	3	0	0	0	2	3	3
P. Wilson, l.f., p.,	4	0	0	0	1	3	2

Totals, . . . 37 9 8 8 27 17 18

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates,	1	2	0	4	6	1	0	1	0—15
M. S. C.,	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	3—9

We give below a table of statistics compiled for the graduating class. The whole number of the class is 33, 17 others having dropped out by the wayside. The Latin School entered 9 of these, Auburn High School 8, Lewiston High School 3, and the remaining 13 are scattering as to their fitting schools. Thirty are republicans, 1 democrat, and one prohibitionist. The

thirty-third is non-committal. The Farmers' Alliance and the People's Party receive no support from this class. In religion the Free Baptists lead with 15; Congregationalists, 8; Unitarians, 3; Universalists, 2; Presbyterian, 1; Episcopalian, 1; non-sectarian, 1. For future occupations there are 13 who will teach, 4 will study theology, 3 medicine, and 2 will gain glory and wealth as journalists. One is married and there is no certainty as to the number that are about to be. The class has taught 124 terms of school. Miss Bray takes the lead with 22 terms. Average age, 23 years 6 months, ranging from 31 years to 20 years. The weight of the heaviest is 190 pounds; the lightest one, 97 pounds. Average expenses, \$950, ranging between the extremes of \$750 and \$1,200.

George F. Babb, Lawrence, Mass.: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 155 pounds; light hair; light blue eyes; fitted at Lawrence High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Unitarian; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Chemistry; favorite author, Rider Haggard; taught three terms; earned \$500 during course at hard labor; expenses, \$1,200.

Alice A. Beal, Lisbon Falls: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, 105 pounds; black hair; gray eyes; fitted at Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Universalist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Mathematics; favorite author, Shakespeare; earned \$180 during course by teaching physical culture; expenses, \$800.

Paris P. Beal, Lisbon Falls: age, 26; height, 5 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; dark brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Latin School; politics, prohibitionist; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, ministry; favorite study, Philosophy; favorite author, Milton; taught four terms; earned \$400 during course by teaching and haying.

Lilla M. Bodge, South Windham: Age, 20;

height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 125 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at North Bridgton Academy; politics, republican; religious preference, Unitarian; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Languages.

Grace Bray, Harrison: Age, 29; height, 5 feet; weight, 110 pounds; brown hair; brown eyes; fitted at North Bridgton Academy; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Languages, taught twenty-two terms; earned \$100 during course by teaching; expenses, \$750 for three years (entered during the Sophomore year).

Asa C. Chapin, Lewiston: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 150 pounds; dark brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Francestown Academy and the Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; favorite author, Shakespeare.

Frederic J. Chase, Unity: Age, 24; height, 6 feet; weight, 160 pounds; light brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Maine Central Institute; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; favorite study, Chemistry; favorite author, Scott; taught three terms.

Herbert J. Chase, North Bridgton: Age, 24; height, 5 feet 11½ inches; weight, 170 pounds; brown hair; dark blue eyes; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; fitted at Bridgton Academy; favorite study, Psychology; earned \$800 during course, chiefly by teaching.

Stella D. Chipman, Auburn: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 126 pounds; brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, general usefulness; favorite study, Modern Languages; favorite author, George Eliot; taught one term; earned \$60.72 during course, chiefly by teaching; expenses, \$750.

William B. Cutts, North Anson: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 168 pounds; brown hair; dark eyes; fitted at Anson Academy; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Natural Sciences; favorite author, Lytton; taught five terms; earned \$800 during course by teaching; expenses, \$1,200.

Frederick E. Emrich, Jr., South Framingham, Mass.: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 165 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at Wilton Academy and Chicago, Ill.;

politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; favorite study, Mathematics; favorite author, George Eliot; taught three terms; earned \$400 during course at teaching and canvassing; expenses, \$1,000.

Edith E. Fairbanks, Lewiston: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 97 pounds; black hair; black eyes; fitted at Lisbon High School and Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; favorite study, Latin; favorite author, Thackeray.

Miles Greenwood, Lewiston: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 125 pounds; dark brown hair; blue eyes; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; fitted at Lewiston High School and Latin School; favorite study, Moral Philosophy; favorite author, Scott.

Nelson G. Howard, Strafford Centre, N. H., Age, 23; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; weight, 141 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at New Hampton Literary Institute; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Classics; favorite author, Emerson; taught twelve terms; earned \$1,200 during course at teaching and farming; expenses, \$1,200.

Alden C. Hutchinson, Antrim, N. H.: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 138 pounds; black hair; black eyes; fitted at Arms Academy, Shelburn Falls, Mass.; politics, republican; religious preference, Presbyterian; intended occupation, ministry; favorite study, Literature; favorite author, Emerson; taught six terms.

Maud H. Ingalls, Lewiston: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, 110 pounds; black hair; gray eyes; fitted at Lewiston High School; politics republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; favorite study, German; favorite author, Dickens.

Florence L. Larrabee, Auburn: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 5½ inches; weight, 125 pounds; black hair; brown eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Greek and Latin; favorite author, Scott; taught three terms; earned \$280 during course by teaching; expenses, \$900.

Frank W. Larrabee, Auburn: Age, 21; height, 6 feet; weight, 155 pounds; black hair; dark brown eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; intended occupation,

medicine; favorite study, Natural Sciences; favorite author, Emerson; taught four terms; earned \$500 during course, chiefly by teaching; expenses, \$1,000.

Fred S. Libbey, Wolfboro, N. H.: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 160 pounds; dark brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at New Hampton; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; favorite study, Political Economy; favorite author, Dickens; earned \$650 during the course by teaching and box-making; taught one term; expenses, \$1,000.

Gertrude A. Littlefield, Lewiston: Age, 26; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, 133 pounds; reddish brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, English Literature; favorite author, Longfellow; taught five terms.

William S. Mason, Center Strafford, N. H.: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; weight, 140 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at Austin Academy; politics, republican; non-sectarian; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Latin; favorite author, Milton; taught eleven terms; earned \$850 during the course, chiefly by teaching; expenses, \$1,000.

Kate H. Merrill, Auburn: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 4 inches; weight, 106 pounds; black hair; brown eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School, and the Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, English Literature; favorite author, Dickens; taught two terms; earned \$250 during the course, chiefly by teaching; expenses, \$850.

Mabel S. Merrill, Lisbon: Age, 23; height, 5 feet; weight, 104 pounds; brown hair; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Baptist; intended occupation, journalism; favorite study, Literature; favorite author, George Eliot; taught one term; earned \$88 during the course; expenses, \$800.

Mary E. Merrill, Lisbon: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 4 inches; weight, 125 pounds; brown hair and eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite studies, Latin and Greek; favorite author, Dickens; taught two terms; earned \$200 during course; expenses, \$800.

William L. Nickerson, Edgecomb: Age, 25; height, 6 feet; weight, 155 pounds; dark

brown hair and eyes; fitted at the Latin School; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, ministry; taught five terms; favorite study, Botany.

Albert D. Pinkham, Lewiston: Age, 24; height 5 feet 4½ inches; weight, 153 pounds; dark hair; blue eyes; fitted at Lewiston High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, medicine; favorite study, Chemistry; favorite author, Longfellow; taught six terms; earned \$900 during course at teaching and at work in bookstore and on horse railroad; expenses, \$800.

Frederick W. Plummer, Auburn: Age, 24; height, 5 feet 11½ inches; weight, 190 pounds; dark brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, democrat; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Mathematics; favorite author, Scott; earned during course, \$600, by teaching; taught twelve terms; expenses, \$1,200.

Kate Prescott, Auburn: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, 125 pounds; dark brown hair; dark blue eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; favorite study, Science; favorite author, Victor Hugo.

Fremont L. Pugsley, Rochester, N. H.: Age, 31; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 165 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at New Hampton; politics, republican; religious preference, Unitarian; taught six terms; earned \$545 during course by teaching and preaching; expenses, \$975.

George K. Small, Richmond: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 11¼ inches; weight, 170 pounds; light hair; dark brown eyes; fitted at Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, ministry; favorite study, Psychology; favorite author, Emerson; taught four terms; earned \$658.21, chiefly by teaching; expenses, \$988.09.

Charles R. Smith, Grovesville: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; weight, 148 pounds; fitted at Coburn Classical Institute; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, medicine; favorite study, Science; favorite author Shakespeare; taught three terms; earned \$400 during the course, chiefly by teaching; expenses, \$950.

William B. Watson, Auburn: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 125 pounds; light brown hair, blue eyes, fitted at Edward

Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference. Universalist; intended occupation, journalism; favorite study, English Literature; favorite author, Shakespeare.

Leonora B. Williams, Brunswick: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 125 pounds; black hair and eyes; fitted at Brunswick High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Episcopalian; favorite study, Literature; favorite author, Emerson.

Whereas, The All-wise God has by His divine providence taken to Himself the father of Mr. Wesley E. Page, and

Whereas, It is possible that Mr. Page may not be able to rejoin his class in college, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the class of '94 in Bates College, learn, with deep regret, of the death of our classmate's father, and of the possible separation of our classmate from our number; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to Mr. Page our heartfelt sympathy, in his time of bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That we express our earnest hope that Mr. Page may be able to join us once more as a classmate; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Page, that a copy be placed upon the records of the class, and that they be published in the BATES STUDENT.

J. W. LEATHERS,	} Committee
FRANK C. THOMPSON,	
KATE A. LESLIE,	
	on
	} Resolutions.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

BATES COLLEGE IN THREE TENSES.

THE editors of the STUDENT have asked me to say something in this Commencement number about Bates from the standpoint of an old alumnus; for the Catalogue, which never tells a lie, makes me, though still a young man, an old graduate. I welcome the opportunity as eagerly as a grateful son should rejoice to praise his own mother. It is understood and expected, of

course, that I am to sing her praises. I do not suppose that she is above criticism. I know she does not consider herself incapable of improvement, for that has been her chief occupation ever since I left her walls.

But I am not looking for her imperfections. It is natural for me to see her excellences, and, fortunately, these are so numerous that almost any one, with eyes, can see them. I write as an avowed and enthusiastic friend, believing that Bates is not only as good as any other college, but in some important respects superior to any other, and this is said after nineteen years of observation, some of which have been spent at other institutions, and all of which have been passed under the shadows of Amherst, Harvard, and Columbia,—many of whose graduates are my personal friends.

It is just twenty-five years next September since a certain raw and bashful Canadian youth of sixteen winters first set eyes on the campus at Lewiston. This quarter of a century may be said to cover the life and work of Bates College. The first class had not then graduated. The old Maine State Seminary students were still occupying the buildings. The system of espionage over students was still in vogue, and a high premium put upon the natural law-breaking propensities of young men and women. The year that I entered saw the departure of the Seminary, and the real beginning of independent college life. One of the most prominent features of those days was the intense and sometimes bitter rivalry between the two literary

societies, the Philomathean and the Literary Fraternity, still existing under different names, and occupying the same rooms. One of the arguments used to convince me that the Fraters were far superior to the Philos was the fact that George Chase was a Frater, and the best debater in the Institution. I have very distinct recollections of the Professor's early triumphs in that line.

Probably no single feature of college life at that time was more valuable than the training received in these societies. In most of the older colleges the debating societies have gone out of existence. I am glad they are more flourishing than ever at Bates.

The Faculty in those days was not large, not half so large as now, but some of the best men who are still in it were there then. President Garfield is credited with the saying that a log, with Mark Hopkins on it for teacher, would make a first-class college anywhere, and, measured by this standard, Bates was certainly a first-class college in my day. This is what makes an institution of learning; not magnificent endowments, nor grand buildings, but men in its Faculty who are born teachers; whose enthusiasm for truth and knowledge are contagious; who are approachable and sympathetic, and young in feeling, while wise in years. It was my privilege to meet one or two such men at Yale, but I met as many at Bates in its early days, and the man who, more than all other men, first awakened my mind and gave me what I value most to-day, is still there, young and enthusiastic as of old. May

it be long before he puts the harness off.

The best thing about any college is the opportunity, during four years of early life, of friendly intercourse with superior minds among teachers and fellow-students. This opportunity is generally greater in the small college than in the large. The students all know one another. The professors know the students, coming into personal, often intimate, friendship with them. These things are almost unknown in the larger institutions. For there the students go in sets, frequently in very small ones, and it is a common thing for men not to have so much as a speaking acquaintance with many of their own classmates. Wealth and social distinctions come in separate, temptations to extravagance multiply, and these things more than counterbalance any advantages that might come from greater facilities, larger numbers, or more distinguished men in the Faculty. One or two years at a large university in pursuit of special studies is a splendid supplement to one's college course, and it is one of the best signs of the times in the higher education, that increasing numbers of our best college graduates are finding their way to Johns Hopkins and Yale and other institutions, but there is no better preparation for such advanced studies than the training given at Bates. Indeed, there is something in the small college that creates the desire for these further studies, and, as a matter of fact, the majority of men at Johns Hopkins to-day are graduates of the smaller institutions.

Bates draws her students, and always

will, very largely from northern New England. Probably no other college has so large a percentage of men who are dependent, wholly or in part, on their own exertions to defray their expenses.

The college recognizes this fact not only in keeping its fees very low, but in so arranging its terms as to allow the longest possible time for teaching.

One result of these conditions is that to-day Bates graduates are holding many of the most prominent and lucrative positions in the schools of New England.

The ruling spirit at Bates in my day was the spirit of self-help and manly independence. I believe it so now even in a more marked degree.

Every college has its atmosphere, its peculiar environment. Here the whole trend of college life is to develop self-reliance, and that peculiar combination of qualities, moral quite as much as intellectual, which makes one master of his own powers and fits him for a successful career. I have no difficulty whatsoever in tracing much that has been best in my own life to Bates College, and the ideals that were set before me there, and I am sure many another graduate could say the same. As I was about to leave my *Alma Mater*, the position to which I aspired was also sought by quite a number of others, several of them graduates of older and larger institutions. I thought the lack of prestige and of influential friends would be against me. The case rested with a Yale man, then a Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. I was suc-

cessful, and afterwards the Judge told me frankly that it was the college and the experience behind me that strongly influenced his mind, though he had never before seen one of its graduates and had had no previous acquaintance with me. He sent his own sons to one of the smaller colleges in preference to his *Alma Mater* for reasons such as I have mentioned. My success at that particular time has colored and determined my whole subsequent life.

I do not believe there is an institution in New England to-day where the opportunities of a true and liberal culture are more real or more inviting than they are at Bates, or where the improvement is greater amongst those who make the most of their advantages. She has been adding to her endowments, increasing the number of her teachers and students, and in many other ways enriching her life during the years since her early graduates left her. May she go on, ever giving more to her students and receiving more and more from them in return. She has her own peculiar work to do. She seeks to bring the opportunities of liberal culture and well-rounded manhood and womanhood to many who otherwise might never have them. May she be true to her traditions, and may her alumni be true to her.

She has had her struggles and trials. What she has achieved has come only at the price of many sacrifices on the part of those who have loved her. But she is all the better to-day because of her history, and the student who goes there goes to reap the fruits of noble endeavor, and to

join hands with as true a band as can be found in New England. After all it is the man who makes the college quite as much as it is the college that makes the man.

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be.

And it takes something besides wealth and numbers to make a college. Our *Alma Mater* is rich as the richest in a heroic past, not so remote, either as to have become nothing but a memory in a prosperous present, that puts her in the front rank of New England colleges, and in a future whose promise is limited only by the hope and effort of her alumni. The college watches us who have left her and rejoices in every noble thing we do. We, in turn, watch her and her undergraduates sharing in every triumph, whether it be the athletics of the field, or the nobler athletics of the brain and heart.

PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. Arthur Given of Boston, Mass., and Prof. J. H. Rand, of Bates College, have been appointed trustees of the re-organized Green Mountain Academy.

'70.—Rev. A. G. Chick has been pastor of the Baptist church at North Hebron, N. Y., for eleven years.

'70.—E. A. Nash is now employed in the Pullman Car Company's office in Chicago.

'70.—L. M. Webb, Esq., of Portland is superintendent of the largest Sunday School in Maine.

'71.—We clip the following from an item which appeared recently in

the *Lewiston Journal*: "Hon. John T. Abbott, United States Minister to the United States of Columbia, has arrived home on vacation. Mr. Abbott, who is a nephew of President Cheney of Bates College, and a graduate of this college, is a young man of promise as a diplomat, says a New York paper." The rest of the item is devoted to a report of Mr. Abbott's opinions on several matters of interest relating to Columbia, as reciprocity, the Panama and Nicaragua canals, etc.

'72.—Rev. F. W. Baldwin of East Orange, N. J., is having a new church built for him.

'72.—Rev. F. H. Peckham, formerly of Upper Gloucester, has moved to Lewiston to educate his children in the Latin School and college. Mr. Peckham is supplying churches on Sundays.

'73.—Miss Annie E. Haley has been engaged in evangelistic work in the church of Rev. H. F. Wood, '67, at Bath. There has occurred quite a revival as a result of her labors.

'73.—Says the *Lewiston Journal*, in a recent issue: "Auburn is honored once again by the Maine Universalist Convention, electing Nathan W. Harris its president for another year."

'73.—L. C. Jewell, M.D., formerly of Auburn, is now practicing at Cape Elizabeth, Me.

'73.—We clip the following item from the *Lewiston Journal*: "Prof. E. P. Sampson, of Thornton Academy, Saco, has received a circular letter from the faculty at Amherst College, saying that the high standing of the academy has induced the faculty of Amherst to issue an order to the effect

that scholars from it may enter Amherst on Professor Sampson's certificate, without an examination."

'73.—Prof. J. C. Dennett, of Boulder, Col., is in bad health, and has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., to recuperate.

'74.—Rev. A. J. Eastman, formerly of Dover, N. H., has moved to Franconia, N. H.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, formerly pastor of the Free Baptist church in Pawtucket, R. I., has recovered from the illness which forced him to resign that pastorate, and is now pastor of the Mount Vernon Church in Haverhill, Mass.

'74.—A story from the pen of F. B. Stanford, the founder of the STUDENT, has appeared in a recent issue of the *Sunday School Times*.

'75.—Hon. A. M. Spear, of Gardiner, delivered the Memorial oration at Litchfield, on May 30th. We understand that Mr. Spear's name has been mentioned as a candidate for the next Governor of Maine, while it is also said that he is likely to be president of the next Senate.

'76.—Rev. F. E. Emrich, of South Framingham, Mass., has been appointed a delegate to the International Congregational Council, which meets in London, July 13-21. He is now making a preaching tour through Norway and Sweden, preaching in the Norse and Swedish language.

'76.—J. W. Daniels, of Boise City, Idaho, formerly a teacher, has been admitted to the bar.

'76.—We are informed that Marion

Douglass, of Duluth, Minn., was prevented from attending the alumni meeting at Minneapolis by a \$40,000 case that he had in court.

'76.—On the evenings of May 28th and June 4th, Rev. T. H. Stacy lectured in Auburn Hall, on the subject of his recent trip around the world. The lectures were illustrated by excellent stereopticon views. On June 5th, the *Lewiston Journal* published a brief commendatory report of the lectures, from which we clip the following: "The lectures have been successful in every respect, and the thanks of the public are due Rev. Mr. Stacy for giving two such interesting and instructive entertainments."

'77.—B. T. Hathaway, of Anoka, Minn., has been confined to his bed for several months by illness, but is now improving in health.

'78.—Rev. J. Q. Adams, of Lewiston, who has been an invalid for some time, is now convalescing.

'78.—We learn that D. M. Benner is now a superintendent of schools in Western Nebraska, and is at the same time carrying on a land agency, which is a source of considerable profit. We are unable, however, at present writing, to give the post-office addresses of either Mr. Benner or Mr. Gatchell.

'78.—C. E. Hussey, of Wellesley, Mass., is to take charge of an excursion party to Europe, this summer.

'78.—H. A. Rundlett, M.D., is now an analytical chemist in London.

'78.—A. Gatchell is making money in the business of manufacturing moccasins, in Michigan.

'78.—Rev. F. D. George's society, at Worcester, Mass., is now building a new church.

'79.—Rev. R. F. Johonnot preached the Memorial sermon before the Lewiston G. A. R., on Sunday, May 24th. On Memorial Day he delivered the address before the G. A. R. of Madison, Me. On Wednesday evening, June 10th, Mr. Johonnot delivered an address at Pittsfield before the alumni of Maine Central Institute.

'79.—F. P. Otis, Esq., of Sonora, Cal., has been for the second time appointed district attorney for Tuolumne County.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, of Lyndon Centre, Vt., delivered the Memorial address on May 30th, at Lyndonville, Vt. The address was reported in full in the *Lyndonville Journal* of June 3d.

'80.—The School of Oratory which opens at Old Orchard, Ocean Park, on July 22, 1891, in connection with the Chautauqua Normal Union, will be under the instruction of Prof. I. F. Frisbee, principal of the Latin School in Lewiston.

'80.—Rev. F. L. Hayes has been elected vice-president of the Minneapolis Branch of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, of which Prof. W. P. Harper is at the head. Mr. Hayes' society has just built a handsome brown stone church, which is the finest church edifice in the denomination.

'80.—Prof. A. L. Woods of Grafton, N. Dak., president of the North Dakota Teachers' Association, is editor and publisher of the *Common School*, an educational journal which he established in 1889.

'81.—We clip the following item from the *New York World*: "Principal C. S. Haskell, of School No. 14, Jersey City, is the youngest school principal in the city, but in all matters relating to school management he is not a whit behind his older brethren. In fact, his school ranks among the finest in the city. Mr. Haskell is fondly attached to the boys and takes an active interest in all their sports, and consequently has a young champion in every one of his male pupils. Prior to his appointment as principal of No. 14 he was the Latin and Greek professor at the high school on Bay Street." From a recent number of the *Lewiston Journal* we take the following: "C. S. Haskell, formerly of Auburn, now principal of one of the public schools of Jersey City, who, under the direction of Gage & Son, the London tourist agents, conducted a party on a European trip last summer will repeat the trip this season. The route will include London, Paris, Edinburgh, and other points of historical interest in England, Scotland, and France. Any one wishing to join Mr. Haskell's party can obtain full particulars by addressing him at Jersey City. It will be remembered that several Lewiston and Auburn people joined Mr. Haskell's party last year."

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss has been transferred to the East Maine Conference and appointed pastor of a Methodist church in Bangor.

'81.—G. L. Record, Esq., is building up a large and lucrative law practice in Jersey City, N. J.

'81.—Rev. B. S. Rideout, of Norway,

Me., was moderator at the last session of the Oxford County Congregational Conference.

'82.—Dr. G. G. Emmons, '82, Dr. W. B. Small, '85, and Dr. S. G. Bonney, '86, have all been appointed to responsible positions on the medical staff of the new Central Maine General Hospital at Lewiston.

'82.—Says the *Lewiston Journal*: "Prof. Ben. W. Murch, formerly of Carmel, and a graduate of Bates, '82, has been invited to take principal charge of the instruction in higher mathematics, and in English, at the Glen Echo Chautauqua, during the present summer. Glen Echo is beautifully situated about five miles from the city of Washington, D. C., and is the seat of the fifty-third regular established Chautauqua Assembly. The assembly buildings, either erected or in process of erection, are valued at \$1,000,000. Professor Murch has been principal of the Curtis school in Washington during the past four years, which position he still holds to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned."

'82.—From the same source we get the following item: "S. A. Lowell, Esq., who removed to the West recently from Auburn, owing to his wife's health, has become editor of a weekly newspaper, the *Pendleton Tribune*, Pendleton, Oregon. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the paper is a staunch advocate of republican principles in politics, in keeping with the ideas of its editor. It is a newsy sheet, and a credit to the town, which has a population of about 5,000. Mrs. Lowell's health is greatly improved.

Her trouble was asthma, and there she is entirely free from it."

'82.—We have been favored with a copy of the first annual report of Professor I. M. Norcross, who is superintendent of schools in Weymouth, Mass. From this very interesting report we copy the following as worthy especial notice: "The age is one of rapid advancement, and our public schools must keep abreast with the progress of the times. The old notion that any one can 'keep school' is fast disappearing from the minds of thoughtful people. Education has practically been reduced to a science, and mere academic training is not sufficient intellectual outfit for the teachers' work. A college diploma, faithfully earned, does much to make a good teacher, as it does to make a good physician or a good lawyer; but no one employs a physician or lawyer who has not added to his general training some special training for his profession. Is it unreasonable to apply the same rule in the selection of teachers?"

'83.—Rev. W. H. Barber has been appointed pastor of the Methodist churches at Strong and Freeman, Me.

'83.—Rev. O. L. Gile, formerly pastor of the Pine Street Free Baptist Church, Lewiston, writes from Richmond, where he is now residing, that he is slowly recovering from his long illness.

'84.—Rev. E. R. Chadwick is now convalescent after a very serious illness.

'84.—F. S. Sampson, Esq., '84, and A. E. Verrill, Esq., '86, both of Auburn, have dissolved their law

partnership. Mr. Sampson will open an office in Lisbon. Mr. Verrill, who is clerk of the Auburn Municipal Court, has formed a partnership with City Treasurer McCann, of Auburn, under the firm name of McCann & Verrill.

'84.—D. L. Whitmarsh, of Lisbon, Me., is reading law in the office of F. S. Sampson, Esq.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman graduates this month from the Brunswick Medical School.

'85.—A. B. Morrill, formerly principal of the Lancaster (Mass.) High School, and for the past year of the Vergennes (Vt.) Graded School, has been chosen principal of the Easthampton (Mass.) High School.

'85.—C. A. Washburne, of the Edward Little High School, Auburn, has accepted the position of teacher of the sciences and Greek in the Cony High School, Augusta, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Brick.

'86.—A. E. Blanchard, of Kansas City, Mo., is president of the Maine Banking Company, recently incorporated under the laws of Missouri with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, "one of the most successful and prosperous financial institutions in the city," according to a Kansas City newspaper.

'86.—H. M. Cheney delivered the Memorial address at Lebanon, N. H., on May 30th.

'86.—W. D. Fuller, for a time a member of '86, graduates this month from the Baptist Theological Seminary in Chicago.

'86.—In the *Lewiston Journal* of May 26th, appeared a long and very interesting letter from Rev. Charles

Hadley. It was dated April 20th, and was written from "American Baptist Telegu Mission, Perambore, Madras."

'86.—Says the *Morning Star*: "The first colored woman physician in New York is Verina M. H. Morton, 28 years old, of 334 Gold Street, who has registered at the county clerk's office. She is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and recently passed an examination before the State Medical Board." Mrs. Morton is the wife of W. A. Morton, M.D., '86.

'86.—Dr. S. G. Bonney and wife returned about the first of June from the South, where they were compelled to go early in the spring by Mrs. Bonney's ill health. We are glad to report that her health is much improved.

'86.—J. W. Goff, of Madison, S. Dak., and J. H. Williamson, of Madison, Minn., have formed a law partnership, and will practice at Madison, S. Dak. Mr. Goff has recently visited his friends in Maine.

'86.—J. H. Williamson was married on June 9th, to Miss Stella L. Storms, of Anoka, Minn. They will reside at Madison, S. Dak.

'87.—E. K. Sprague, M.D., formerly of Milo, Me., is now practicing in Jersey City, N. J. His address is 283 Grove Street.

'87.—Israel Jordan of Andover Theological School, is to supply a church at Burlington, Me., during the summer.

'87.—Jesse Bailey, of Yale Divinity School, is to supply for three months the Congregational church at Denmark, Iowa. This is the oldest Congregational church west of the

Mississippi, and in the same place is located the first Christian school established in the West.

'88.—N. E. Adams is having fine success at Groveland, Mass. The number of his pupils has doubled and his salary has been increased one-third in the time that he has been there.

'88.—Miss N. B. Jordan, '88, Miss Dora Jordan, '90, Miss M. F. Angell, '90, and Mr. Thomas Singer, '90, join the European excursion party which leaves the last of June.

'88.—On June 16th, F. W. Oakes, of Yale Divinity School, was married to Miss Mable Underhill, of Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y. On the 12th of June he was ordained at Jeffersonville, Vt., where he is pastor of the Congregational church.

'88.—F. A. Weeman is now teaching in Woodland, Cal.

'88.—The *Fort Fairfield Gazette*, in reporting the graduating exercises of the Fort Fairfield High School, speaks very highly of the work of the principal, W. L. Powers.

'89.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Safford are now teaching in Pittsfield, N. H.

BATES ALUMNI AS SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

We think our readers will be interested in the following list of Bates graduates who are Superintendents of schools in Massachusetts, with their locations:

Clinton,	C. L. Hunt, '72.
Framingham,	O. W. Collins, M.D., '76.
Holden and Leicester,	C. E. Stevens, '86.
Hopkinton and Ashland,	I. C. Phillips, '76.
Lexington,	J. N. Ham, '71.
Weymouth,	I. M. Norcross, '82.

EXCHANGES.

Our exchanges this month are so deeply absorbed in athletics that it is decidedly hard to find in them anything of interest to the average reader. Even our usually reliable friends, the *Lits.*, seem to fall a little from their customary high standard of excellence. Their stories seem as a rule to be somewhat less happily conceived and executed and their other articles to be less generally interesting than usual. But doubtless all this is due simply to the season and to the multitudinous cares pressing upon every one as Commencement approaches.

Yet, as the spirit of criticism has fallen upon us, we wish first of all to annihilate the *Kentucky University Tablet*, a little paper which has at least once before pirated an article from the *STUDENT*, and which, in spite of our gentle remonstrance at that time, now repeats the offense by capturing two little poems from us without giving due credit. Yet it deserves pity rather than anger; for a magazine pretending to represent the literary work of its college, which is obliged to make up its copy from the columns of other papers, surely should receive the deepest commiseration. But we will let it rest in merited oblivion.

The *Colby Echo* contains an article on co-education that must meet with more or less disapproval in all institutions where that system is in favor. "Courses have been marked out," says the *Echo*, "but no definite one has as yet been accepted as being in

all respects fitted for women." The course of study best fitted for both men and women is one of the college problems of the day. The best use of electives is to do away with the necessity of a student taking what he has the least taste for. Farther than this, the ordinary course presents no difficulties for women more than for men, as the past records of women at Colby and at our own institution prove.

As to the advantage to women of taking the same course, we find our sentiments quite well expressed in the article on "Co-education at Colby," written by the alumnae of the university when the recent change was made there. According to this article: "No one study or class of studies, whether literary or scientific, disciplines a single power of the mind. Pure Mathematics are the key to a door that no other studies can unlock. To the appreciative mind, they fill all space and time with beautiful possibilities. They tell of symmetry, harmony, order, law. The man or woman who has not drunk deeply at this fount of inspiration has missed much of the beauty and glory of living. The physical sciences afford rich food for the reasoning powers and at the same time are deeply suggestive to the intuitive powers. In all these studies, an earnest, thoughtful woman finds something attractive, something akin to her own emotional nature. In the home life there is imagination to be guided, reason to be disciplined, morality and religion to be inculcated, enthusiasm to be enkindled. Shall anything less than the best and truest

culture be laid upon this altar, anything less comprehensive than the whole range of knowledge, anything more special than the equal discipline of every power of the woman's soul?"

The *Echo* adds: "It is certain that man and woman are designed to perform special individual duties, and it is an unnecessary waste of time for either to follow branches of study that will prove profitless." Taking this literally we find nothing objectionable, but if it means that men and women may not profitably pursue the same college course, because their duties in after life are to be different, we disagree.

In the words of the alumnae, "The ideal college course does not specialize. Its proper object is to develop mind as the basis of character. Its province is not to fit a person for an occupation in life, but to train every faculty of the mind, that it may be fitted to take up afterward any special training requisite for a chosen profession. Being general, then, and not special, in its aims, it should not be essentially different for men and women.

Again the *Echo* claims that the rivalry arising from co-education is both unpleasant and unnatural. Such rivalry ought not to exist among young people who have shared the same duties in public schools, in academies, in social life. Each should learn to quietly take the place assigned by his victories and defeats without regard to whether it is above or below rivals of the same or the opposite sex. This lesson every one must learn in life. Why object to learning it in college?

COLLEGE NOTES.

The graduating class at Cornell have voted \$500 for a student ward in the Ithaca Hospital, which is to be known as the '91 Memorial Ward.

The *College-Man's* April prize was awarded to Charles Hubert, of the University of Pennsylvania, for the article entitled, "My Friend the Dig."

A Western College Press Association was recently organized in Chicago. It includes in its membership all the college papers in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.—*Ex.*

At the Bowdoin Field-Day sports, held Saturday, June 6th, two college records were broken, the base-ball throw measuring 352 feet 8 inches, and the running broad jump, 18 feet 3 inches.

Dartmouth, Amherst, and Williams have formed a tennis league, contests in both singles and doubles to occur during the spring term of each year. The cup is to rest in the hands of the championship team, and to become the property of any college holding it for three successive years.

Wesleyan University is considering a change of name, because it is thought that the present one indicates denominational prejudices too strongly, and is likely to create an impression that the institution is theological. A small majority of the alumni favor a change, but the undergraduates oppose it.

The Northfield Summer School at Mr. Moody's home will open Saturday, June 27th, and close Wednesday, July 8th. The morning and evening ses-

sions will be devoted to lectures and addresses, and the afternoons to recreation. Every facility will be afforded for tennis—singles, doubles, tournaments, etc.,—for base-ball, foot-ball, track athletics, swimming, boating, tramping, and sleeping. As heretofore, there will be a jovial Fourth of July celebration and a field day.—*Ex.*

Cornell University has just opened a school of philosophy. It has an endowment of \$200,000, which was given by Mr. Sage. There are eight professors and fifty-four courses. These take up the ordinary studies in philosophy, with discussions of many eminent thinkers and also history of education and pedagogy.

From a recent magazine article by Professor Montague of Amherst College, it appears that a French boy in a Paris lycée spends, out of the twenty-four hours of the day, nine hours in sleep, three and one-fourth hours at meals and in recreation, four hours in recitation, and seven and three-fourths hours in study. A boy in the Boston Latin School, a school of corresponding grade, spends three and one-third hours in recitation, and three required hours in study—one in school and two at home.

It is stated that Stanford University, which is to be opened at Palo Alto, Cal., is to be free to all students. This is the result, we understand, of criticisms made on the charge for tuition. These criticisms have so impressed Senator Stanford, that he has resolved to make the university free. This change of plan will necessitate a reduction in the corps of professors, and the

faculty will begin with fifteen instead of thirty, as was originally intended.

The fifth annual meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday afternoon, May 27th. Representatives of Amherst, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Williams, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Brown, University of Vermont, and Trinity, took part. Amherst easily won, securing nine firsts and four seconds. There were eighteen events in all, in eleven of which records were broken, as follows :

EVENT.	OLD RECORD.	NEW RECORD.
Half-mile run,	2 m. 32-5 s.	2 m. 12-5 s.
120 yards hurdle,	17½ sec.	17 sec.
Quarter-mile run,	52 1-5 sec.	50 1-5 sec.
220 yards dash,	23 2-5 sec.	22 3-4 sec.
One mile walk,	7 m. 22 sec.	7m. 17 sec.
220 yards hurdle,	28 sec.	26 2-5 sec.
Pole vault,	9 ft. 7 in.	9 ft. 10 in.
Putting shot,	35 ft. 3 in.	37 ft. 4¼ in.
Running high jump,	5 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 8½ in.
Throwing hammer,	82 ft. 9¼ in.	94 ft. 1½ in.
Running broad jump,	20 ft. 3 in.	21 ft. 1½ in.

The trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania have thrown open the Allegheny Observatory, made famous by the brilliant researches of Professor S. P. Langley (now Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute), to the use of students, and have authorized the establishment of post-graduate courses in astronomical study. Professor J. E. Keeler, the Astronomer of Lick Observatory, has just been called from Mount Hamilton to take charge of the new work, in conjunction with Professor Frank W. Very, who was for many years associated with Professor Langley at Allegheny. Students who take this course have the advantage of

studying the actual manufacture of the most perfect astronomical apparatus in the establishment of Mr. J. A. Bra-shear, which is adjacent to the University, and in which some of the finest instruments which have ever been made have recently been constructed.

The New England Intercollegiate Press Association held its annual banquet at Hotel Glendower, Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, May 27. There were twenty-four representatives of college papers present, of whom several were ladies. Toasts were responded to by delegates from Brown, Mount Holyoke, Williams, Wellesley, Trinity, Worcester Polytechnic, Bates, Dartmouth, and Burlington. The association did not elect officers from the representatives of the colleges, but simply named the papers, from which the officers are to be selected by each board. The papers and officers named were : The president from the *Wellesley Prelude*; the first vice-president from the *Trinity Tablet*, the second vice-president from the *BATES STUDENT*, the third vice-president from the *Dartmouth*, the recording secretary from the *Williams Literary Monthly*, the secretary and treasurer from the *Brown Magazine*, and the chairman of the executive committee from the *University Cynic*.

The work outlined for this summer in the College of Liberal Arts and the Schools of Sacred Literature at Chautauqua is far in advance of anything that has been proposed at any previous time. It is intended to make the work thorough and scientific throughout. About half the courses are arranged for

ten hours' recitation each week, and the rest for five hours, some classes meeting twice a day and others once. The purpose is that as much shall be accomplished in the six weeks' session at Chautauqua as is usually accomplished in one subject during a college term. This is to be done by concentrated study, no student being expected to take more than one or two courses. The work in the college includes the English language and literature, German, French, preparatory and college Latin, preparatory and college Greek, physics and chemistry, mathematics, history, political economy, geology, etc. In the schools of sacred literature instruction will be given in the Bible in English, Hebrew, Greek and the ancient versions, and in the New Testament Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and Assyrian languages.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The June *Atlantic* contains two articles very appropriately published together. One is Carl Schurz's paper on Abraham Lincoln, and the other an article entitled, "What the Southern Negro Is Doing for Himself," by Samuel J. Barrows. Prof. G. H. Palmer contributes "Reminiscences of Professor Sophocles."

Chase Mellen, Editor of the Aquatic Department of the *Outing*, makes a good suggestion in reference to college rowing. He says, in the June number:

In the first place, abolish the "class races." It must be obvious that it is hardly fair to put Seniors against Freshmen (men three years younger than the former), if the older men are decently coached. The Seniors are, or ought

to be, stronger, and able to row much harder than the younger men. Instead of dividing on class lines, let it be done as follows: Let the arts make up one or more crews picked indiscriminately from all the classes in the arts, the mines or scientific schools, the law schools and other parts of the universities or colleges doing the same. Possibly at Harvard or Yale the different halls or dormitories might enter crews, dividing there on those lines. Then let the 'varsity captain select a competent coach for each, and the 'varsity coach supervise the work of all, and himself coach the crews, one day one, the next day another, and so on.

The June *Century* has an interesting frontispiece portrait of George Mifflin Dallas, formerly Vice-President of the United States. This portrait accompanies the second and last installment of the papers extracted from Mr. Dallas's journal, written while he was American Minister to the Court of the Czar Nicholas I. In this installment he describes not only the great luxury and splendor of the Court, but tells about hearing Thalberg, the great pianist, and Sontag, the famous singer. A portrait of the Empress is printed with the article. In the fourth installment of the Talleyrand Memoirs, Talleyrand replies directly to his accusers, and denies categorically and with emphasis that he had anything to do with the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, or with an alleged plot to assassinate Napoleon. This installment has a brief introduction by Minister White-law Reid. General Sherman's last speech, delivered at the Press Club dinner to Henry M. Stanley, January 31st, is for the first time printed in this number of the *Century* from manuscript dictated by General Sherman before the speech was made. This is accompanied by a picture from St. Gaudens's

bust from life, of Sherman, and by a poem by R. W. Gilder. The portrait-bust will be used by St. Gaudens in his equestrian statue of General Sherman for New York City. One of the principal subjects of this number of the *Century*, and a timely one in view of the current commencements, is the education of women. There is an illustrated article entitled, "Women at an English University," in which Newnham College is described, with pictures of the college and portraits of Miss Clough and Miss Gladstone. The paper is by Eleanor Field, and one by Catherine Baldwin follows on the "Health of Women Students." In the Open Letters "Female Education in Germany" is discussed by Countess von Krockow. In "Topics of the Time," another popular financial study is given, entitled "Modern Cheap Money Panaceas." There are, also, editorials on "Judicial Control of Contested Election Cases," and "Law or Lynching," the latter having to do with the mob incidents of Cincinnati and New Orleans, from which we quote the following:

Let us ponder these questions, and ask ourselves whether we are prepared to do in other cities what has been done in Cincinnati and New Orleans. Let us ask ourselves if we are prepared to tolerate the evils of misgovernment which we know to exist, and which we refuse to take a hand in correcting, until they so completely destroy our lawful methods of government as to force us to destroy them in turn by the unlawful and barbarous methods of rioting and lynching. Shall we sit quietly and slothfully by and allow our boasted civilization to become a failure, and then try to set it right by hanging to the lamp-posts or shooting like dogs the miserable creatures whom our own negligence or indifference has permitted to get control over us?

These are the real lessons to draw from the New Orleans riot. It may be that our immigration laws are too lax or too poorly enforced; it may be that we ought to exclude more rigorously than we do the swarms of people who come to us from Europe, but our worst evils in government are not due so much to bad immigrants as to native indifference, or connivance, or cowardice, which permits or encourages ignorant or vicious immigrants to be put to base uses for political ends. If we are content to allow our cities to be governed by the least intelligent and least moral elements of their population, we must not complain if they make and administer laws to suit their own tastes; and we must be prepared to face, sooner or later, the crisis which will come when the laws cease to give the community that protection upon which its very existence depends. If we are going to do this, and are inclined to depend upon lynching to set us straight when the crisis arrives, it would be wise to have some system of martial law in readiness for use, for that would be at once a more effective and a more civilized method than that of a mob.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT. A summary or the copyright laws at present in force in the chief countries of the world, together with numerous reports of legislation, etc., relative to copyrights. Compiled by George Haven Putnam, Secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright League. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London. 1891.

This timely volume forms one of a large series of works on "Questions of the Day," and just at this time of special excitement over the question, possesses unusual interest and usefulness. As its title indicates, it deals not only with the present condition in the United States, but reviews the whole copyright history and brings out the essential points in its development during the past and in other countries. In his preface the author shows no mercy to the half-hearted manner in

which the United States has dealt with this subject, and curtly, yet hopefully, says: "It is not probable that another half-century of effort will be required to bring public opinion in the American republic up to the standard of international justice already attained by Tunis, Liberia, and Hayti."

CHANSONS POPULAIRES DE LA FRANCE. A selection from French popular ballads, edited with introduction and notes by Thomas Frederick Cram, A.M., Professor of the Romance Languages in Cornell University. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London. 1891.

This elegantly illustrated volume forms one of the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series, and confirms the applicableness of the term "nugget." Noticeable besides the mere collection of French ballads is the learned introduction to the volume, which gives a concise review of the growth of popular poetry in France, and makes the book valuable, not only as a work of French literature, but also as a work on French literature.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE. By Henry George. Henry George & Co. New York. 1891.

In this pamphlet of 216 pages the great "Single Tax" advocate deals with America's most vital political question in a manner that leads him to think he has surpassed all former economists, and left the question where there can be no doubt as to which is better. Whether or not he has overestimated his services, time alone will tell. He says that in addition to proving conclusively that protection is a fallacy, he has shown why this fallacy still claims so many adherents. Abso-

lute free trade, pure and undiluted, is his ideal, and he introduces many subtle, many plausible arguments in favor of it.

POETS' CORNER.

PEACE.

On bended knee life's ills pass on,
The sorrows brooding o'er my soul have gone,
And as my thoughts are turned above
I feel the sweet possession of God's love.

On bended knee new hopes arise
Of lifting human nature to the skies,
Where 'neath the crystal dome of Heaven,
The soul may know in truth its sins forgiven.

—C., '92.

THE CHAPEL.

It stands on a grassy terrace,
The chapel so stately and fair,
And the trees with thickening branches
Cast tender shadows there.

It calmly o'erlooks the campus,
Like a kindly sentinel,
And our college day commences
With the peal of its matin bell.

We love the dear old chapel,
And ne'er shall we forget
The sweet and pleasant mem'ries
Of the place where oft we've met.

—J., '93.

BUTTERCUPS.

Said the sunshine-elves to the elves of the flowers,

"You owe us a debt, you know,
For where would you be if we hadn't come first,
And melted away the snow?"

"Well, we have no money," the flower-elves said,

"But bring us some sunbeams here,
And we'll coin them all into blossoms of gold,
That shall herald you far and near."

And no more was said, but I saw, next day,
That meadow and bank and vale
Were brilliant with buttercups, bowing their heads,

At the breath of the passing gale!

—M. S. M., '91.

SONG—THE EDITOR.

(After Tennyson's Owl.)

When sun has set and day is done,
And darkness falls upon the blest,
And the twilight peace is come,
And all good people are at rest,
And all good people are at rest;
Alone and puzzling his five wits,
The editor in his sanctum sits.

When moonlight shines so clear without,
And stars dot thickly all the sky,
And silence closes all about,
With ne'er a question how or why,
With ne'er a question how or why;
Alone and puzzling his five wits,
The editor in his sanctum sits.

—J., '93.

TRANSLATION.

Hor.: Lib I., Car. 31.

A temple unto thee we dedicate,
God of the silver bow!
Pouring upon thy shrine libations pure,
The suppliant bard bows low.

What shall I ask of thee, most glorious God?
Sardinia's fields of grain?
Or the sleek herds of cattle, roaming o'er
Calabria's sun-burned plain?

Or shall I ask for ivory and gold
From India's burning strand?
Or fields wherein the Liris aye devours
With silent stream the land?

Nay, none of these. Let those whom fortune
bids
Prune the Calenian vine;
Let the rich merchant drain from golden cups
The fragrant, costly wine,

Purchased with Syrian merchandise; for dear
Unto the gods is he,
Since thrice and four times is he wont each
year,
To cross unharmed the sea.

I care not for such luxuries. Olives form
Full oft my frugal meal,
With healthful mallows and the countless
herbs
In which lies power to heal.

But grant me, Phœbus, to be well content
With that which is mine own,
And give me health,—while may my reason
aye
Sit firmly on her throne.

Hear this my prayer, Apollo, I beseech!
Heed graciously my plea!
Then shall my age be honored, and my lyre
Be tuned in praise to thee.

—N. G. B., '91.

POT-POURRI.

I care not to join the "four hundred,"
I cherish of that no design.
I'd rather be far more exclusive,
And belong to the much favored "nine."
—Brunonian.

The big boy who cries for sugar and
gets it is still a big boy. But one who
cries for sugar, finds it not forthcom-
ing, hushes his cries and learns to do
without it, has learned a lesson which
will help to make a man of him.—*Ex.*

Why is an old maid like a bad
lemon? Because neither is worth a
squeeze.—*Ex.*

Minister (on Sunday, to Tommy,
who is about to go a-fishing)—"Why
are you digging worms to-day, my
son?" Tommy—" 'Cause yer can't
get many 'thout yer do dig."—*Boston
Herald.*

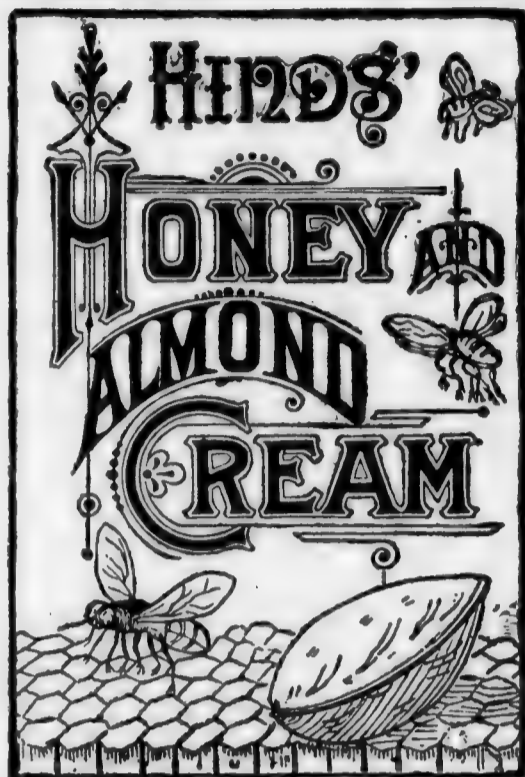
Of all wild beasts on earth or in
sea, the greatest is woman.—*Menan-
der.*

Let any man once show the world that he
feels
Afraid of its bark, and 'twill fly at his heels;
Let him fearlessly face it, 'twill leave him
alone;
But 'twill fawn at his feet if he flings it a bone.
—*Owen Meredith.*

"Do you think, Cousin Fred, I'm
very fond of dress?" "No; I don't."
"Why?" "Because I don't think
you wear enough of it."—*Ex.*

It is not well for a man to pray
cream and live skim milk.—*Beecher.*

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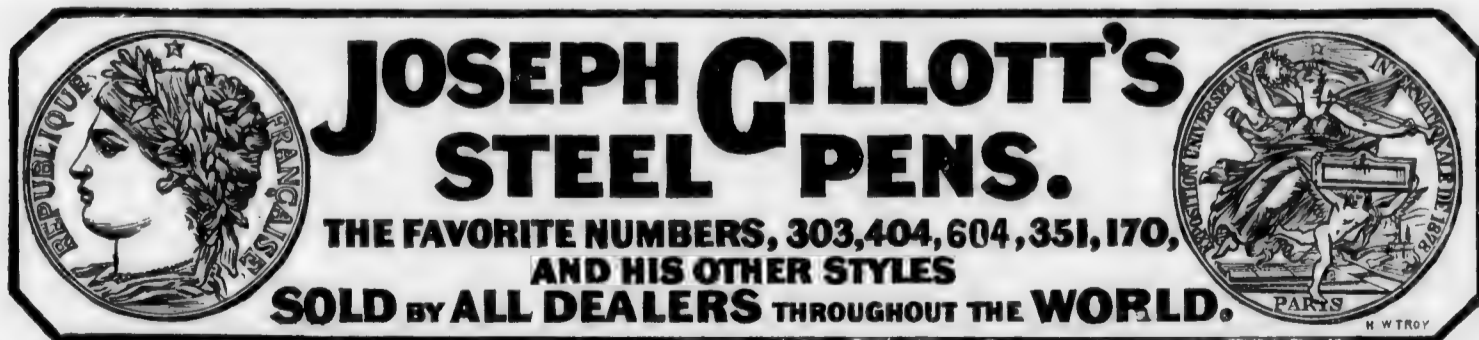
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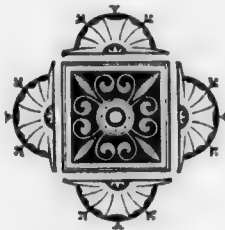
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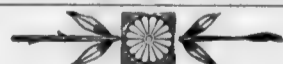
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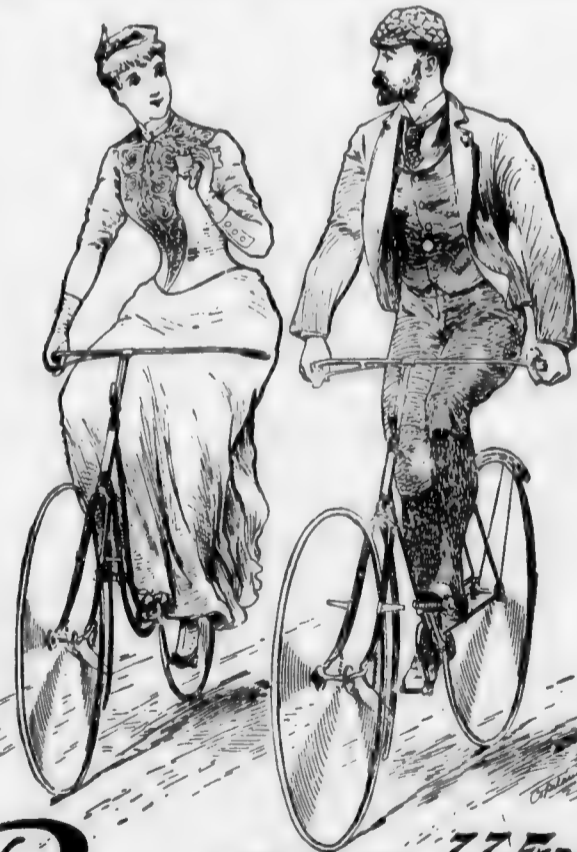
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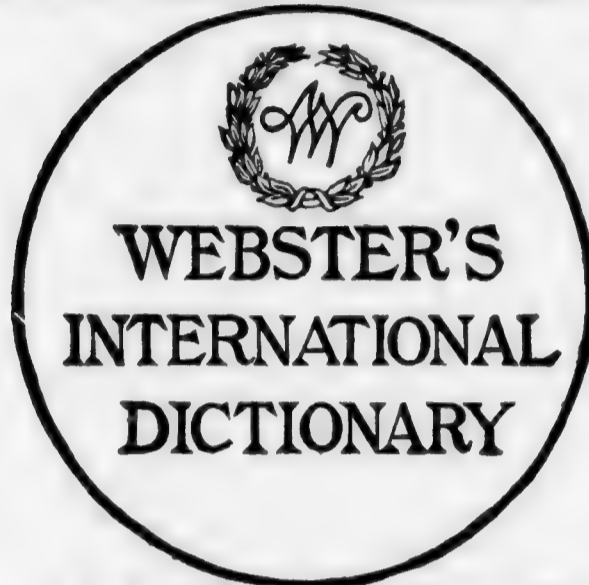


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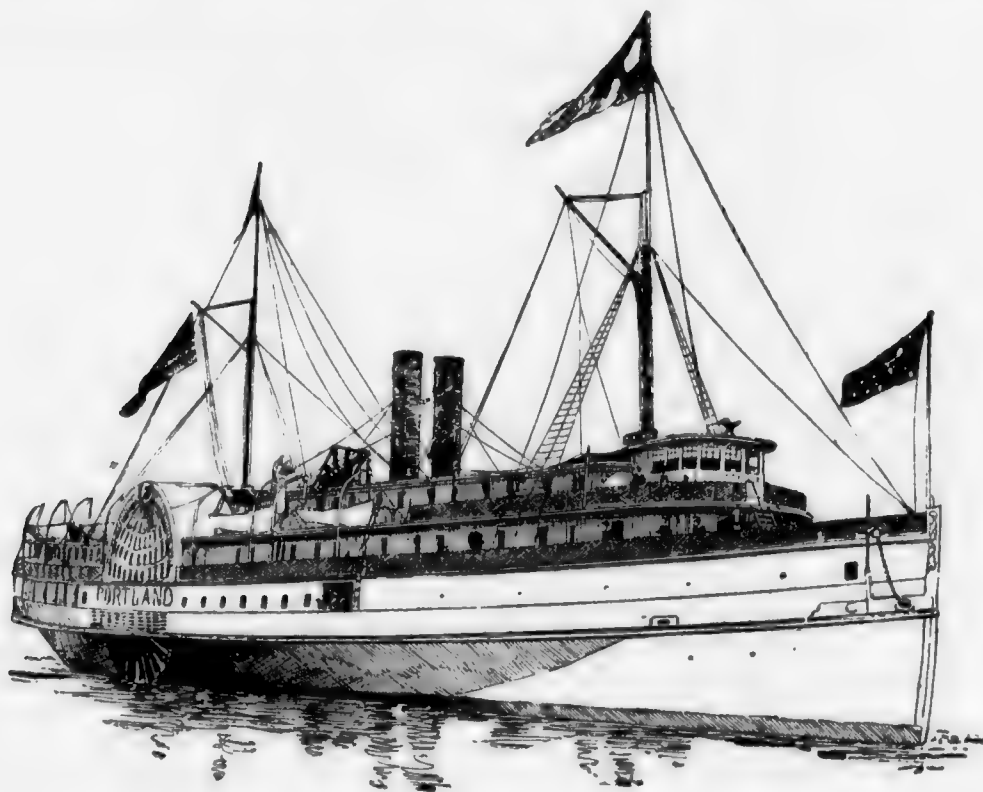
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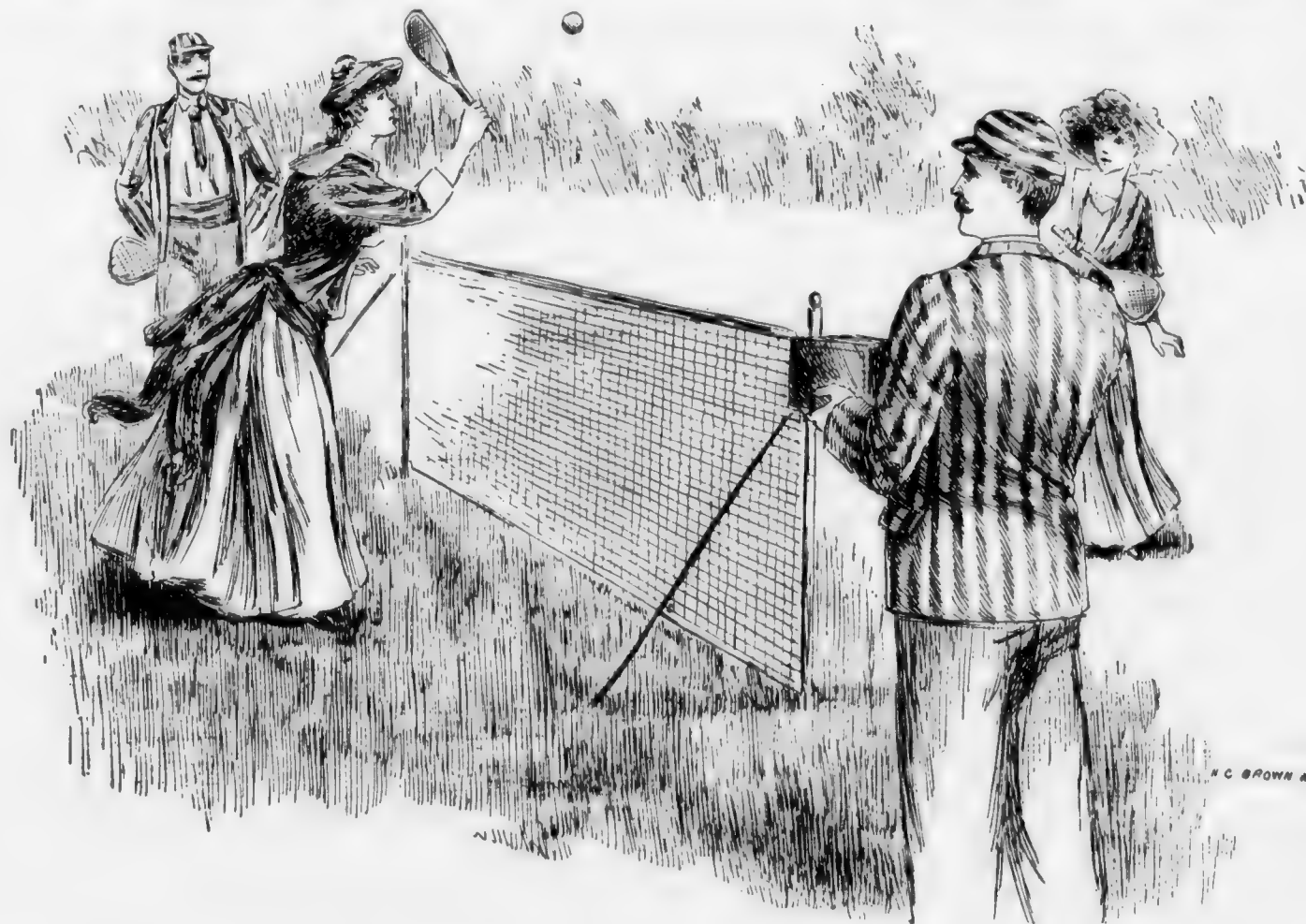
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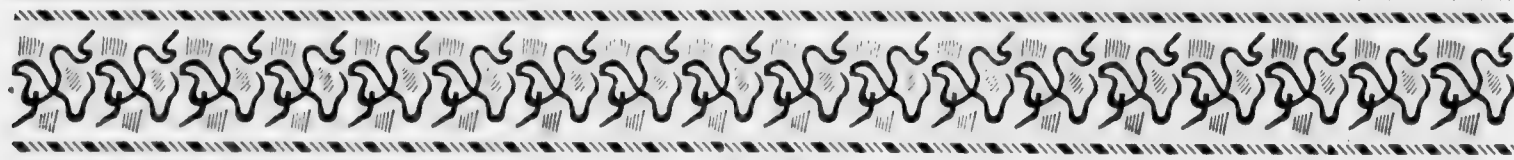
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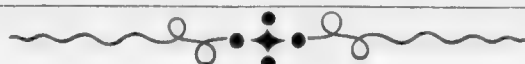
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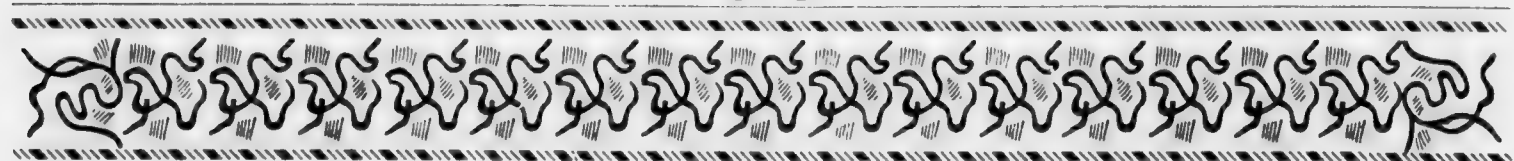
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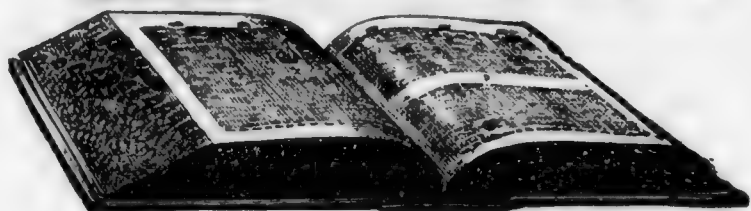
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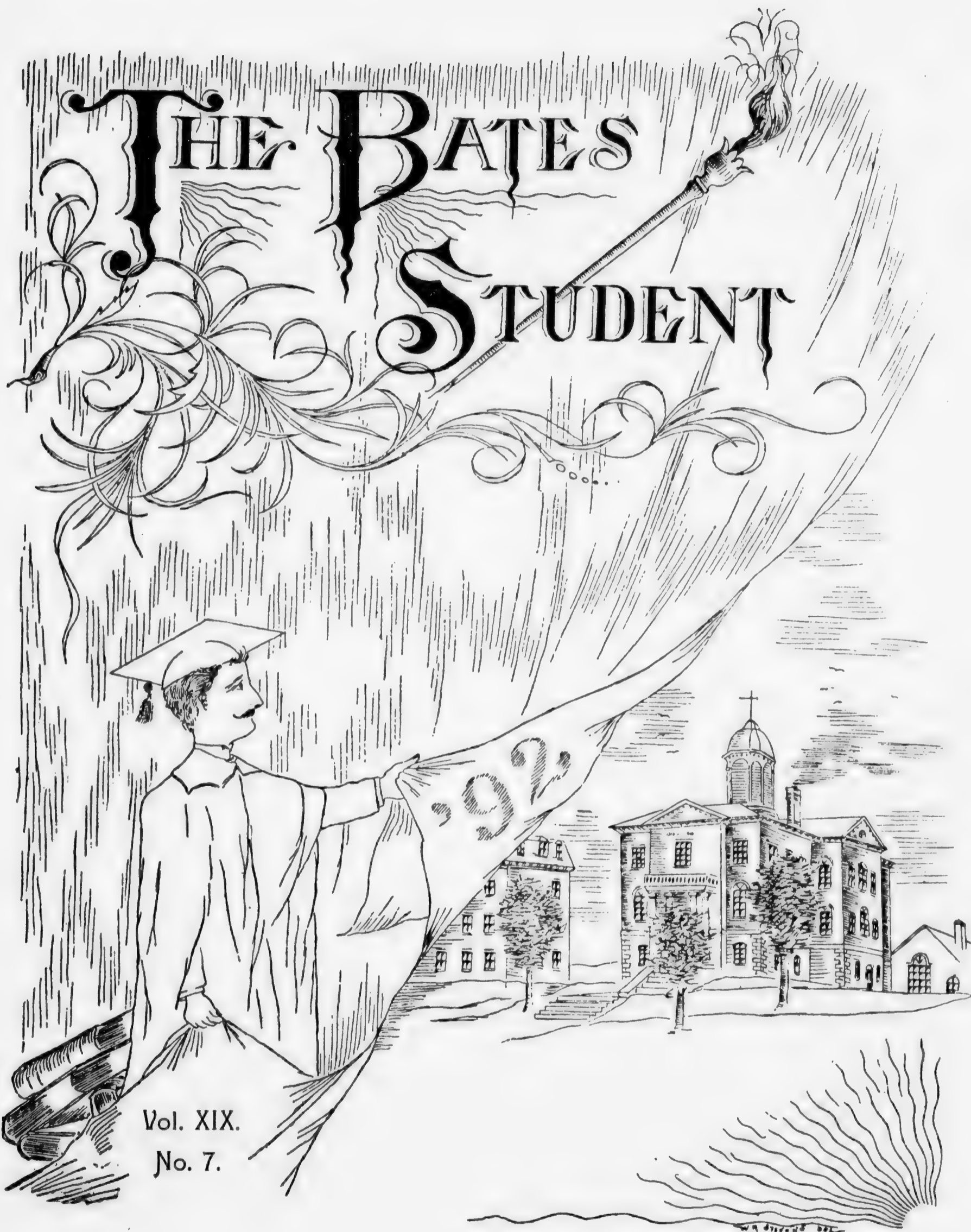
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THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIX.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

No. 7.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '92, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

EDITORS.

SCOTT WILSON, N. W. HOWARD,
W. B. SKELTON, H. E. WALTER,
R. A. SMALL, V. E. MESERVE.

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EDITORIAL.

THE increased number of students pursuing a college course in our country has raised to a new pitch the question as to the practical value of such a course, and given it a new interest in the students' eyes. While there may be some reason to contend that its pursuit is not advisable for one aiming simply at wealth, the young men and women of our schools should not be deterred from it simply by the sophistries of modern Shylocks. There is something else to consider. Man has a higher mission here than the mere handling of gold-bags even. He owes a greater debt to himself and to the world than the mere securing of sordid gain. To himself he owes happiness, and to the world co-operation in its progress. His happiness can come only through a degree of content, and that content only through a culture of the mind. He can be of the greatest use to the world only as he is best fitted to deal with all the questions, political, social, and moral, that confront his age, and this fitness can come only through the culture of that which rules matter.

Thus, turn where he may, it is mental drill that the man of to-day needs to enable him to seize time by the forelock and utilize every opportunity. So much granted the question arises,

when shall this discipline of the mind be secured? It is an old adage that one should be fitted for more than the work he has in hand, and it is equally imperative that his mind should be trained in more than the course he is pursuing. Otherwise, he becomes narrow and one-sided, and consequently the need of something besides a professional course. It is a mistake to study for any profession before taking a broad, general course, for they are all linked together, and the lawyer can no more afford to be ignorant of the general principles of anatomy and theology than the minister can allow himself to remain oblivious to the superstitions, feuds, and peculiarities of his parish. Satisfied, then, of the need of this mental culture, and a broad one at that, it is evident that it can come from no place save the full-fledged college. If some men have been eminently successful without it, we know not how much greater would have been their harvest with it. Then let no boy or girl be allured by the slurs of some cynic or the subtle arguments of some impecunious business college, but rather embrace this opportunity to make the most of himself or herself.

AFTER the great Harvard-Yale foot-ball match last fall, there appeared in several newspapers the usual number of editorials on the "brutality of foot-ball." By no means flattering were the pictures drawn. The tale of "brute strength," of bruised bodies, and broken limbs, was told in the same old way.

Now there can be no question that

foot-ball is, more than any other common sport, a game in which "brute strength" is an important factor. Neither can it be denied that men are often injured while playing the game. But, on the other hand, it is still less a matter of doubt that this critical spirit is carried altogether too far. It is admitted by all experienced in college affairs, that athletics must have a place in the student's life. No longer is it denied that college sports are essential to the successful college. But is one sport to be prescribed for all, or should each student select the exercise that best accords with his physical strength? Most assuredly the latter. Thus base-ball and tennis will find their eager champions. But after all who desire have taken up these, there are still many without a chosen sport. Look at that big, tall fellow, heavy almost to clumsiness. His very strength rebels against tennis or base-ball, and for some college men boating is not an alternative. It is for such men, we claim, that foot-ball was invented. The game of foot-ball, my gentle critic, is no rougher for that man, who could throw you over his shoulder with one hand, than is the mildest form of tennis, yea, even mixed tennis, for you. Let the baby have its prattle, but do not deprive the giant of his foot-ball.

AS THE annual field-day approaches, greater enthusiasm and greater preparation should be considered. The department of athletics at Bates has, for the past few years, received constantly increasing attention, and much

has been done to stimulate greater interest, and especially in outdoor sports. This should be further carried out, till every student appreciates in some degree, at least, the value of outdoor athletics in promoting health, and in storing up surplus nervous energy, and at the same time in giving a more vigorous life to the college.

The Freshman class especially should consider this matter, and enter into field-day sports with earnest zeal. We know there is much athletic material in the present entering class, and with a little determination and preparation she can make a record of which she may well be proud. No great amount of time is required to train sufficiently so that the contests may be fraught with good, rather than possible injuries from over-strained untrained muscles. A lack of knowledge of the best methods of jumping, running, putting shot, etc., can easily be removed by inquiry of the instructors. More preparation is demanded of all, in order that the greatest benefits may be derived, and each class should take sufficient pride in its record to demand that its athletes make a struggle to carry off the honors. The recording boards, and the medals offered by the alumni should be great incentives to harder work. And every man should take a certain pride, not as a class man, but as a Bates man, to see our college records raised to a standard equal with other colleges.

WITH all the exhortations to gymnasium practice that athletic sports call forth for young men, it seems fitting to devote a little space to

physical training for the young women. And the key-note of the present need in that direction lies in one word—dress. Our girls attend the gymnasium quite faithfully. They are in no way disposed to avoid or resist doing the work laid out for them. Yet they too often forget that the little time needed to prepare for that work is as well spent as it can possibly be, or that the slight inconvenience of wearing the gymnasium suit to the afternoon class is fully repaid in the added good to be gotten out of the exercise hour immediately following. It is absurd to think of entering the gymnasium in a long, tight dress, wearing hat and wrap while there, and expecting to derive any good from that period. Under those circumstances the time is as ill-spent as it could well be.

The regular blouse suits not only give every muscle full play, and consequently a better chance for being strengthened, but they economize strength, and permit of exercising for a much longer time without becoming exhausted. They economize clothing as well. A few weeks of such practice will suffice to wear perceptibly on an ordinary dress in which the close-fitting seams must stand the strain from all pulling, bending, and twisting so common in gymnasium movements. On the other hand, a common flannel suit kept for this purpose may be made to last throughout the course. Finally, it may be a secondary consideration, it may seem like a whim, and possibly an amusing one, but having the class all dressed in the gymnasium suits makes the work more interesting. Just as organization and unity make any class

strong, the feeling arising from having the girls undertake the work as though they were all interested gives an inspiration to belong to the class in every particular, and to do with them all that is to be done.

THIRTY-FOUR years ago last January four of America's brightest literary lights assembled in the study of Ralph Waldo Emerson to consider a new literary enterprise—the founding of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Those devotees of literature were Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes. Last month the third of those beacon lights passed from the earthly light-house whose rays, though a guiding star in the dark mists of ignorance, were but temporal and perishable, to the celestial and eternal light beyond the dark waters.

James Russell Lowell, poet, essayist, journalist, and statesman, was born in an atmosphere of culture, and of parentage representing thoroughly the heart and brains that founded New England. During his threescore years and ten he constantly showed the strength of character and intellect derived from a mind perfectly balanced and well trained. He graduated from Harvard at the age of twenty, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. In the political world he was not very actively known. Two terms of service as foreign minister at London and Madrid, though calling forth no decisive measures yet exemplified the poet as a gentleman courteous and upright and thoroughly American in all his policies.

To his literary life rather than the political we look for that bright splendor which will cast a halo around his name and memory more and more perceptibly as ages advance. In the second year of his college life he became a prominent contributor for the *Harvardiana*, and later in the course his famous class poem on transcendentalism, written at Concord during an enforced absence from the university, appeared. He is best known by the "Biglow Papers," and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," both of which were written from his twenty-sixth to his twenty-ninth year. The first was a series of contributions to the *Boston Courier*, and was one of the brightest satires that ever graced the English language. As one author has said: "In wit, scholarship, and penetrating knowledge of human nature, it is a masterpiece." In the main it was a satire on slavery and the Mexican War, but it hit politics, press, and pulpit, alike in their weak points. The "Biglow Papers" will in no respect be of greater service to English literature than in preserving the Yankee dialect, in all its rugged strength, as the language of that faction which figured as the chief exponent of freedom and equality in the land.

In 1855, on Longfellow's resignation, Lowell was appointed professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard. Here his "Conversation on the Poets," a literary criticism of merit, formed the basis of a course of lectures. Five years later, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he commenced the second series of "Biglow Papers,"

and these with several choice literary essays, including "My Study Window," and "Among my Books" (1870), were among the most noteworthy of his latter productions.

As a writer, both of prose and verse, Lowell's style is clear and impressive, rich in conception of thought and graceful figures. His poetry is especially characterized by harmony and simplicity, and a strong creative imagination, and in description he has a happy choice of adjectives that lends to their expressions an onomatopoeic effect, as in the following lines:

The drawbridge dropped with a surly clang,
And through the dark arch a charger sprang
Bearing Sir Launfal, the maiden knight,
In his gilded mail, that flamed so bright
It seemed the dark castle had gathered all
Those shafts the fierce sun had shot over its
wall

In his siege of three hundred summers long,
And, binding them all in one blazing sheaf,
Had cast them forth; so, young and strong,
And lightsome as a locust leaf,
Sir Launfal flashed forth in his unscarred mail,
To seek in all climes for the Holy Grail.

JUST a word in regard to the formation of a new organization among our alumni since our last edition, about which some data will be found in our alumni department. Last Commencement week some enterprising graduates of recent classes met and formed an association to be known as the "College Club." It is to consist of not more than five members from any one class, these to be selected each year by those already belonging. Its object is to promote the literary and athletic welfare of the college, rightly assuming that the two must go hand-in-hand. This year attention is to be given

entirely to athletics, and in order to spur the students on the several medals have been offered.

We predict a career of usefulness for this organization. The method it has adopted in respect to the admission of new members precludes the possibility of its becoming handicapped by the presence of an undesirable element, and assures it the element of "push" that is so fully embodied in the characters of its founders. While we appreciate the work of the alumni as a whole in behalf of the college, and realize that her general interests are safe in their hands, still we believe that the formation, on solid principles, of a few clubs like this, where the characters and aims of the members are so nearly alike, would assure more progress in the immediate field that they chose to occupy. Nothing is so important an element of success as concentration, and here, where but one object is dealt with at a time, we get the full benefit of concentration.

AS WE read the accounts of the various scientific expeditions equipped by different colleges this summer, we wonder why it is that Bates cannot have one as well. Of course we do not mean one like those of Princeton and Harvard, sent to distant lands and costing many thousands of dollars, but an inexpensive trip of a week to some neighboring region of interest to the student of natural science. We have been especially interested in the report of such a trip taken by the Junior class of a small college in the provinces, certainly of no

more members than Bates. This class chartered a small steamer for one week, last term, and with one of the professors as guide and instructor, cruised about the waters near by, visiting many places of scientific, and particularly of geological interest. Of course they not only greatly enjoyed the excursion, but also obtained much benefit from it. For the fact is now almost universally recognized that observation and practical work are the only proper methods of scientific study; and such a trip must be of more value in teaching the right apprehension of nature than would months of training in text-books. It seems to us that there is no valid reason why the Senior class of this college should not enjoy this kind of a trip during the summer term of each year. The students of this class have only two recitations a day for that term, at least one of which might always be scientific, so that such an excursion would take its place for a time. One professor, by exchanging work with another for a week, could easily get opportunity to go with the class. The various members could be delegated to perform some particular branch of the work designed for the expedition, thus ensuring good results. And the expense of a brief trip by car and team to some of the interesting localities near here, perhaps in Oxford county, would be comparatively very slight for each student. We heartily hope that another spring may see this idea put in practice, for we believe that it would be of great advantage, not only to individual students, but also through

the attraction of public attention and the extension of the collections of the college, to the institution as a whole.

LITERARY.

THE OLD FLUME.

[In the Salmon Falls River, near Milton, N. H.]

BY V. E. MESERVE, '92.

BETWEEN the Pine Tree State and her granite hearted neighbor flows the Salmon Falls, merging the long, straight line of the boundary above into a thousand wavy curves in its southeasterly course toward the sea. To a tourist viewing the broad blue acres of Milton Three Ponds at the source, or the briskly turning mill wheels farther down this stream, it would scarcely seem probable that between the broad lakes and busy factories the whole volume of water, abundantly provided by the one to feed the other, is poured through a series of narrow gorges, from five to eight feet in width, yet such is the case, and, near these deep, rock-walled channels, Nature has painted one of her most charming pictures.

The upper falls, just in sight of Milton village, is the first point of interest. Standing far out on a projecting rock the visitor looking up stream beholds a river broad but shallow, its bed full of sharp rocks over which the fretted waters tumble and eddy, leaving traces like fine lines of care. The banks converge, the waters grow deeper and more turbulent, and, seeming to unite their forces for some mighty struggle, pour forth from three directions, almost triangular over three shelving ledges

into a deep ravine below. Here at his feet the spectator beholds the waters of the placid lake and the slightly turbulent river changed to a boiling, seething mass in a basin scarcely twelve by thirty feet, while the rock on which he stands and a massive pile five feet distant, projecting from the opposite shore define the narrow outlet of the whole. Looking down into this boiling mass he sees the volleys of spray shrouded in smoke-like mist, darting back and forth as if fired by two hostile armies, of which one is constantly plunging with even and unbroken columns into some hidden pitfall, the other rising in disorder and confusion from an equally obscure place to renew its deadly attacks upon the first. Meanwhile the river flows on and on and the very banks seem to be rushing away from the noise and turmoil impelled by the terror of really being on the borders of a battle ground.

Farther down, the river widens and the swift current of the main stream is flanked on either side by smooth, placid bays into which the hurried waters seem to recede as though seeking a haven of rest. Here a little stream from the hillside and a few stray drops, dashed from the brimming basin above, trickle down the sides of the rocks or creep through their crevices to join the quiet unruffled waters within. So on its more peaceful way winds the river for several furlongs, now bordered by cliffs from ten to fifteen feet high, and now hedged in with nature's varied and tangled shrubbery. In the background on either side the dark woods, studded

with white birches, stand silent and unmoved, save where a gentle breeze now and then stirs the fragile foliage, and their quiet restful aspect seems in strange keeping with the noisy stream. Midway between the two principal falls a long flat rock projects into the river for fifteen or twenty feet, turning the current at an angle of little more than ninety degrees, and this turn is the last of three which shape the course of the river into that of almost a perfect Z.

Just below this point the waters again rush together into a narrow gorge eight feet wide. This time they flow down over two almost regular gradations, which form two flights of steps slightly inclined toward each other. At the foot of these, where the stream is narrowest, huge cliffs rise on either side, and the space between is so narrow and so deep it seems an easy matter to conceive of the opening as the result of some mighty upheaval in past ages. High up on the rock of the Maine side may be seen, in rudely-carved, staring letters, the words, "Old Flume," the handiwork of one who must have put himself to no little inconvenience or braved easily and boldly the swift river beneath to inscribe for any chance wayfarer the name of this secluded yet picturesque spot. And to such a wayfarer the love of nature has been indeed but sparingly bestowed if he learns not from these surroundings that the beautiful may be sought not vainly, where the sublime, the awe-inspiring are wanting, and that he who could duly appreciate Niagara would not be wholly unconscious of the charms of humbler waterfalls.

THE OPPORTUNITIES AWAITING THE UNDERGRADUATE.

BY G. P. CONANT, '93.

IT CAN safely be said that never before has it been possible for students of American colleges to look into a future brighter in assurances, richer in possibilities, than is that of to-day.

Emerson declares that "America is another name for opportunity," Progress is the watchword of our day. To appreciate the enlargement in the field open to the undergraduate of this growing age, we need to observe two things: First, the increase in advantages given by the institutions of learning themselves; second, the more general demand for education and educated men. It was one of the myths, held among the Greeks, that men, when placed upon the earth, filled the different stations of life, became poets, philosophers, or painters, only as they had been enabled to feast their eyes upon these orders in the celestial realms, amid the splendors of the gods. The summits from which they might look into the vast infinitude of heaven were made approachable to them. By persistent effort, it was possible for them to catch glimpses of the true and beautiful, and to be nourished by these life-giving visions.

So in the colleges of to-day, more and more of the celestial heights of learning are being made accessible. The larger discipline given to the mind, as well as the broader knowledge, is fitting the student, when thrown out into the great living world, for nearly every calling in life, and is making the whole future a great store-house of

opportunities. This, however, is not all, there is a growing sentiment that is demanding education and educated men. When Harvard College graduated her first class, almost the only calling that required a college-bred-man was that of the ministry. The prejudice has now passed that education unfits one for practical life. People have come to see that minds trained and developed by study are best fitted to carry on the large enterprises in the business and professional world. The general desire for knowledge that is creating schools, College Extensions, and Chautauqua Circles, is making a demand for men and women of education to become the leaders and instructors.

If we consider in particular some of the opportunities of to-day, our subject will naturally divide itself into two lines of cleavage. By a college education, the undergraduate should be inspired with these two purposes, to make of life the utmost possible, and to make the world better. What opportunities are favorable to the gaining of these two ends? "The truly educated person," it is said, "is trained to be a learner all his life-time." The pursuance of higher course of study is much more possible than formerly, for, in the words of another, "As the material demands of this wonderful time have created vast hotels, steamship and railway systems, so the moral and intellectual demands are creating great universities." The clubs and economic circles, for study and research, are also means of higher culture and improvement to the men and women that compose them.

But besides the opportunities offered in this country, it is possible for those desiring more extended education to travel in other lands and to enjoy the advantages of their older institutions. There are more than two thousand American students in the University of Athens, and over seventy American colleges are represented in the University of Berlin. Such liberal educations as can be obtained, will adorn any profession, and the opportunities for life-work are large and varied. The openings that are most remarkable, however, are those to educate young women, who, it is stated, now constitute fifty-five per cent. of the undergraduates of this country. We find that within twenty-five years forty-eight medical colleges alone have been opened to them. There are to-day over three thousand women physicians.

Among Michigan's successful lawyers twenty-four are women. Lecturing and journalism claim, too, a large number. Teaching to both men and women will continue to be a wide field, not only on account of our own increasing population, but because of the great numbers from foreign lands that are thronging to this country.

American schools, established in all parts of the world, must also come to their own colleges for instructors. Even foreign institutions are offering positions. A graduate of Ann Arbor has received quite recently an appointment to a professorship in one of the leading German Universities. In the ministry, too, there is need of true, deep-hearted workers. The new cities springing up in the West call for

broad-minded, educated, and efficient men and women. With all the openings for higher study and for life-work awaiting the undergraduate, we must not neglect to consider the large possibilities offered for service to mankind and to the nation.

In this country of ours, which is living "centuries in years," it is the intelligent minds that are to deal with the affairs of state. Upon the educated of the present depends the solution of some of the most weighty problems that the world has ever had to meet. Whoever has read Dr. Strong's "Our Country" must have received some conception of the vastness of the possibilities lying before the student of to-day. "Possibilities," he says, "for usefulness to the future of the nation that are almost boundless. We of this generation," he continues, "occupy the Gibraltar of the ages which commands the world's future."

What opportunities for those who are so soon to go out from the colleges of our land, to carry into the busy, rushing world, all the longings for those things that are pure and noble, and, with all the breadth of mind, with all the enthusiasm which youth and hope can bestow, to grapple with the questions that arise, to defend our nation against the threatening perils, to break the fetters of ignorance, poverty, and crime now binding so many, and thus passing through the golden portals which the smiling future is holding open before us, to come into the possession of worlds of usefulness and delight.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

BY L. M. SANBORN, '92.

A GAIN has the destroying angel been in our midst and selected his victim, and to-day our whole commonwealth has to mourn the loss of one of its grandest lives, experienced in the recent death of that noble citizen and legislator, the man of sterling qualities, our trusted war Vice-President.

Let us endeavor to receive that inspiration into our own lives which Providence has designed that the soul struggling for a position amid discouragements should receive, as with reverence we review the character acquired by Mr. Hamlin, and the habits of perseverance and application, which guided him to its acquirement.

Born among the hills of Oxford county, amid surroundings no more auspicious than those which God, through Nature, provides for every one of his creatures, where, as he grew to an understanding of his position as an individual among many of his kind, his environments could be of assistance to him only by assuring him that as a child of Nature herself, he had all Nature to learn from, this typical American had his training and gathered his material for future greatness at home, his sole advantage being the guidance of his honest, industrious, and hopeful parents. Not to him was allowed the privileges of our schools of higher education. Prepared for college in the schools near his own home, that magnanimity characteristic of the man seized him, and he cheerfully relinquished his hope of a college training, thereby making it possible

for his brother to obtain that advantage. Who shall say that the mental process involved in bringing about this decision did not do more toward making the man than the wished-for object could have done?

Editorial work was chosen as affording a field for doing good and acquiring information, while he should secure means to assist him in the preparation for his intended work, the legal practice. Ten years of practice before the bar so won for him the respect, admiration, and confidence of those with whom he had to do, that his party saw fit at the end of this period to honor him by granting him a seat in the halls of Congress, and a recollection of the political condition of the state at that time, will show that the office sought the man. He was affiliated with the political party in whose principles he had confidence as having been a source of progress to the nation, and calculated to insure further prosperity; a single question of right and wrong caused him promptly to change positions; he hated human slavery as being a libel upon civilization and Christianity, and when party constituencies came to line upon this issue, without hesitation he demonstrated his position by making a radical change in his party connections. The commonwealth felt it proper to acknowledge its approval of his move, which it did by calling him to the chair of the chief executive, and when four years later the anti-slavery North felt that the time had come to do or to die, it could find no better name to place in connection with that of Abraham Lincoln

—the pair to stand in the coming struggle for all that the nation possessed of devotion to human rights and personal liberty—than that of him who, with the courage of his convictions and true heroism, had dared to incur the malignity of one party and the possible mistrust of another in behalf of the very principle at stake. While holding the office of Vice-President he saw an opportunity for being of use to his country and the cause he loved, together with whose danger was coupled that of the continuance of national unity, which few in his position would have allowed themselves to embrace; he was led to believe that if he were to enter the ranks his example would tend to influence many to enlist at a time when there was a special need for troops; accordingly he became enrolled as a private, and continued so for nine months, refusing all offers of a commission, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged. He was always as proud of having been a soldier as of having held the second office in the gift of the nation, and in his old age, it was his greatest joy to meet with the Grand Army of the Republic, happy in the privilege of calling all whom he met there his comrades.

Great in success, Mr. Hamlin was equally noble in the time of defeat. The separation from Mr. Lincoln's side at the end of his four years of valuable work engendered no bitterness on his part. He acknowledged the wisdom of those responsible for the affair, and retired in full possession of the dignity he had gained. But his friends

could not dispense with the services of one in whom they had come to such a degree of confidence; very appropriately he was deemed worthy by virtue of his experience, of a seat in the deliberative branch of our Congress. Here for twelve years his active labor in behalf of right, guided by the knowledge of a life full of trials, decisions, and triumphs, found its effect in much of the wise legislation of this period.

It was Garfield who had the distinction of paying the country's final tribute to his highly appreciated services, which was done by selecting him to represent our government at the Spanish capital, the acceptance of which portfolio was so gratifying to Mr. Hamlin. His was not the greatness born of extraordinary deeds beyond the reach of common attainment. It was, rather, that which results from the honest exercise of the God-given faculties possessed by each of us. It was acquired by the persistent use of all the means available for the accomplishment of an already definitely formed purpose, and for these reasons the more ought his life to be a monitor to us who live under conditions even more favorable.

It must not be supposed that this life, lived in the midst of stern realities, and itself the author of many, was destitute of the finer sensibilities which go to make up symmetry in character; no one loved amusement better than he, no one appreciated wit and humor more keenly, no heart was more readily moved by pity than his, none loved nature in all its varied

beauties more devotedly, and he possessed in addition that true poetry of soul which found but weak expression through the poet's pen.

Truly that which was of real value has gone from us, and he who next shall come to hold the same place in the loving hearts and tender affections of many, as did Hannibal Hamlin, may well say, "I have found success."

LOCALS.

Up from Boston in the dead o' the night,
To meet his class by the morning's light,
The professor on the railway sped.
Nodded low his weary head
'Till he slept a sleep like the sleep o' the
dead,

And sped right by us, so he said,
Far away to Augusta, "out of sight."

Ross, '93, is out teaching.

Webb, '95, is teaching at Buxton.

The Council holds its meetings every
other Saturday.

A new carpet in the Polymnian room
adds much to its pleasantness.

W. S. Brown has been elected councilman from the Freshman class.

Baker, '92, has left college to enter
Andover Theological Seminary.

Field, '94, has left college to accept
the cashiership of a bank in Phillips.

Shepard, '92, is the new chorister in
chapel, and Miss Bean, '93, organist.

Quite a number of the students
worked on the horse-cars during State
Fair.

The college observed Labor Day,
September 7th, by a suspension of all
recitations.

The new shades for the gas jets
make a marked improvement in the
Eurosophian room.

Moulton, '93, has been taking Pen-
nell's place in the Latin School during
his absence this term.

Cyrus, reciting on his off day—
"Physics includes astronomy, biology,
geometry, and psychology."

While the Main Street church has
been undergoing repairs services have
been held in the college chapel.

Base-ball interests are booming.
Bates never had more available ma-
terial for a championship team.

Bates has more principals of city
high schools and academies, in New
England, than any other college.

One hundred and fifty dollars worth
of new books are soon to be added to
the alumni alcove in the library.

The Sophomores have begun survey-
ing. The leaders of the divisions are
Miller, Woodman, Hoag, and Graves.

Unusual interest and enthusiasm is
developing in the meetings of the Y.
M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., this term.

The old chemical room in Hathorn
Hall is being fitted up as a recitation
and lecture room for the use of Pro-
fessor Hartshorn.

The government is publishing a
series of college histories. The his-
tory of Bates has been written and
will soon be issued.

The Sunday morning Y. M. C. A.
meetings for this term are being
devoted especially to a study of the
Attributes of Christ.

The Sophomore officers for the com-

ing year are : President, French ; Vice-President, Miller ; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Cummings.

The committee of the Athletic Association in charge of the next field-day are Skelton, '92 ; Hoffman, '93 ; French, '94 ; and Campbell, '95.

The Sophomore class receives three valuable additions, this term, Messrs. Field and Carr from Massachusetts, and Mr. Marsh from New York.

In Astronomy : Professor—"If you was at the north pole, where would you look for the north star?" Student (meteorically)—"On the pole!"

The Freshmen have been divided into two divisions on account of their numbers. Mr. Hamlen, '90, is acting as their instructor in Greek for the present.

Howard, '92, has been elected to fill the chairmanship of the executive committee in the Polymnian Society, in place of Adams, who does not return to college.

Cautious Freshman to hack-driver, who has just deposited him with his effects in front of Parker Hall: "Is there anything to pay?" This is a cold world.

The Maine state championship in tennis for 1891 comes to Bates—of course. Mr. Howard is the first college undergraduate who has ever received this honor.

A number of patriotic students met Howard, '92, at the Lower Maine Central Station, when he returned at midnight victorious from the State tennis contest at Portland.

In the new history of Androscoggin county, edited by Mr. W. A. Fergusson, and now in press, Bates is represented by three plates and a generous number of pages.

The sub-teachers this year at the Latin School from the college are : W. B. Skelton, '92 ; C. C. Ferguson, '92 ; A. C. Yeaton, '93 ; E. L. Pennell, '93 ; G. C. Chase, '93 ; and S. I. Graves, '94.

Small and Miss Stevens were the respective recipients of the first and second prizes in Botany last term. The prizes were awarded for the best work in daily recitation, and in the plant records.

The scholarship prizes for last year were awarded to the following students : In '92, Small 1st, Miss Stevens 2d ; in '93, Chase 1st, Miss Little 2d ; in '94, Pierce 1st, Woodman and Thompson 2d.

The Sophomore-Freshman ball game, played September 18th, was brought to an untimely close by rain during the last half of the fifth inning. The score then stood 10 to 1 in favor of the Sophomores.

Professor Hayes has offered two prizes to the members of the Senior class for the two best lists of plants seen before June 15, 1892,—the name, family, and date of observance to be recorded in each case.

Rev. Rowland B. Howard, who is the Secretary of the Peace Society, of the United States, is to visit the college during the year, and give an address on his work. Rev. Mr. Howard is a brother of Gen. O. O. Howard.

Through mistake the author of the article, "Bates College in Three Tenses," in the Alumni Department of our June number, was omitted. It was contributed by Rev. F. W. Baldwin, '72.

Professor Stanton has offered two valuable prizes to his classes in Lepidopterology for the best collections before June 15, 1892, on the condition that the recipients shall give the duplicates of their collection to the college.

The reception to '95 by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. occurred in the Gymnasium, September 1st. A short literary programme and refreshments followed the social part of the evening, and a successful occasion was the general verdict.

The Freshman class officers are: President, Wingate; Vice-President, Pettigrew; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Willard; Executive Committee, Wakefield, Miss Cross, and Knapp; Devotional Committee, Pease, Miss Summerbell, and Packard.

The Senior class officers for the present year are: President, Shephard; Vice-President, Blanchard; Secretary, Miss Meserve; Treasurer, Davis; Executive Committee, Howard, Blanchard, Miss Meserve; Devotional Committee, Sanborn, Tuttle, Davis.

The following is from the *Lewiston Journal*: "Mr. Christie A. Record, and Miss Mabel A. Crockett, oldest daughter of George B. Crockett, of the Paris Manufacturing Co., were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage at Norway, Saturday, August 8th, by Rev. F. W. Smith."

The newly-elected officers of the

Athletic Association are as follows: President, Wilson, '92; Vice-President, Spratt, '93; Treasurer, Bruce, '93; Secretary, Leathers, '94; Directors, Emery and Gilmore, '92; Hoffman and Irving, '93; French and Smith, '94; and T. Pulsifer and Brown, '95.

The directors have elected the following men as candidates for the college base-ball team: From '92, Emery, Wilson, Putnam, and Gilmore; from '93, Hoffman, Pennell, Marden, and Mildram; from '94, Osgood, Smith, Brackett, and Field; from '95, Campbell, T. C. Pulsifer, Wakefield, and Pettigrew. Emery has been elected captain, and Marden, scorer.

The Junior class have chosen their officers for the ensuing year. They are: President, Joiner; First Vice-President, Fanning; Second Vice-President, Miss Bean; Secretary, Miss Church; Treasurer, Moulton; Chaplain, Chase; Executive Committee, Dutton, R. A. Sturges, and Miss Little; Orator, Adams; Poet, Winslow; Odist, Miss Hodgdon; Toast-master, McFadden; Marshal, Dutton.

In a recent number of *The Leader*, a journal well known in musical circles, we are pleased to note an interesting article on "Music in our Colleges," by A. P. Irving, '93. Among the ideas offered the following will especially bear repetition: "In the college of to-day the student is very likely to be devoted to only one branch of study. . . . The wide-awake student looks about him, enjoys life in the highest sense, and yet is just as faithful in

his lessons. The various forms of athletics, base-ball, tennis, etc., offer good opportunities for breaking up this monotony. Still there is need of something higher. What meets this need? Music. . . . Often does the weary student sigh and declare that he has not time to spend in such things. Take time, look about a little, and you will find a few minutes each day that are spent in doing nothing, or in dozing over a lesson when there is no need of it. Besides, the time spent in band-work will doubly repay you in enjoyment and needed rest. . . . Students of colleges that are indifferent to musical culture, rouse yourselves and show that you are abreast of the times!"

The following is a list of the Freshman class, who are now in college, together with their fitting-schools and home towns. Several from Maine Central Institute and Fort Fairfield High School will join the class later.

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| A. H. Blair, Gardiner High School, Gardiner. | H. I. Heberd, Maine Central Institute, East Corinth. |
| W. S. Brown, Latin School, Litchfield. | G. A. Hutchins, Lyndon Institute, Vt., Stannard, Vt. |
| E. G. Campbell, Lyndon Institute, Vt., Lyndon, Vt. | Miss K. W. Joyce, Lewiston High School, Lewiston. |
| Miss A. B. Canney, New Hampton Literary Institution, N. H., Barnstead, N. H. | Miss C. M. King, Fort Fairfield High School, Fort Fairfield. |
| Miss A. W. Collins, Lewiston High School, Lewiston. | F. A. Knapp, Peabody High School, Peabody, Mass. |
| Miss B. M. Cooper, Lewiston High School, Lewiston. | H. N. Knox, Latin School, Lebanon. |
| Miss E. B. Cornish, Lewiston High School, Lewiston. | J. E. Mason, Austin Academy, Strafford, N. H. |
| Miss M. A. W. Cross, Laconia High School, Laconia, N. H. | J. G. Morrill, Latin School, Gray. |
| S. F. Farnam, Jr., Latin School, New Gloucester. | Miss C. E. Neal, Latin School, Auburn. |
| A. W. Foss, Bridgton Academy, Raymond. | E. W. Packard, Friends School, Providence, Rhode Island, Winthrop. |
| Miss G. E. Foster, Pennell Institute, Gray. | H. P. Parker, Latin School, Greene. |
| Miss C. W. Hastings, Gould's Academy, Bethel. | L. W. Pease, Wilton Academy, Jay. |
| A. C. Hayes, Latin School, Strafford, N. H. | B. L. Pettigrew, Maine Central Institute, Lewiston. |
| L. B. Hayden, Latin School, Auburn. | C. Pulsifer, Auburn High School, Auburn. |
| | T. C. Pulsifer, Latin School, Auburn. |
| | J. N. B. Robertson, Latin School, Mechanic Falls. |
| | F. W. Robie, Auburn High School, Auburn. |
| | W. S. C. Russell, New Hampton Literary Institution, North Woodstock, N. H. |
| | S. L. Staples, Auburn High School, Auburn. |
| | Miss M. A. Steward, North Anson Academy, North Anson. |
| | C. L. Small, Auburn High School, Auburn. |
| | N. R. Smith, Gardiner High School, Gardiner. |
| | R. F. Springer, Belfast High School, Belfast. |
| | W. J. Storer, Latin School, Wells. |
| | Miss R. Summerbell, Lewiston High School, Lewiston. |
| | F. S. Wakefield, Lewiston High School, Lewiston. |
| | C. S. Webb, Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield. |
| | Miss F. A. Wheeler, Lewiston High School, Lewiston. |
| | Miss A. L. Whitehouse, Lewiston High School, Lewiston. |
| | Miss H. M. Willard, Auburn High School, Auburn. |
| | Miss E. E. Williams, Auburn High School, Auburn. |
| | F. T. Wingate, Peabody High School, Peabody, Mass. |
| | J. M. Winslow, Lyndon Institute, Vt., Barton, Vt. |
| | Miss N. G. Wright, Johnston High School, Rhode Island, Olneyville, R. I. |

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.**EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF
THE SOUTH.**

I AM asked to write to the STUDENT concerning the educational condition of the South. My response is to give my impressions on the subject after a three years' sojourn in East Tennessee.

To begin with, then, I am very favorably impressed with the present condition of the South from an educational standpoint. The people here, particularly in the country districts, are doing more for their own schools, I think, than the people of the north generally give them credit for. I need make no comparisons, nor do I wish to convey the idea that the conditions are all that could be desired, but that they are all that could reasonably be expected. The school atmosphere is good, and the schools continually improving. The houses are generally of logs, and are furnished with plank seats with no desks. As new ones are built many improvements are made, however. Parents in these districts are anxious for their children to have the advantages of good schools, and make many sacrifices to enable them to go to school.

In most of our towns and smaller cities the public school is not what it ought to be. This is due largely to the fact that the wealthier people have been brought up to look upon the public school as intended only for the poorer classes who were not able to employ private teachers. The sentiment I heard a prominent man express not long ago, that he would never vote

to pay a cent to send any children but his own to school, is not, I judge, uncommon. The result is that private schools and educational institutions have been established in a great many of our towns and cities, very much to the disadvantage of the public schools. As an example of such I mention my own town, Athens, with a population of nearly 2,500. It has a public school of three to five months a year, employing for the white children only two teachers, while, on the other hand, we have one of the best private schools in the South. But this old prejudice, I am glad to say, is dying out, and in some of our towns are to be found as fine a system of graded schools as one could wish.

Perhaps, I cannot tell what these private schools are doing for our people here better, than by describing the school with which I am connected—U. S. Grant University. This school is now in the hands of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. It includes preparatory and collegiate courses, and also schools of Theology, Medicine, Law, and Technology. Of these departments the preparatory is, as it naturally would be, the largest. The courses of study are about the same as are found in like schools elsewhere.

The entire enrollment last year was six hundred and twenty-two. The students come from nearly a dozen different states, but principally from Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. They come from the store, the cotton field, the turpentine farm, the mines—from everywhere and

from all conditions. Some come with the advantages of previous training and means to take them along comfortably, others come with only a few months' schooling, clad in homespun, and with little or no money.

We must keep in mind that money is very scarce, and opportunities for earning it are comparatively few. More than this, wages are very low. Common day laborers receive but fifty to seventy-five cents a day.

It may seem like poetry to read in books of persevering students who toil day and night, and deprive themselves of the necessities of life for the sake of an education, but the poetry takes its flight when we see the struggles going on daily about us. But the earnest, determined faces of those who thus struggle are worth more than poetry.

One student last year boarded himself for the nine months on four dollars a month, this including rent, fuel, lights, and washing. Another student has on several occasions bought bread with the last money he had, and eaten it at a spring near by, when he had no idea where he would get his next meal.

Worthy students are aided and encouraged in every possible way, and it is worth all the pains that are taken with them to see them develop, and to know that they appreciate what they are getting. To many it opens up a new life. A young man who came from a turpentine farm in North Carolina, two years ago, is a case in hand. He had scarcely ever been away from his father's pine lands

where a bare living had been obtained. He was induced to come to school. He had only money enough to bring him here. Last June, after an absence of two years, he went home on a visit. In scholarship only two in the whole school ranked above him. You would hardly have known him as the same boy. His face fairly shown with the new life that had opened up before him, and of which he had never dreamed. As he was about to start for home one of the professors said to him: "Will, what would you take for what you have learned by coming here?" His eyes flashed as he said quickly: "I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for it." And that would be equal to a million to us.

There are, of course, discouragements, as well as encouragements, the greatest of which is lack of means to do all that needs to be done. The history of Grant University is similar to that of others of like character in the South. With sufficient money to carry on the work, the enrollment of these schools could be doubled at once.

I know of no way in which philanthropic men can accomplish more with the means at their control than by aiding in this work. Many, even of small means, are doing this. Five dollars, or one dollar, even, has come to a student from some unexpected source just in a time of need, and has been the means of encouraging him to continue his work.

I have great faith in the future prosperity and development of the South, and I believe that it will be

brought about largely through the education of her children. The fields are already white to the harvest.

W. J. BROWN, '81.

ATHENS, TENN.

PERPETUAL YOUTH.

PONCE DE LEON, OR THE FOUNTAIN OF PERPETUAL YOUTH.

Hide, Porto Rico, in the tropic waves
And dissipate embittered memories
Of dispossession of an arduous rule,
Stint of my worth tried in Ovando's cause,
And with our daring Pilot on the seas,
When faith's full buds had opened half to sight

And his renewed quest would certify
Whether these wilds are but the outer gates
To India's opulence, the sounding shores
Of waters flowing from bright Eden's plains,
Or providential pontoons hither thrown
To bridge the "sea of darkness" and the gulf
Of mutinous despair, so he might prove
That paradox unto our mother faith,
A western way to reach the ancient East.

Before us lie the late-found Sporades
On Neptune's shallow areas, trident-plowed,
Where from his briny fist the seeds were flung
And scattered by autumnal hurricanes,
To sprout in gentle winters, and to grow
In summers long. Come, comrades, let's explore

These waifs from Paradise, perhaps to find
Atlantis risen from his watery bier,
With head exalted in Elysian skies.
As ripples now imagination's calm
With such conceit, and reflux wakes a wave
Of the incertitude beyond life's bound,
I make to you confession of a thought
That in my cup, for years so full and sweet,
Has come to be the dregs, the bitterness
Of which Morn's nimble fingers stir, and Eve
With hasty palm presses unto my lips.
Ponce is growing old—whitens this brow—
The fires that kindled bright on Leon's hills
Against the proud Cantabrians' northern cold
And lent their warmth unto the south plateau,
Sink to dull embers in this wasting frame.
To Nature's course in our historic night
I would have yielded, but dawn streaks the shade,

Prophetic of a day that I must see
And gain therein a full and fitting meed.

Then search, and from each bosom-jeweled hill

And dale take ye the gold—enough of that
Have I—but where gem-radiant beauty gleams
From bubbling founts, wet your tentative lips,
Drink light, drink deep, drink eager, oft, and press

The dripping garlands to your brows, telling
To me, in the same quest, if strength's begotten.

These simple natives—fools, they had not marked

The spot—tradition have of one whose flesh
Was withered, and whose frame was lowly bent

Beneath the arching sunset of his day,
But who, finding by chance a magic pool,
The fine complexities of which so long
Have baffled all the skill of alchemy,
For earth is jealous of her rarest arts,
Drank, and in rapture stood again in youth,
And saw anew his dusky progeny.
So, if not sooner found, that font shall claim
My search till this worn heart no longer can
Shake off the heavy hand of Time—and you
Who share the boon will some day hold a cup
Of it against the barter of a world.

Your zeal for me, my friends, has overrun
The applauding isles and reached these everglades,

That whisper continual prophecies.
But the bright days with hurried strides move on,

Urged by the lashes of invidious age.
The voicings of each new-found strand to me
Sound not unlike pathetic thenodies,
While desperation goads my struggling want
The loton and potation yet to find,
Which so involves chaotic elements,
As in our human mould to bask the bane
Of dissolution. Nature's sons have been
Unto our project mainly tractable,
But yonder thicket glooms with fell designs,
And—Holy Saviour, fate has set its seal
Upon my breast, and writ its name in blood!
Draw out the arrow, but probe not the wound;
'Twill give me needless pain—the gash, alas!
Too surely rankles with a poison barb;
Grim Death, around me now thy eloquence
Fast weaves its worldless spell; athwart my sight

Thy justice stands with fine poised balance
 beam;
 In thy might's presence all my cherished
 thought
 Of healing waters is but mockery.
 With its renunciation—lo, a calm,
 My dim view clarifies—proud Leon's hills
 In joy again I see, and far beyond,
 O'er the gray crests of ancient Ephraim,
 Behold a vision that our sacred shrines,
 Through their fair symbols ne'er to me dis-
 closed,
 E'en where on Shechem's slope, by Jacob's
 well,
 Stood in meek majesty the Nazarine,
 And through Samaria's gates spake to the
 world
 Of living waters—I have found the fount,
 To drink in this last moment, and to press
 The untried strand with but a strippling's
 feet.
 Full long ago I should have drank and slaked
 The fever-thirst of my delusive dreams,
 So could I enter now the boundless way
 In the full stature of God-imagined man.

F. F. PHILLIPS, '77.

THE COLLEGE CLUB.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

SEVERAL of the alumni effected the organization of the College Club, on Friday, June 26th. The objects of the club are: To take an active interest in current affairs at Bates College; to encourage and stimulate work in literary and athletic lines; to promote in any way that may seem desirable the general welfare of the institution.

Officers were elected as follows: President, F. J. Daggett, '89; Vice-President, A. N. Peaslee, '90; Treasurer, F. W. Plummer, '91; Secretary, W. F. Garcelon, '90.

No more than five members will be admitted from any one class. The members of the club are: Daggett, '89; Peaslee, Neal, Garcelon, '90;

Plummer, Howard, Larrabee, Libbey, '91.

For the annual field-meeting of the Athletic Association the club offers prizes in the following five events: Running high jump, pole vault, putting the shot, 220-yards dash, mile run.

To the winner beating the Bates record in any one of these events, a silver medal will be given. To the winner beating the record of any Maine college, a gold medal will be presented. If the secretary of the Athletic Association will report the names of the winners to the secretary of the club, the medals will be sent as soon as they can be properly inscribed.

Applications for membership in the club should be addressed to the secretary at Lewiston, Maine.

WM. F. GARCELON, '90,

Secretary.

PERSONALS.

'73.—J. H. Baker, principal of the Denver (Col.) High School, has been elected President of the Council of the National Teachers' Association.

'73.—Prof. J. C. Dennett, Ph.D., of Boulder, Col., who was obliged to go to the Hot Springs on account of ill health, is now much better, and will return to his work this fall.

'75.—G. W. Wood, Ph.D., is principal of East Corinth Academy, East Corinth, Me.

'76.—I. C. Phillips, of Hopkinton, Mass., has been elected superintendent of schools in Bath, Me.

'81.—From an article in a recent number of the *New York Daily Con-*

inent, describing the opening of the new public library in Jersey City, N. J., we take the following clipping: "Charles L. Haskell is principal of public school No. 12. Mr. Haskell did much to advocate and have passed the public libraries bill by the legislature. He has been foremost for years in educational affairs."

'82.—The *Lewiston Journal* of July 17th published a long letter from S. A. Lowell, Esq., editor of the *Pendleton Tribune*, Pendleton, Oregon. The letter is chiefly devoted to a description of the persons and customs of the Indians of that locality, and is full of interest.

'83.—F. E. Foss, of St. Paul, Minn., has decided to accept a position as instructor in Highway Engineering in the Boston School of Technology.

'84.—C. S. Flanders, formerly of Perrysville, Ind., is now principal of Penacook Academy, Penacook, N. H.

'84.—D. L. Whitmarsh, of Farmington, N. H., has been engaged as principal of the Farmington High School for the ensuing year.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman, formerly first assistant at the Auburn E. L. H. S., graduated with first honor at the Bowdoin Medical School last June. He has since received a substitute appointment in Randall's Island Hospital, New York.

'86.—Rev. Charles Hadley, of Madras, India, has been very ill with the fever prevalent in that region. The latest reports relative to his condition are more encouraging.

'86.—Rev. H. C. Lowden, of North

Berwick, attended the School of Oratory, the past summer, at Ocean Park.

'86.—F. H. Nickerson, principal of Westbrook High School, has accepted the principalship of the High School at Everett, Mass.

'86.—C. E. B. Libby has accepted a position as principal of Monson Academy, Monson, Me.

'86.—H. S. Sleeper, of Lewiston, graduated with high honors from the Medical School of the University of Vermont. He will practice in Washburn, Me.

'85.—The *New York Independent* published, on June 17th, another letter from Rev. E. B. Stiles.

'87.—The *Youth's Companion* has recently published a short poem by Israel Jordan.

'88.—F. S. Hamlet graduated last June from Burlington Medical School. He was valedictorian in a class of 69. He is at present principal of the high school in Brownville, Me. In the spring he will take a post-graduate course in some medical college.

'88.—During the coming year Miss F. M. Nowell will be Professor of Latin in Hillman's College, Lincoln, Nebraska.

'88.—R. A. Parker succeeds F. H. Nickerson as principal of the Westbrook High School.

'88.—W. L. Powers, principal of the Fort Fairfield High School, is to have a large increase of salary this year.

'88.—Rev. S. H. Woodrow, of Yale Divinity School, has received a call to the pastorate of the West Congregational Church, Portland.

'89.—C. J. Emerson and Miss M. S.

Little, both of Warner, N. H., are to have large increases in their salaries the ensuing year.

'89.—J. I. Hutchinson, who has been studying the past year at Clark University, Worcester, has received a fellowship in that institution, being selected from among fifty applicants.

'89.—W. E. Kinney will enter the Brunswick Medical School this fall.

'89.—G. H. Libbey has been selected as instructor of Latin and Greek in Denver (Col.) High School, with a salary of \$1,200.

'89.—F. W. Newell is principal of Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vt.

'90.—Miss Mary Brackett attended the School of Oratory at Ocean Park this summer.

'90.—We clip the following item from the *Lewiston Journal*: "Herbert V. Neal, of Auburn, is one of the most successful amateur photographers in the two cities. He has several albums of views and scenes at Squirrel Island, along the upper Androscoggin, and other places."

'90.—The *Lewiston Journal* published several letters this summer from T. M. Singer, while he was on his trip abroad.

'90.—Miss E. F. Snow will this year be teacher of Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, and Physical Culture in Housatonic Hall School, Great Barrington, Mass.

'90.—W. H. Woodman will this fall enter the Chicago Law School.

'91.—P. P. Beal will be principal of Lee Normal Academy, Lee, Me.

'91.—Miss Grace Bray will teach Greek at Bridgton Academy.

'91.—Miss L. M. Bodge is taking a post-graduate course in the college, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

'91.—Miss A. A. Beal will teach in the Putnam High School, Putnam, Conn.

'91.—W. B. Cutts is a sub-principal in a grammar school in Philadelphia, with a salary of \$1,100.

'91.—F. J. Chase will probably study law in Lewiston with A. K. P. Knowlton.

'91.—H. J. Chase will teach the Sciences and Higher English in the preparatory department of Tarleton College, Northfield, Minn.

'91.—F. E. Emrich, Jr., will be principal of Wayland High School, Wayland, Mass.

'91.—N. G. Howard will be teacher of Greek and Physical Culture in Roswell Military Academy, Roswell, N. M.

'91.—A. C. Hutchinson will attend the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

'91.—Miss M. H. Ingalls will remain at home for the present.

'91.—Miss F. L. Larrabee will be an assistant in Westbrook High School.

'91.—F. W. Larrabee will be first assistant in the Auburn High School.

'91.—F. S. Libbey will be principal of the High School at Camden.

'91.—W. S. Mason is principal of Litchfield Academy, Litchfield Corners.

'91.—Miss K. H. Merrill will be an assistant in the Gardiner High School.

'91.—Miss M. S. Merrill will be engaged in journalistic work in Lewiston.

'91.—August 27th, at Bridgton, occurred the marriage of Miss Gertrude A. Littlefield and W. L. Nickerson.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph Nickerson. Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson will teach this year at Green Mountain Seminary, Waterbury Center, Vt. Mr. Nickerson will be principal and will teach Mathematics and Science. Mrs. Nickerson will teach French, English Literature, and Pedagogics.

'91.—A. D. Pinkham is gymnasium director of the Pennsylvania State Normal School in Millersville.

'91.—F. W. Plummer is principal of the Winthrop High School.

'91.—G. K. Small has been very ill. A consultation of doctors was held with the final decision that there was a chance for his recovery. At this writing Mr. Small is very much better and is able to be out. Mr. Small had the offer of the principalship of Duxbury Academy, Duxbury, Mass.

'91.—C. R. Smith is principal of the high school at Buxton Center.

EXCHANGES.

The event since our last issue has been Commencement, and one would almost be surprised in looking through the exchanges, to see how large a place this week fills in the school world. Nearly every paper contains addresses, orations, or some mention of Commencement parts, and two magazines have given us something new in this line.

In the *Nassau Lit.* we find a bright little story, whose plot is laid on the Commencement campus at Princeton, and the little details in the description of the Old North Hall, and

its surroundings at Commencement time, brings to mind a vivid picture, filled with throngs of busy students and eager visitors. The story as an article of fiction is weak and full of improbabilities, though the few characters are really well drawn and seem original without being unreal.

By far the best thing pertaining to Commencement that has come to our notice is Edward Everett Hale's article on Class Day, in the *Harvard Monthly*. He sketches in an interesting manner the early customs of that day, touching on the first day of this kind when ladies were present throughout the exercises. Also he mentions the famous Class Day of '38, when Lowell was suspended and deprived of the privilege of reading his now famous poem, because of non-attendance at chapel.

The Southern Collegian contains a quaint valedictory address. It is rather figurative and the figures are long drawn out, and the article on the whole is somewhat fantastic as in the view of past and future, yet the spirit of loyalty and God-speed to university and class are expressed with genuine earnestness and terseness.

We add a few specimens of contemporary college verse from our exchanges:

THEOCRITUS XIX.

One day while Cupid, out on mischief bent,
Was dipping down his dainty fingers deep
Within the honeyed hives, a buzzing bee
The naughty fingers spied, and sharply
kissed—

The little fellow danced with smarting pain,
And clenched his little fist. "I'll go," said he,
"And tell my mother, Aphrodite, dear,
And ask her why so small a thing as that

Should hurt me so." But when he went she
laughed
And kissed the stinging, rosy tips, and said :
" My sweet, you wonder why the little bee
Should bear so sharp a sting ? But think how
small
You are yourself, and yet your tiny bow,
What burning wounds its toy-like arrows
make! "

—*Nassau Literary Monthly.*

INFLUENCE.

I wonder if ever a wave ebbs out but it breaks
on a distant shore,
Or fall any tears
But the faces of years
Are stained through the Evermore ?

I wonder if ever a day is born or an evening
to twilight steals,
But they leave a mark
Thro' the gathering dark
In the print of their golden wheels.

I wonder if ever a word is said or ever a song
is sung,
But their souls live on
When their sounds are gone—
In the Palace of Silence hung ?

I wonder if ever a life is lived but its being
gives sweet to some,
But its hands touch still,
And its dream-voice will
Speak after its lips are dumb ?

And so may it be, thou forgotten one, when
the cup of thy life is filled,
That the world drink up
From the shattered cup
Whatever and all that is spilled.

—*Southern Collegian.*

ROUGHENED SEAS.

Lightly, on his ocean pillow,
Swept the sea-gull, floating free;
On the sands there rolled no billow,
When at dawn we put to sea.

Now, his warning weirdly shrieking,
Scarce the sea-gull breasts the gale;
Rudder, mast, and prow are creaking;
Drips the foam from spar and sail.

Up the crest we dash, and totter,
Down the trough we headlong leap:

Ho! though roars the rolling water,
Straight to sea our course we keep!

Dim yon breakers, shoreward flashing;
Dim yon low, green islands grow;
Fast and free and far we're dashing,
Lofty ships beside us go.

Yearn we now for morning's quiet,—
Seas of glass, with crimson wave ?
No, we hail the billows' riot,
Gladdest when they maddest rave!

So, on life's wide, mystic ocean,
Launched we in the blush of morn;
Danced our bark, with gentlest motion
Out, o'er gleaming waters borne.

Loud, ere long, swept storm winds roaring;
But our hearts swelled bold and high;
Nor, mid crash of waters warring,
Wished we morning's tranquil sky.

Soon shall fall the twilight tender,
Softly fall, o'er life and sea;
Then, in calm, and crimson splendor,
Tranquil shall our haven be.

—*Williams Literary Monthly.*

COLLEGE NOTES.

Columbia has just completed a magnificent new athletic ground, doubtless surpassed by none in this country. It contains a carefully prepared field for foot-ball, lacrosse, and base-ball, a fine quarter-mile cinder track and 220-yards straightaway, a shooting range, tennis courts, and a large field for general practice. Underground drains will keep the field dry even in wet weather. The land alone cost the college about \$80,000.

In the *Mail and Express* of a few weeks since, there was advanced a plan which must be of interest to every person to whom the advancement of higher education is of concern. This scheme is nothing less than the estab-

lishment of a second Johns Hopkins University at Albany, N. Y.

There is no doubt that a field is still open for another university for the training of college graduates in this country. The interests of true scholarship demand that our students who are ambitious to excel in one particular branch of learning shall not be compelled to cross the Atlantic to obtain training in their chosen specialties; and we believe that schools of the sort, with an adequate provision of able and celebrated instructors and a sufficient supply of all the apparatus and books requisite for the successful pursuit of a special branch, will not lack patronage even at the present time, and that the number of students attending them will steadily increase as these universities themselves raise the standard of education. It is for these reasons that the interest of the reading public is at once enlisted on behalf of the proposed scheme; and the question at once arises as to the special qualifications of Albany as the seat of such an institution.

The Empire State seems pre-eminently fitted for the foundation of a new university for the graduates of colleges, on account of the old and famous University of the State of New York. This unique institution, established as long ago as 1783, immediately after the British forces evacuated New York, is simply a great corporation, comprising in itself all the chartered colleges and academies of the State, but governed by a Board of Regents appointed by the State Legislature. All the constituent institutions, while they are for the most part

of private foundation and endowment and in minor matters retain their autonomy, yet are strictly subject to the University, which can modify their methods or destroy their existence at its pleasure. The University itself, though in form a private corporation, yet, as it has no private interests to serve, is really a State Bureau of Educational Supervision, with absolute power over all colleges and academies chartered by the State. It has never until recently assumed teaching functions, for education in the lower schools and in colleges of the ordinary kind is better left to private and municipal enterprise. But its influence has always been felt in raising the standard of education, especially since the establishment of the "Convocation." This is an annual meeting of the Regents and the representatives of the various institutions composing the University. It has merely consultative power, and is endowed with no other authority than that derived from the concentration of the educated public opinion of the State. Yet so powerful is the influence of the delegates to the Convocation, that in reality every college has a voice in determining the policy of the Regents.

But the University has for the last few months devoted its energies to the idea of university extension, and its efforts promise to accomplish in this country as much good as has been done in this way in England.

But its peculiar constitution is no less adapted to advancing the cause of a higher education than it is to the extension of learning among the peo-

ple; nor could it create jealousy among other colleges, for it would not encroach upon their fields.

But beside these great advantages offered by the peculiar system of educational supervision in New York State, the City of Albany is for many reasons most excellently fitted for the seat of an "Academy of Letters, supreme among the universities of America."

First among its special features may be noticed the magnificent library in the State Capitol, the resources of which are scarcely known, much less adequately used. The general library, containing about 150,000 volumes, and great collections of manuscripts and documents, is in the words of the author "scarcely visited except by the passing traveler," while the law library, probably unsurpassed in the United States, is almost unused.

There is the possibility of direct observation of the practical workings of the great legislative and executive machine, which would be an inestimable advantage to the student of political science.

In view of these so favorable conditions it is urged that schools of historical science, economics, pedagogics, science, and forestry, be at once established, other departments to be added from time to time.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The *Century* for September gives a very clear outline of the latest freak in American politics, and exposes its weaknesses. We quote the following from "Topics of the Time." "The

sub-treasury scheme of the Farmers' Alliance is in many respects the most extreme form in which the cheap money delusion in this country has manifested itself. It is so extreme, in fact, that many of the Alliance leaders have refused from the outset to give it their approval, and others of them who at first viewed it with favor, after examination and discussion of its provisions, have withdrawn their approval. At first it made great headway in the South, but earnest, intelligent, and courageous exposure of its dangerous fallacies by leading politicians and newspapers has so far educated the people upon the economic principles involved that it has been losing ground perceptibly during the past three months. A veritable campaign of education has been in progress in several Southern States, with this scheme as the text of public discussion, and the beneficial results afford a striking illustration of the high patriotic service of courage and conviction in politics and journalism.

"The sub-treasury scheme made its appearance in the last Congress, when a bill embodying its principles was introduced in both houses, having been prepared by the National Legislative Committee of the Farmers' Alliance. Briefly summed up, it provided for the appropriation by the Government of \$50,000,000 to be used for the erection of warehouses in various parts of the country for the storage of cotton, wheat, oats, corn, and tobacco. Every county which had an annual production of these staples exceeding \$500,000 in gross value was to be entitled to a

warehouse. A petition was to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for its establishment, accompanied by the title of a suitable site to be given to the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury was to appoint a manager, who should give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, and should receive a salary of not less than \$1,000 and of not more than \$2,500, proportionate to the business done. Any owner of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, or tobacco might take his crop to the nearest warehouse, deposit it, and receive in return eighty per cent. of its market value in treasury notes, the manager deciding what that market value should be. The treasury notes were to be specially issued for this purpose by the Secretary, no note to be less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, to be legal tender for all public and private debts, and good as part of the lawful reserve of national banks. The manager was to give a receipt for every deposit of produce, showing its amount, grade, or quality, value at date of deposit, and amount advanced upon it, with rate of interest, one per cent. per annum, and with insurance, weighing, warehousing, classing, and other charges deducted. These receipts were to be negotiable by indorsement. Produce deposited might be redeemed at any time by a return of receipt and money advanced on interest, and the payment of all warehousing charges. The money returned was to be destroyed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If there were no redemption of a deposit within twelve months, a sale was to be ordered for the reimbursement of the government."

This scheme would be a failure for many reasons. In the first place the warehouse managers would be subject to politics, and, instead of always being experts and strictly honest, disinterested parties, it would quite often happen that they would be neither. Then the dangers of having them pass upon the value of the goods to be stored are plainly apparent. Moreover, while the farmer thinks he is paying but one per cent. for his money, when he reckons all the costs of storing, insurance, etc., he is actually paying as much, or more, than the regular rate of interest, and that, too, in return for only four-fifths of the value of his crops, and in mighty uncertain currency.

In an article on "Europe and Cathay" in the September *Atlantic*, John Fiske gives the following graphic outline of Europe at the end of the tenth century: "Let us for a moment recall what was going on in Europe in the year of grace 1000,—just enough to get a suggestive picture of the time. In England, the Danish invader, fork-bearded Swend, father of the great Cnut, was wresting the kingship from the feeble grasp of Ethelred the Redeless. In Gaul, the little duchy of France, between the Somme and the Loire, had lately become the kingdom of France, and its sovereign, Hugh Capet, had succeeded to the feudal rights of lordship over the great dukes and counts whose territories surrounded him on every side; and now Hugh's son, Robert the Debonair, better hymn-writer than warrior, was waging a doubtful struggle with these unruly vassals. It was not yet in any wise

apparent what the kingdoms of England and France were going to be. In Germany, the youthful Otto III., the "wonder of the world," had just made his weird visit to the tomb of his mighty predecessor at Aachen, before starting on that last journey to Rome which was so soon to cost him his life. Otto's teacher, Gerbert, most erudite of popes,—too learned not to have had dealings with the devil,—was beginning to raise the papacy out of the abyss of infamy into which the preceding age has seen it sink, and so to prepare the way for the far-reaching reforms of Hildebrand. The boundaries of Christendom were as yet narrow and insecure. With the overthrow of Olaf Tryggvesson in this year 1000, and the temporary partition of Norway between Swedes and Danes, the work of Christianizing the North seemed for the moment to languish. Upon the eastern frontier the wild Hungarians had scarcely ceased to be a terror to Europe, and in this year Stephen, their first Christian king, began to reign. At the same time the power of heretical Bulgaria, which had threatened to overwhelm the Eastern Empire, was broken down by the sturdy blows of the Macedonian emperor Basil. In this year the Christians of Spain met woful defeat at the hands of Almansor, and there seemed no reason why the Mussulman rule over the greater part of that peninsula should not endure forever.

Thus, from end to end Europe was a scene of direct confusion; and though as we now look back upon it, the time seems by no means devoid of promise,

there was no such cheering outlook then. Nowhere were the outlines of kingdoms or the ownership of crowns definitely settled. Private war was both incessant and universal. The Truce of God had not yet been proclaimed. As for the common people, their hardships were well-nigh incredible. Amid all this anarchy and misery, at the close of the thousandth year from the birth of Christ, the belief was quite common throughout Europe that the Day of Judgment was at hand for a world grown old in wickedness and ripe for its doom."

POET'S CORNER.

HARMONY

Water and earth and air,—
Voices have these that sing,
Ears that can hear—how rare!
Always the song is changed—always the same.

Who knows the song they sing
In a forgotten tongue,
Past all remembering?
Ah! If I know one word, I know whence all
came.
—C., '93,

A REBUKE.

A pool with stagnant odors rife,
Glooming beneath a sunless sky:
Scornful I said, as I passed by,
"Fit emblem of a sordid life."

I passed again; the wind had driven
The low-hung clouds away: 'twas night;
Lo! stars had gemmed the pool with light,
Until it seemed a lesser heaven!
—M. S. M., '91.

A LAMENT.

I have delved in Browning's intricacies,
In Tennyson's better and worse,
And Whitman's idiosyncracies,
Nor yet can I make up a verse.

And tho' I have played full many a tune,
And sung many songs—what's the matter?
I cannot secure that desirable boon,
I cannot catch rhyme for the meter.

Then to others I'll leave to flirt with the Muse
With poetic extravaganza,
And wait until I enough can enthuse
To catch the true drift of the stanza.

—E. L. B., '92.

POETRY AND PROSE.

Under a toadstool he sat at his ease,
A knowing old toad, when his day's work
was over,
And a velvet-winged butterfly swung in the
breeze,
Alighted close by on a blossom of clover.

"Ah me!" said the butterfly, wiping a tear;
"I fear, oh, I fear the sweet Summer is
dying;

For Autumn's vague sadness steals into my
heart,

When the soft breeze I hear o'er the doomed
blossoms sighing."

And the toad gave a wink as he dryly re-
marked,

"Yes, the season I'm sure will be soon
growing colder;—

And I guess there'll be frosts, for the wind's
to the west

And my Fall rheumatism's got into my
shoulder.

—M. S. M., '91.

POT - POURRI.

COQUETTE.

Her dainty envelope is square—
I think the while it's seal I tear—
So like herself, both sweet and fair;
The note inside it, too, I'll swear,
Light and diverting.

What though her heart be free from care,
And blue her eyes, and soft her hair,
Her voice, like Southern breezes fair?
There's not one touch of feeling there;
She's only flirting.

—The Cadet.

The man who is waiting for some-
thing to turn up generally finds it when
he steps on a barrel hoop.—Ex.

Patient—"What do you think of
a warmer climate for me, doctor?"
Doctor—"Great scott, man! Isn't
that what I am trying to save you
from?"—Ex.

"Is n't my photograph excellent?"
said a somewhat spunky wife to her
husband. "Well, my dear," replied
he, "I think there's a little too much
repose about the mouth."—Ex.

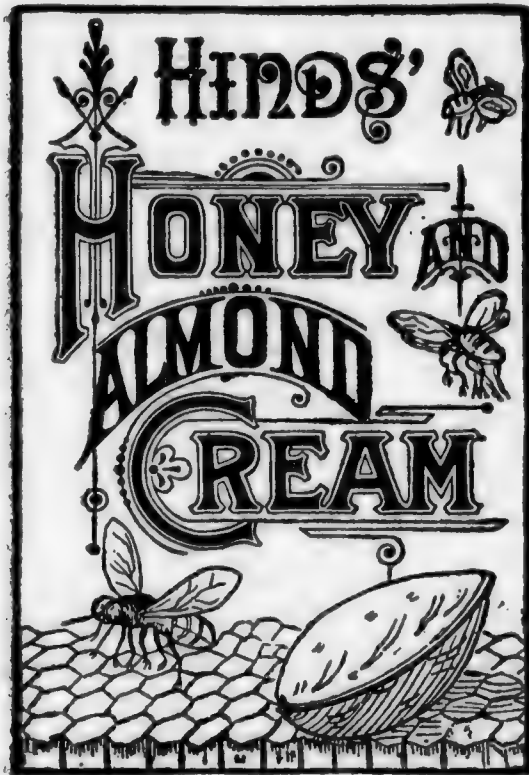
"All I want to make me a million-
aire," he sighed, as he changed benches
in the city hall park, "is the beggarly
sum of \$500." "How?" asked the
tramp in the calico shirt beside him.
"I leave New York for Boston. I
arrive in Boston, and rent a luxurious
office on the ground floor. I advertise
'The Alaska Antediluvian Elephant's
Tusk Company'; capital half a million
dollars; a few shares for sale; divi-
dends paid monthly." "What's your
company for?" "For to go around
and pick up the tusks of elephants as
they thaw out of the glaciers."
"Well?" "Well, that's all, except
that I remain one month, pay out \$350
in dividends, sell \$100,000 worth of
stock, and gently slide out between two
days." "What becomes of the ele-
phants' tusks?" "They are used for
grave-stones for the stockholders who
get left."—Ex.

It seems like a paradox that the per-
son who is of the smallest calibre is
generally the greatest bore.

—Yale Record.

One of the best things Josh Billings
ever wrote was: "When a man begins
to go down hill, all nature seems
greased for the occasion."—Ex.

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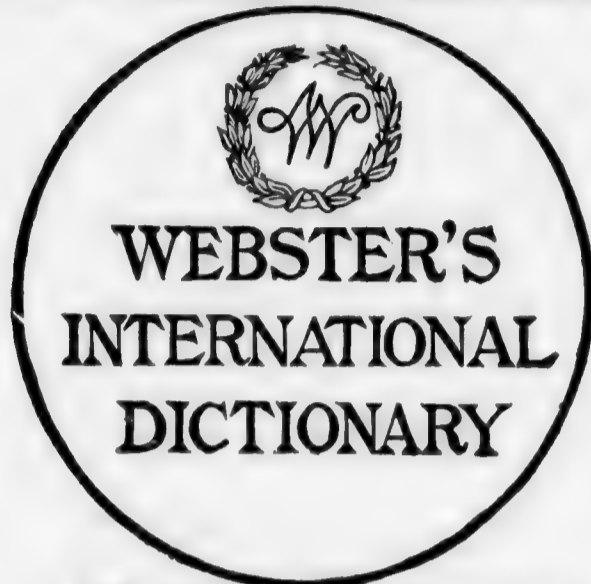
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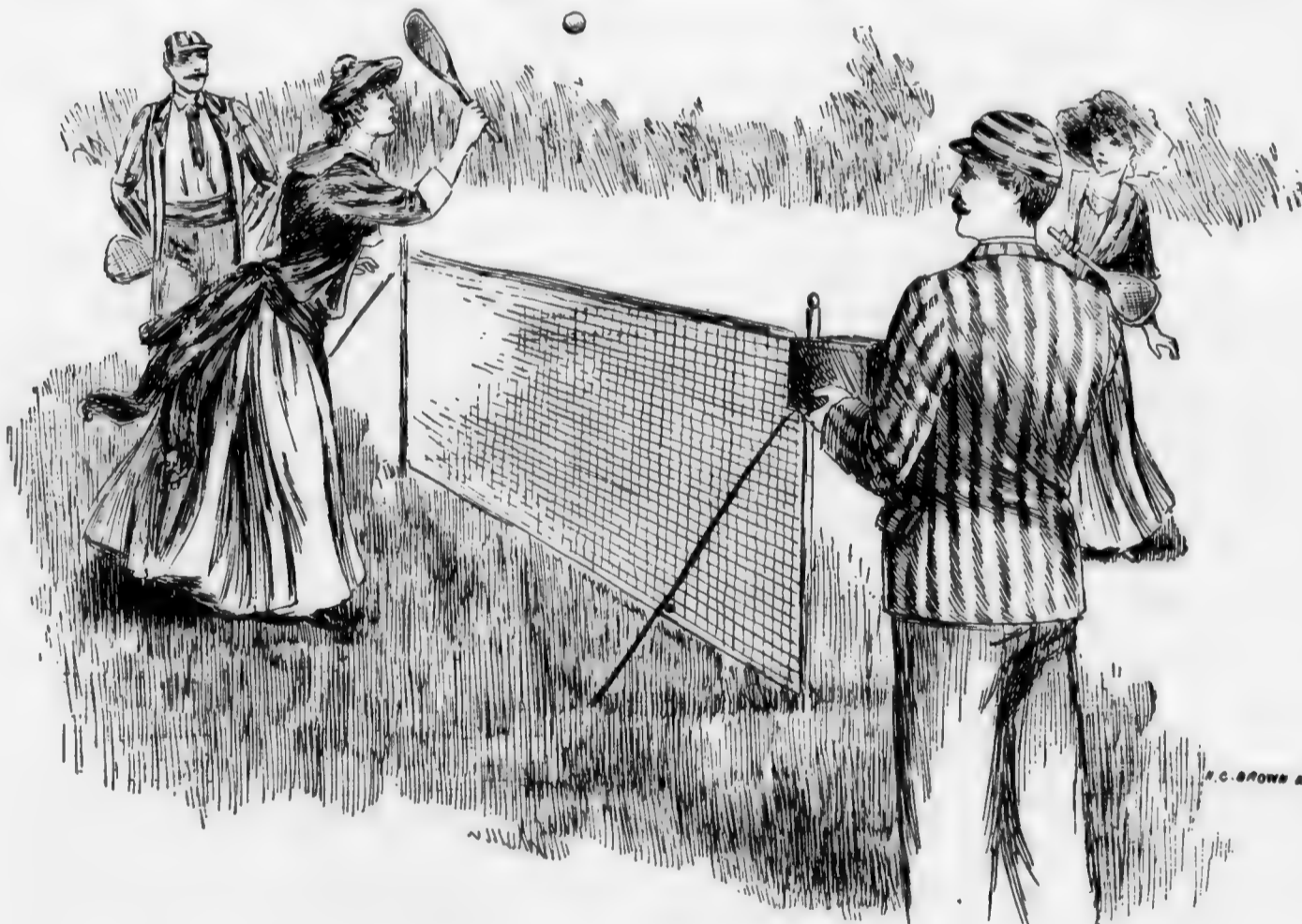
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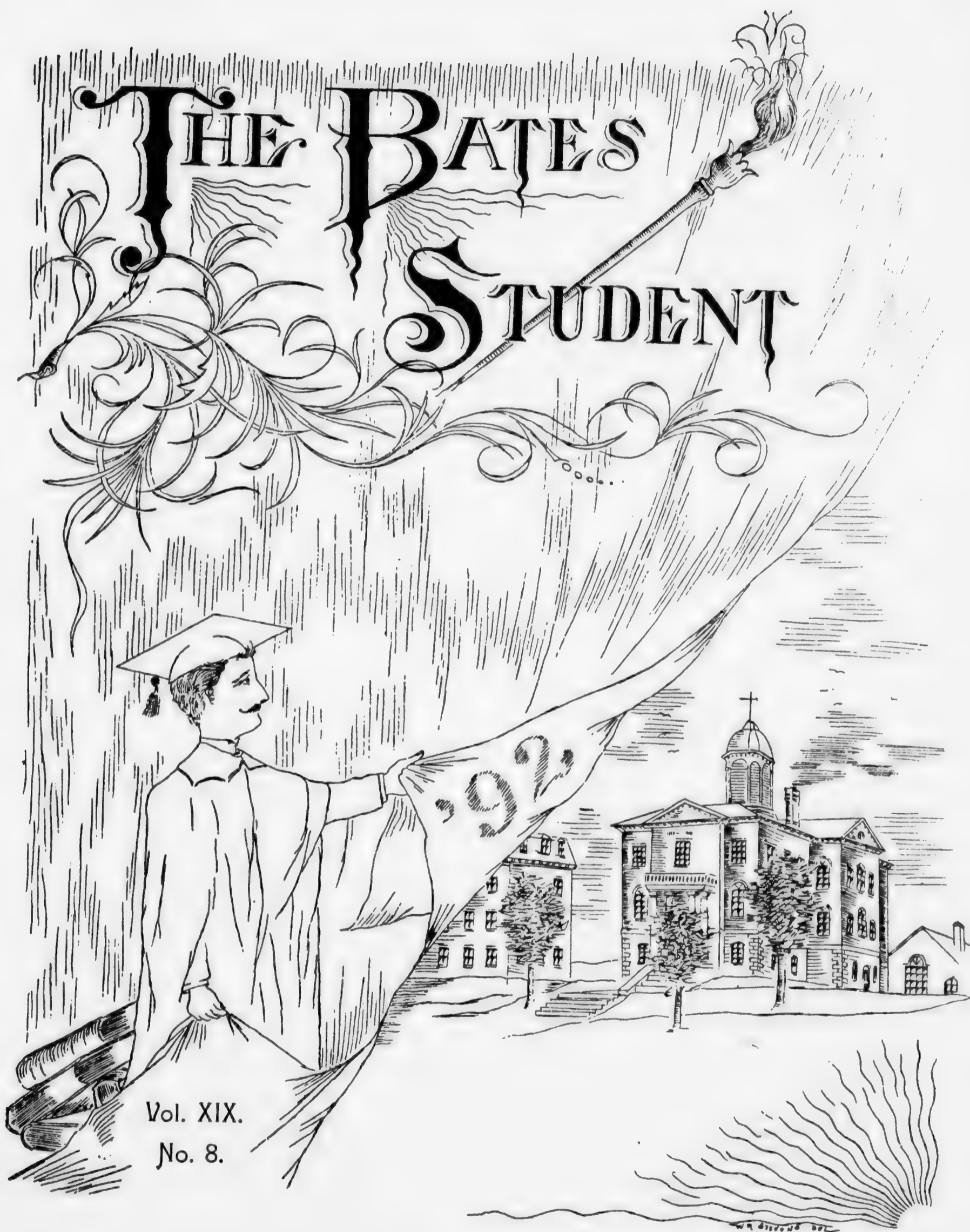
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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIX.

OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 8.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE
CLASS OF '92, BATES COLLEGE,
LEWISTON, ME.

EDITORS.

SCOTT WILSON, N. W. HOWARD,
W. B. SKELTON, H. E. WALTER,
R. A. SMALL, V. E. MESERVE.

Business Manager, C. N. BLANCHARD.
Assistant Manager, A. F. GILMORE.

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10 cents.

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should notify the Business Manager.

Contributions cordially invited.

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and departments. As regards the external appearance of the *STUDENT*, some good design for the cover should at once be adopted by the three lower classes now in college; its continuance being thus assured for so long a time, it would probably remain in use for many years, and outward uniformity would thus be gained. Unity of the contents of the magazine can only be secured by frequent meetings of the editors, in which all matters pertaining to the literary management of the *STUDENT* should be fully discussed. These comparatively small changes would greatly improve the character of the *STUDENT* from year to year, and, we believe, would be highly appreciated by the alumni and students of the college.

THE new interest in Bible study should be maintained. The present class is now well started, and before us is the bright outlook of having one of our most popular professors for instructor next term. With this in view, in addition to our own good, we surely can afford to make every effort for the success of the work this term. At best, one can learn very little during the course concerning Bible history and Bible characters, and unless he has had special opportunities for scriptural study before entering, he must go out from college with his knowledge in this direction comparatively limited. This ought not to be. No one can be well educated, no matter how much his head is filled with other branches, unless he is well grounded in the teachings and general facts pertaining to Christianity.

As now planned, the work of the Bible class this term will include Christ's life, more especially, of course, that part pertaining to his ministry. Each Sunday afternoon a leader is appointed, and on the first Sunday following he lays out before the class the plan of the work for the next Sunday, assigning to different members topics for special preparation. This gives the leader one week to look over the work embraced in the lesson to be taken up on his Sunday, and the class one week after the topics are assigned to look up the particular subjects given them or familiarize themselves with the general drift of the whole. In this way much outside material is brought in for the benefit of all, and one who has not been able to give time to the preparation of the lesson, can yet hear much that is interesting and helpful from the recitations and discussions of the others. The meetings are held in the Y. M. C. A. room, Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock, and all the students are invited.

THE article in our Alumni Department is very suggestive as to the value to the college of this department, if our alumni would only avail themselves of the opportunity it presents. There is something for every one of them to consider in the first sentence of that article: "I understand that the columns of the *STUDENT* are open for the alumni to express themselves on topics of general interest to the students and to the college." Yes, the columns of the *STUDENT* are open to them; the Alumni Department has

been set apart for just such a purpose, and what its value might be can be estimated by the various needs of our college and students and the amount of good that could be done by our alumni discussing those needs and proposing plans for meeting them in the columns of our college paper. Our alumni and students truly form a little world, one of whose chief objects is to look after the best interests of our college. Our college paper is to them a world paper, and the value of the press in discussing topics of general interest is too well known to need comment here. Such plans as the one proposed can thus be communicated to nearly all the alumni, and discussed. In this way many similar plans, all of which go to promoting the welfare of our college can be proposed and pushed, so that by Commencement week, when the alumni meet to consider such matters, definite ideas and plans will be at hand. Let us hope that others will take up this topic proposed by "One of the Alumni," and help it along till it materializes into a definite movement to promote the future prosperity of our *Alma Mater*.

AMONG the many minor questions of more or less importance which confront the college student at the beginning of his course is this, "Ought I to room in a college dormitory or in a private house?" And the question deserves from every student far more consideration than it actually receives. For the consequences of his decision may be felt throughout his whole life.

There are, of course, students who

possess such complete self-control that they run almost no danger in submitting themselves to the influences of any associations whatever. But all the students of that character in the biggest college in the country can be counted on your fingers. The large majority of the students need to consider well the advantages and disadvantages of life in a college dormitory, before settling the question finally.

That more "fun" can be had in the college halls no one would think of denying. And it is doubtful whether one can really know what college life in all its phases is if he graduates without ever having roomed in a college building. But it is open to doubt whether all this fun is in the highest degree beneficial. In a college hall a man can become very proficient in the arts of ducking, smashing transoms, breaking windows, bursting open doors, and so on indefinitely. At the same time, however, he learns how to submit gracefully when it is his turn to be the butt of the joke; so it is, perhaps, not an unmixed evil.

Of course, we do not mean to imply that every student who rooms in a dormitory is up to all these tricks. Far from it. But it is no less a fact that he is much more likely to be in all the fracas than the student who rooms outside, in a private house.

Theoretically the dormitory system is certainly the best. There should be no association so good for students as that with their own fellows, no atmosphere so healthy for their literary development as that of the college campus. And we believe that not a few students

in every college dormitory make their lives there approach very nearly the fulfillment of these conditions.

THERE is a lively interest throughout the college in the band. Bates has a peculiar pride in this organization, for she has taken a remarkable position among New England colleges in this respect. The band has been reorganized with Mr. Brown, '93, as director, and, although the vacancies caused by Mr. Dutton, the former director, and by the graduation of the class of '91 seem at first too great to fill, yet indications seem to show that the Freshman class has enough available musical talent, if it is only developed to maintain the strength of the band, and all who know Mr. Brown cannot but feel confidence in him and have reason to believe that he can accomplish the difficult task of filling Mr. Dutton's place. It cannot reasonably be expected that the band at once will be as strong as it was last June, especially because some of the leading parts must be supplied, but we venture a prophecy that when the base-ball season opens next spring, and when the political campaign waxes hot a year from now the *Bates College Band* will make itself heard.

THE remarkable careers of Balma-ceda, Boulanger, and Parnell, the last three exploded idols of the people, show how ready the people are in this cold world to cast themselves within the embrace of the fire that burns brightest. Emerson has said: "All mythology opens with demigods," and

he might well have said the same of all history. In fact, mythology and history are but the same thing, except that one deals with the more remote past while the other's field is nearer our own time. Far from being definite and well-marked, the dividing line is constantly changing and the era of the mythological widening.

Thus, much as people like to gloat over their independence, every age is an age of demigods, and when one of these self-made deities loses his prestige his place is immediately taken by the one who exposed his weakness. He who makes the biggest splurge from whose massive cranium the brightest blaze emanates, is sure to get the biggest following. And such was the case with these three departed dignitaries. They so completely dazzled the people with their effulgence that their weaknesses became invisible, and on their poor, weak, mortal shoulders were trusted the ideals and the confidences that thousands ought to have borne. With what result? They fell at last, as all mortals must, and their followers were left in momentary darkness, only to scan the horizon for another similar beacon to which they will rush as madly as before and but little wiser.

But there is an equally forcible lesson taught by the other party—these demigods, these mortal deities. It is the lesson that all history has taught and will continue to teach. The fire that burns brightest and fiercest will consume its material first. Failure to perceive this truth has permitted the rise of many a hero, national and local, nor have the Brutuses, the St. Helenas,

and the suicidal daggers, the Reigns of Terror, the broken idols, and the disappointed hopes, succeeded in bringing this truth home to the people. Still, a truth it is, and they who cause this fall by fanning into too bright a blaze the glowing embers of natural talent are much more responsible for the hardships they suffer as a result, than they who fall. If you trust your secrets with some one else and they leak out, blame yourself, not him. If it wasn't worth your while to keep them, it surely wasn't worth his. If you trust your liberty to the keeping of some one else, and he proves a tyrant, blame yourself, not him. But when you discover your mistake, don't, for Heaven's sake, don't do it again.

LITERARY.

FLOWERS OF THE GREEK AND THE CHRISTIAN CIVILIZA- TION.

By E. E. OSGOOD, '92.

FROM the ruins of Greek civilization rises the Past, and, shaking the dust of ages from her robes, thus speaks:

Spirit of the Present! stay awhile, and behold my ancient majesty. My sons have worn time's fairest garlands. Under my protecting hand, Art rose in all her divinest purity. Homer, the dearest child of the Muses, blazoned his genius on the pages of eternity. Aristotle unfolded the world's grandest philosophy, while Demosthenes thundered forth the soul's deep eloquence.

In Greece, earth's noblest form of worship lived through centuries. To her ancient sons religion throbbed in everything: the morning breeze was but Jove's holy breath upon his children; the forest haunts were hallowed by the presence of divinity: in the stream's low murmurs we heard the sacred whisperings of a god that dwelt invisibly upon its banks, and guided aright its courses; and when we looked upon the sea, there we beheld imperial Neptune's watery palace halls. Thus deity dwelt everywhere, inspiring orator, sculptor, and poet. Piety was life's chief end, and whether at public games, festivals, in the theatre, or home, all was done to glorify the gods.

Greece, too, was the seat of high-souled heroism. "Marathon and Salamis" is victory's eternal clarion-note. There Athen's warrior raised his heaven-forged spear, and black-robed tyranny withdrew into her orient home, while liberty—she who was cowering in earth's darkest caverns—arose, and, mantled in heavenly radiance, walked among the Attic populace.

These are the treasures from the store-house of the Past. Say, modern spirit, what are thine?

Then answers the Present: Ancient mother! modern ages have sat, like children, at thy feet, to learn the long-robed wisdom of the Past, yet, to eternity's shrine, I, too, bring worthy offerings. Thy mission was to found the empire of the mind; it remained for me to broaden its boundaries. The Past sat in the valley, saying, "This is the world; all excellence lies here." The Present, from the mountain-top,

heralds back : "Other fields of thought lie beyond thy narrow vision."

With the broadening of mind, love for humanity has grown. Ancient Greece may glory in her warlike sons ; our laurels are for him who will guide mankind from the lowlands of sin and poverty to the heights of virtue and prosperity. Thou tellest me of old-time freedom, yet when heaven-crowned Liberty walked in Athen's streets, Slavery's foul hand clutched at her skirts. But Slavery dwells not at the courts of modern civilization ; she wanders afar in the wildernesses of barbarism. A philosophy rich in heart-lore has come to earth, and Humanity, weary of strife, is growing into a sacred brotherhood, united by the cable of eternal love.

More and more, the world pays homage at the throne of sincerity. We are learning that, not the ritual, but sincerity is religion's true criterion ; that sincerity is the creed of heaven and the heart-throb of eternity.

Our age has a sublimer conception of diety. The powers of the heaven in which we trust are in perfect unison. But discord swayed the councils of the Olympic gods. Homer pictures Hera deceiving Jove, and Minerva wounding Mars ; Milton shows us the Christ, in loving union with the Father, planning the redemption of the world.

Our poets have a holier inspiration. They go not to the grove of Helicon, beneath whose classic shade sat the ancient empress of song ; but they ascend the Mountain of Sinai, and there, like Moses of old, receive from God his message for the nations.

These are my heart's treasures, which mankind sought long, and is finding at last.

Thus answers our civilization to ancient Greece ; and citizens of the Present, let us not long for a return of Hellenic glories. Rather may we bow with reverent and thankful hearts to the sovereignty of our age. The evolution towards a nobler civilization is still going on, and demands our assistance. Standing in the watch-tower of the Present we look beyond us. The Future will have more of the divine. She will rear no marble Parthenon, like Athens the ancient, for hers will be the Parthenon of the soul. It will rise from the acropolis of truth ; upon the sublime columns of love will rest the architrave of peace ; while over all, as over the old-time desert-wanderers, will gleam the eternal radiance of Jehovah's majesty.

THE RUSSO - JEWISH CONTRO- VERSY.

BY W. B. SKELTON, '92.

CLOTHED with so much that appeals to both the practical and the sympathetic in human nature, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that every phase of this question has its advocates, every act of the contending parties its admirers. This allowing the judgment to be unduly influenced by personal interests and personal prejudices, together with a surprisingly confused conception of the true state of affairs, has contributed much toward the allegations of unnecessary cruelty made against Russia. Some have too

readily conceded that the task of enduring the Jew and his peculiarities — this task, as circumstances have imposed it upon the Czar — might be much simpler, while others are enthused with the colonization scheme and believe that in this is to be found the panacea of all race afflictions. But an examination of the facts cannot fail to expose serious weaknesses in both these propositions.

The colonization project first assumed a serious aspect, here, less than a year ago, when one Harrison, a Chicago minister, started a movement to have Palestine restored to the Jews. For a time this attempt gained quite a popularity, and men who ought to have known better, really saw visionary, villages and cities, scattered over the hills and valleys of western Asia, filled with comfort and splendor, and, though actually capable of supporting not over 3,000,000 at most, supplying with ease the wants of a race whose representatives in Russia alone number upward of 5,000,000. Such was the absurdity of the first undertaking.

What next? Baron Hirsh is now executing his plan of settling his brethren in the Argentine Republic. While he is doing a noble work, so far as his own people are concerned, it is still plain that the colonization scheme is highly impracticable. Why? Because it is impossible for the Jewish race to live in peace and harmony with any other, unless they are compelled to conform to existing laws and customs, and this they will not do as long as their tribal relations remain intact. To be sure, they may be transported to a

sparsely settled country in such numbers as to form a considerable majority, but what then? The other race will be the one to suffer. No; colonization is neither just nor practicable — unjust because one race or the other must suffer unduly, impracticable because unjust.

As to the other proposition, the pet theory of two-thirds of the world seems to be that Russia is engaged in continual warfare with civilization. This general theory is based on two phases of her national policy, her lust for power in the East, and her treatment of obnoxious persons within her own territory. As for the first, it may be stated that not even England, merry England, has succeeded in making an earthly paradise of any of her colonies, unless, perhaps, the tax-ridden, starving portions of India or coerced Ireland may be cited as such. While the banishment of liberty-loving citizens to Siberia may bear criticism, it is well to note the difference between seekers of legitimate freedom and those Nihilists whose conception of the goddess is a dynamite bomb hostile to religion, law and order, home, comfort and happiness.

A glance at the immediate issue will determine just how far Russia's course is justifiable. In the first place, let it be distinctly understood that this persecution — if such it may be termed — is not prosecuted on religious grounds, but on those purely economic and social. Be it whatever else it may, the Greek Church is surely not a proselyting body. But the welfare of the entire Russian nation is threatened by this element of

nearly 6,000,000 Jews, unwilling to pursue any other avocation, than this hereditary of trading and carrying that, not into legitimate channels alone, but into politics. Like the Mafia of New Orleans, they have reached a position where they can, and do, defy the laws. And like the Mafia, they should be made to bow to Justice,—if not by one means then by another. Persistent defiance of the law justifies, nay, demands, summary measures on the part of the law. To be sure, the Jews cause no trouble here, but the circumstances are different, vastly different. They have, as one writer puts it, become practically “derabbinized and denationalized,” and we have no conception of what Russia has to deal with.

I am aware that she is blamed for her part in the division of Poland, thus making subjects of these Jews. But here again facts fail to substantiate the criticisms. Poland fell, no more a victim to the unjustifiable greed of her conquerors, than to her own internal rot. That her end was nigh was evident, and Russia's victory was won, not over Poland, but over the rest of Europe in securing the prey first. She committed no crime for which she is now atoning.

Much of the strength of the position that the Jew should receive better treatment, seems to lie in the fact that a few individuals of that race have risen to eminence. Yes; they have produced great men and good. Still, a man would not let the floods of the ocean roll over him, that a few pearls might be deposited to mark the site of

his last resting-place. Neither should a ruler be expected to suffer his realms to be flooded by hordes of internal enemies, for what few beneficial citizens some unaccountable freak of nature might bestow upon him from their number.

Such is the relative position of the Czar and the Jew. That it is an important question, the universal interest mankind evinces in it amply testifies. What shall be its solution is the question of paramount importance? Colonization is impracticable. To let them subvert the principles of law and order to their own innate dishonesty is just neither to the ruler nor to his subjects. The only course to pursue is to *compel* them to comply with the laws and customs of the people with whom they dwell. That they have no home of their own is their own misfortune. They should yield to circumstances, until by some honorable means they can make circumstances better, and, if ordinary treatment or light punishment cannot secure this, severer means ought to be adopted, and any nation is justified in adopting them, the qualms and superstitions of meddling neighbors to the contrary, notwithstanding.

RUFUS CHOATE.

By W. H. PUTNAM, '92.

A GIFT so rare as that of pre-eminent oratory, has in all ages and in all lands made a powerful impress on the minds of men. Few men, perhaps none, ever possessed more of the qualifications of oratorical genius than the great American advocate, Rufus Choate.

Throughout the whole fabric of his thought and utterance, genius is interwoven, and upon all rests the stamp of his own great personality.

Choate was fortunate in his early associations. Coming to manhood at the time when Webster and Pickney were casting their magic spell over large and distinguished audiences, he was a constant auditor of their speeches. Under influences like these, his youthful eloquence was moulded and ambition aroused to activity.

Both Choate and Webster owned Dartmouth as their *Alma Mater*, and when Choate left its doors to enter life's field of battle he little dreamed that many years later he would re-enter its portals to pay the tribute of its love to the great defender of our country's honor. Of his speech on that occasion Edward Everett said, "It has, within my knowledge, never been equaled among the performances of its class in this country, for sympathetic appreciation of a great man, discriminating analysis of character, fertility of illustration, weight of sentiment, and a style at once chaste, nervous, and brilliant."

Choate was, in truth, a magnetic speaker. True, he had not the majesty of brow nor the thunderous accents of Webster, but in gorgeousness of imagery, wealth of language, and aptness of illustration, he has never been surpassed, unless by Burke. Moreover, a piercing eye and a rich voice, at times rising to a scream, chained the attention of his audience, and carried home his arguments with telling force.

His fame rests mainly on his forensic

efforts. From his first entrance upon law, proficiency in it was his goal and his god. He clothed its dry bones with the renovating breath of imagination and ideality. He made all his attainments contribute to success in this, his chosen profession. Practical, he knew men, not alone from books, but was acquainted with the thoughts and motives of all classes from daily contact and association. Hence, his great power over a jury. He had, too, a mind literally overflowing with the best thoughts, arguments, and illustrations drawn from all the store-houses of ancient and modern literature.

He sought not political life, but his friends elected him successively to the Legislature, House of Representatives, and the Senate. His political speeches, eloquent and exhaustive, were invariably listened to with admiration. But his thoughts were at the bar. In imagination he was pouring out the floods of his eloquence to save the life or honor of his client, and happy was he, when the responsibilities of office were exchanged for the duties of his profession.

A brilliant series of successes for nearly forty years attests the greatness of the man. But it was not all genius. If success is ever achieved by human labor, then the great lawyer must, perforce, have been crowned with its garland. Labor was the watchword of the morning, noon, and evening of his life, and it was his portion until death sealed up the machinery of his intellect.

There have been many great lawyers in our country, but, to my mind, he

towers above them all. The weaker his case the greater power he seemed to evince in gaining a verdict. Even prejudiced jurors were, by the acuteness of his reasoning, brought over to his cause. Judge, jury, and spectators, all yielded to his sway. In the hearts of the American people he should hold a place similar to that Erskine holds in the affection of the English people. Both were pre-eminent. But the latter, when honor and fortune had been gained, surrendered himself to luxury and ease; while Choate, caring not for wealth or fame, saw service to the last.

Such are a few points in the life of the celebrated jurist. Though it was his province to excel, yet he bore his honors meekly and was ever striving for improvement, and in his later years he must have felt well repaid for his drudgery in the knowledge of a life well-spent. As the setting sun throws its radiance over the whole heavens, along the path traversed by day, and then sinks into darkness, so may well the soul of Choate have reviewed the scenery of his wide labors, and passed, peaceful and content, "to the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns."

GREAT MINDS THE BEACON LIGHTS OF PROGRESS.

By SCOTT WILSON, '92.

A CONTEMPLATION of the progress of civilization,—that onward movement of the human mind toward a higher plane of development, which no follies of ignorance, no selfish ambitions of men have been able to arrest,—

awakens in us a sense of awe for the mighty force which has made that movement irresistible, and a feeling of deepest reverence for the great minds that have shaped its course.

But that irrepressible power, that element of discontent in man's nature, which is ever seeking for something higher and better, though never at rest, is not always concentrated along the pathway of progress; for the popular mind seldom of itself comprehends its own destiny, and it is only when the light from the great minds of the age has pierced the darkness of the difficult way to be trod and disclosed the impending dangers, that, as the safe course is made plain to the masses of mankind, this invincible power is directed along the line of true progress.

The dawn of civilization is shrouded in the mists of the barbaric ages, and it is not till the human mind, under the quickening influences of the Grecian republic, bursts the bonds of tyranny and ignorance, and, guided by the light of Pericles and his renowned countrymen, makes Athens the synonym for culture and learning, that the true import of civilization, and the important function of great minds in directing its progress, are revealed.

Rome, "mistress of the world," symbolizes another great step in the progress of civilization. The Roman mind, warned by Cæsar from the dangers of national decay, becomes imbued under the benign light of Augustus and Jesus of Nazareth with ideas of polity and religion that enable it to leaven the whole inflowing mass of Teutons with principles that are the foundations

of all future government and religious thought.

Yet, the "Eternal City" itself was soon to be enveloped in the Gothic night, and for ten long centuries the human mind languished in the ignorance-darkened prison of the Catholic faith, bound by the fetters of the Roman hierarchy. But the dawning of a day of freedom was at hand, heralded by the schoolmen and John Wycliff, and blazing forth in all its glory, as the light from the minds of Petrarch and Colet, Erasmus and Luther exposed the evils of the Romish church, and disclosed to the popular mind the opportunities for progress in the field of learning and the grand truths of a Christianity founded on the word of God himself.

As yet, since the days of Rome, no lasting political structure had been reared, but ere the close of the eighteenth century every throne on earth trembled before the onward movement of that irresistible power; yet without guiding lights it resulted only in the Parisian Reign of Terror, and not till the transcendent genius of Napoleon Bonaparte had lighted up all Europe were lasting results from this movement realized. While on this side of the ocean, at Valley Forge, Yorktown, and Philadelphia, Washington, by his godlike courage amid the storms of war, and his unimpeachable virtue and almost divine wisdom in the calm of peace, illumined the pathway of our oppressed countrymen to liberty and national existence.

Then, tell me, ye students of history, what is more impressive than to stand

on the ever-receding shore of the present, look out over the boundless ocean of the past, and trace the course of the Ship of Civilization from the time when it first emerges from the mists of tradition, as wave-tossed by the storms of war, it slowly and with difficulty makes its way through the darkness of ignorance, amid the rocks of despotism and slavery, while the great minds of the past, like beacon lights, disclose the hidden dangers and make clear the safe course, till at last it moves majestically over the waters, now rendered comparatively tranquil by the oil of knowledge.

Yet those beacons, though centuries old, have never been extinguished. The teachings of the Nazarene are still "a light unto our path"; the Corsican's lamp of genius, filled with the oil of enthusiasm, still shines out from the summits of the Alps to encourage and to warn; while the Goddess of Liberty, holding aloft her torch, kindled by the spirit of Washington, is lighting up the path and making plain the way along which all the nations of this earth must march to liberty and progress.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

MIDAS.

In idle mood, King Midas
Through the dusky forest strolled,
And left behind, unheeding,
A path of burnished gold.

The sober garb of autumn,
As he passed grew strangely bright,
Till the forest stood resplendent,—
A mass of golden light.

Far up where the mountain summit
Meets the chill, gray evening sky,
He carelessly brushed the night-clouds
With his robe, as he wandered by.

And lo! a sudden glory
Beneath his touch upgleamed,
And the dull sky, cold and lowering,
A golden gateway seemed

To the heights of far Olympus,
Whence the mighty gods had bent
To hear the prayer of Midas,
And a gracious answer sent.

When tree and sky shine golden
In the autumn of each year,
We know that the old King Midas,
With his magic touch is near.

The monarch who holds the secret
Men have sought since the days of old;
Midas, the saddest of mortals,
Alone in a world of gold.

N. G. BRAY, '91.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR ALUMNI.

To the Editors of the *Bates Student*:

I UNDERSTAND that the columns of the *STUDENT* are open for the alumni to express themselves upon topics of general interest to the students and the college, and with that understanding I wish to make a suggestion. Many of the older colleges have valuable prizes to award to students for superiority in particular departments, given by their alumni. Bates has not many alumni that are financially situated so that they can contribute large sums to their *Alma Mater*, yet by concerted action of the different classes much can be done. Prizes for "Excellence in Mathematics" during the course, "Excellence in Extemporaneous Composition," etc., could be provided for with but little

difficulty, if classes would unite, and all contribute. If, in some form, each class should give back to the college what the college has contributed to the individual members of the class, by way of giving free tuition, etc., we should have prizes springing up in every direction, and many scholarships added to the already growing list of the college. The class of '77 is the only one that has distinctively given any sums to the college in any form. This class when it was graduated, by contributing \$1,000, founded a scholarship known as the Class of '77 Scholarship. What class will follow suit and have its name identified with the prosperity of the college? The future of our *Alma Mater*, in a greater measure than ever before, rests with her alumni, and I venture the assertion that no college has more loyal alumni than Bates. I do not wish to carry this suggestion farther, but feel that I shall have accomplished my purpose if I have merely caused the many friends of Bates to consider what I have written. What may be done depends upon their ability and disposition to act. I sincerely hope that in the near future the alumni of Bates will attest their fidelity to their *Alma Mater*, by many substantial tokens of their friendship.

ONE OF THE ALUMNI.

Gardiner, Me.

PERSONALS.

'73.—The following item has recently appeared in a Portland daily: "A young man who entered Harvard University this fall, was so admirably fitted for college, that President Elliot

has written to the principal of the Denver (Col.) High School, where the Freshman took his preparatory course, paying a high compliment to the instruction given in that school. The principal of the school is Mr. J. H. Baker, a graduate of Bates College, of the class of '73."

'78.—From the *Y. M. C. A. Association Notes*, New York, we take the following clipping: "Our Physical Director, Dr. F. H. Bartlett, and Miss Emelyn H. Hayden, were married on Friday, April 3d, at Hartford, Conn."

'82.—In a recent issue of the *Portland Advertiser* we find the following item: "The clergymen and people of this good city, and more particularly the society of the First Parish Church, will have a cordial welcome for the Rev. John Carroll Perkins, who was yesterday ordained to the ministry and installed as Dr. Hill's associate. He is a young man of ability, energy, high character, and careful education. His call to such a high position is an indication of the growing confidence in young men, which in this case, at least, will not be betrayed." In the *Portland Press* we find over a column devoted to the report of the exercises of ordination and installation. At the latter service the sermon was delivered by Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Cambridge.

'82.—At Oakland, Cal., on September 5th, occurred the death of the wife of Rev. O. H. Tracy. The remains were brought east and the funeral took place at the Plymouth Church, Congress Street, Portland. A number of ministers were in attendance, among whom was Rev. T. H. Stacy, of Auburn.

'83.—July 17th, at Grand Island, Neb., there was born to the wife of Edward J. Hatch, formerly of Lewiston, a son.

'83.—Miss Blanche Wright is studying in the Theological School at Canton, N. Y., with a view to entering the Universalist ministry. She was so well advanced as to be able to enter the middle class, being the second in the history of the institution to do this.

'85.—Rev. W. D. Fuller is now pastor of the Baptist church at Dixon, Ill.

'86.—Dr. S. G. Bonney has removed to Denver, Col., on account of his wife's health.

'86.—From the *Lewiston Journal* we clip this item: "The friends of Rev. and Mrs. Charles Hadley, now at Madras, India, will be pleased to learn the birth of a daughter there. Mr. Hadley is completely recovered from the recent attack of malaria."

'86.—From the report of the meeting of the board of trustees of the Normal School in Madison, So. Dak., published in the *Madison Sentinel*, we take the following extract: "The following resolutions relative to the retirement of Professor Goff were unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, that the severance of Professor J. W. Goff's relation with this school was brought about solely by the reduced appropriations for salaries, and he leaves us with our full endorsement as a scholarly, painstaking, and very successful teacher. In Latin and in English and American Literature and Rhetoric he was especially evidenced a high and critical scholarship, a fine taste, critical judgment, and the clearest success of

a teacher. He goes with our commendation, endorsement, confidence, and good wishes for a success deserved alike by his character, his scholarship, and his skill." Mr. Goff, as we have stated in a previous number, has formed a law partnership with his classmate, J. H. Williamson, of Madison, Minn.

'86.—E. D. Varney has resigned his position as principal of the Bryant School, in Denver, Col., and has accepted the principalship of the high school at Fort Collins.

'88.—Miss F. M. Nowell has recently been married to V. T. Guptil, formerly a member of '89. Mrs. Guptil has resigned her position in Hillman's College, Lincoln, Neb.

'88.—A. C. Townsend has finished his course at Yale Theological School, and has accepted a call to the Congregational church at Westhampton, Mass.

'89.—A. B. Call has been elected principal of Leland and Gray Seminary, at Townsend, Vt.

'89.—Miss Ethel I. Chipman will this year assist Miss M. W. Laughton, of Lewiston, in her elocutionary work. Miss Laughton will take charge of work in the city, while Miss Chipman attends to the work out of town.

'91.—A. C. Chapin is principal of the high school at East Pittston, Me.

'91.—We have learned that the school in which W. B. Cutts is teaching, although called a grammar school, is in reality the preparatory school for Haverford College.

'91.—Miles Greenwood has taken the special agency of the State Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Worcester,

Mass., and will open an office in Bath. Says the *Lewiston Journal*, "He will be much missed in social circles, where his talent as an artist and musician made him no small acquisition."

'91.—Miss M. E. Merrill is teaching in the high school at Greenfield, Mass.

'91.—G. K. Small has entirely recovered from his illness, and is expecting to teach during the ensuing year.

LOCALS.

Freshman declamations are in style again.

Miss Webber, '94, is out teaching at Leeds.

Wheeler, '92, who is absent this year on account of illness, is recovering.

Skelton, '92, is this year again the Bates editor of *The College Man*.

The Juniors are writing criticisms on Webster's Reply to Hayne.

We see by the catalogue soon to appear that there are 54 in the Freshman class.

The group picture of the Sophomore ball-team is a work of beauty and a joy forever.

The college council, driven to desperation for something to do, have had their pictures taken in a group.

A part of the Juniors improved one of the delightful October afternoons recently by a trip after beechnuts.

Not long ago the Seniors took a barge ride around Lake Auburn. As usual it was a very jolly ride.

The general catalogue of the college will be published the last of the winter

or early in the spring. The reports from the 600 alumni are coming in slowly but regularly.

The *Christian Union* and the *London Times* are soon to be added to the reading-room.

In Psychology: Professor — “How do we know there is a Faculty?” Cyrus (to the rescue) — “We see ‘em!”

The gymnasium has been re-painted and apparatus for fencing and iron dumb-bells added to its equipment.

A class in conversational German which meets weekly with Prof. Anthony has been formed out of the two upper classes.

Professor (asking about the heavenly bodies in Astronomy)—“What has been said in regard to—er—Miss H——?”

The annual reception to the students of the college by the Main Street Church was given October 15th in the parlor of the church.

The Seniors this term are writing criticisms on some one of Thackeray’s, Dickens’s, Scott’s, Hawthorne’s or George Eliot’s novels.

In the laboratory: Professor (as the SO_2 escapes)—“What does that smell like?” Lauren (with tears in his eyes)—“The next world!”

The bonnet and necktie sociable at Main Street Church, October 8th, was the cause of a little pleasant dissipation with several of the students.

Singer, ’90, who has been abroad this summer, will address the Christian Associations by arrangement with the Missionary Committee, October 28th.

The examining committee for next June have been engaged as follows: H. S. Cowell, ’75; E. C. Adams, ’76; W. E. Ranger, ’79; W. H. Judkins, ’80.

In Chemistry: Professor (anxiously)—“Where is the alcohol bottle?” Lauren (from behind, hastily verticalizing the aforesaid out of the horizontal)—“I’ve got it, professor.”

In Astronomy the next day after the evening before, Professor to Miss H——“How many full moons are there in the year?” Miss H. (promptly)—“Fifty-two!”

The annual auction sale of the periodicals in the reading-room will occur about November 15th. It is hoped that a large attendance will be present to hear the words of our silver-tongued auctioneer.

Prize conundrum in mechanics. In a set of scales why is the scale-beam above the sliding weight? Answer. Because the scale-beam is graduated and the sliding weight is suspended.

The Freshman declamations come in five divisions this year, one being the prize division. The committee of award is Skelton, Wilson, and Miss Meserve, all from the Senior class.

Somebody (in the background while the professor was eating ’92 pumpkin pie after the lecture)—“Those pun’kins were hooked!” Professor (undisturbed)—“Did they come out of the Faculty garden?”

Something personal on the grand stand: Bolster, ’94 (in chestnutty accents)—“Is that Swan’s down on your lip?” Swan, ’93 (in his tenor voice)—

"Yes it is, and they use swan's down to stuff Bolsters with!"

The STUDENT editors and managers have had a group picture taken, and we would editorially add with an appropriate blush, that it is a hard looking lot, as His Satantic Majesty remarked when he saw the Ten Commandments.

A chemical conundrum overheard in the laboratory after the explosion. Snipes—"Why was S— over Sunday like his hydrogen generator when he held a match to it?" Slipes—"Out of sight?" Snipes—"Naw, both went off."

Hon. E. B. Fairfield, LL.D., U. S. consul at Lyons, France, has sent two beautiful silk U. S. flags, bearing the forty-four stars, to Dr. Cheney for decorating the chapel. These flags were woven in the silk mills at Lyons.

The ball team has played six games this fall and won four of them. This is doing more work than usual. We give below the score by innings of one of those games which will show that our team can play an uphill game against a hard team to beat.

SCORE BY INNINGS.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Bates,	0	0	1	1	4	3	0	0	x	—9		
Mechanic Falls, 1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—7			

Here is some good news! A \$300 outfit of shower and tub baths, with hot and cold water, is to be put into the gymnasium this term. The trustees of the college have voted \$150 of this sum, and the remainder is to be raised among the alumni and students. The alumni are responding with much interest. The first \$50 came from Cox,

'89, Garcelon, '90, Clason, '77, Plummer, '91, and Mr. O. J. Hackett, each of whom gave \$10. There will be dressing rooms, lockers, a tub bath, and three or four shower baths. The Dyrenforth, who is instrumental in bringing these long-needed showers to Bates, is Mr. Wilson, the Senior instructor in the gymnasium, and to him the students surely owe a hearty vote of thanks.

The Sophomores know how to keep soul and body together while battling with the elements. The other day while one division was out surveying in the region of the Faculty garden they had a corn and potato roast and a tomato-eat all in one. What's the matter with mathematics?

Professor W. E. Ranger, A.M., '79, of Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, Vt., has kindly consented to deliver a lecture at the college in the course on Pedagogy the first of next May. E. C. Adams, '76, has also been invited to deliver a lecture in the same course.

A committee from the four classes has been elected to serve as Squelchers of the Unregenerate at the public exercises this term. It is expected, that as heretofore, the youthful contingency from down-town who have not ears to hear the exercises may possibly have ears to be led out by, and that the standard of order obtained last year may be continued this year.

The new Bible class of the two Christian Associations meets at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon for three-quarters of an hour. It is not at all exclu-

sive, any students coming who care to do so. A new leader is elected by popular vote for every meeting two weeks ahead, and this leader arranges the topics for discussion and posts the same on the bulletin-boards. This method seems to be very successful thus far. The general line of study this term is on the Life of Christ.

We give below the several questions and the disputants in the coming Sophomore debates this term: "Ought the United States Further to Restrict Immigration?" Aff.—Hamilton, Hatch, Osgood, Carr, Field, Marsh; Neg.—Miss Pennell, Graves, Miss Roberts. "Have the Present Labor Organizations in the United States Benefited the Laboring Classes?" Aff.—Thompson, Cook, Miss Webber, Woodman, Miss Leslie, L. J. Brackett; Neg.—Harris, C. C. Brackett, Miss Cummings. "Was Pitt a Greater Character than Hamilton?" Aff.—Noone, Page, Perkins; Neg.—Pierce, Hoag, Smith. "Is it Probable that Canada will be Annexed to the United States within Fifty Years?" Aff.—Leathers, Small; Neg.—Callahan, Fletcher, French.

The Cynescans held their tennis tournament at the same time with that of the Athletic Association. The following is the detailed score so far as it's not a dead secret: In singles—*Preliminaries*, Miss Bailey, '93, vs. Miss Gerrish, '94; won by Miss Bailey, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Hastings, '95, vs. Miss Callahan, '93; won by Miss Hastings, 6-0, 6-1. Miss Little, '93, vs. Miss Gould, '93; won by Miss Little. *First round*—Miss Bailey, '93, vs. Miss Williams, '95; won by Miss Bailey,

Miss Hastings, '95, vs. Miss Hodgdon, '93; won by Miss Hastings, 6-4, 6-2. *Second round*—Miss Hastings, '95, vs. Miss Little, '93; won by Miss Hastings, 6-3, 6-3. *Finals*—Miss Bailey, '93, vs. Miss Hastings, '95; to be played off on skates. In doubles—*Preliminaries*, Misses Bailey and Callahan, '93, vs. Misses Hodgdon and Little, '93; won by Misses Bailey and Callahan. *Finals*—Misses Bailey and Callahan, '93, vs. Misses Hastings and Williams, '95; won by Misses Hastings and Williams, 8-6, 6-2.

The following is the detailed score for the tennis tournament at the college, under the management of the Athletic Association, this fall. The tournament was characterized by the best tennis playing ever seen at Bates. For singles—*Preliminary round*, Wilson, '92, vs. T. Pulsifer, '95, won by Wilson 6-2, 6-4. Robie, '95, vs. Pettigrew, '95, won by Robie, 6-4, 6-0. Bruce, '93, vs. L. J. Brackett, '94, won by Bruce, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2. Small, '93, vs. McFadden, '93, won by Small, 6-2, 6-0. Skelton, '92, vs. Sturges, '93, won by Sturges, 6-1, 6-2. *First round*, C. Pulsifer, '95, vs. Wilson, '92, won by Wilson, 6-4, 6-3. Robie, '95, vs. Bruce, '93, won by Robie, 6-3, 6-1. Small, '93, vs. Sturges, '93, won by Sturges, 6-2, 6-1. Osgood, '94, vs. C. C. Brackett, '94, won by Osgood, 6-1, 6-1. *Second round*, Wilson, '92, vs. Robie, '95, won by Robie, 6-2, 6-0. Sturges, '93, vs. Osgood, '94, won by Sturges, 6-3, 6-2. *Finals*, Robie, '95, vs. Sturges, '93, won by Robie, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4. *Challenge Match*, Howard, '92, vs. Robie, '95, won by Robie, 3-6, 6-4,

1-6, 6-4, 6-3. For doubles. *Preliminary round*, Osgood and Smith, '94, vs. Hamilton and Woodman, '94, won by Hamilton and Woodman by default. Moulton and Pennell, '93, vs. Brackett and Brackett, '94, won by Moulton and Pennell, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. *First round*, Small and Bruce, '93, vs. Howard and Wilson, '92, won by Howard and Wilson, 6-1, 6-4. Noone and Bolster, '94, vs. Hamilton and Woodman, '94, won by Noone and Bolster, 6-0, 6-2. Moulton and Pennell, '93, vs. Robie and C. Pulsifer, '95, won by Robie and C. Pulsifer by default. Winslow and Campbell, '95, vs. Winslow and Sturges, '93, won by Winslow and Campbell, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4. *Second round*, Wilson and Howard, '92, vs. Noone and Bolster, '94, won by Wilson and Howard, 6-0, 6-1. Robie and C. Pulsifer, '95, vs. Winslow and Campbell, '95, won by Robie and C. Pulsifer, 9-11, 6-2, 6-0. *Finals*, Wilson and Howard, '92, vs. Robie and C. Pulsifer, '95, won by Wilson and Howard, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Rev. George Constantine, D.D., for many years a missionary in Athens, Greece, afterwards in Smyrna, author of the first Commentary on the New Testament and the first Bible Dictionary ever published in modern Greek, died in Harrowgate, Yorkshire, England, on Tuesday, October 6th. Dr. Constantine was a native of Athens, but was educated in this country. He was a graduate of Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary where

he was in the same class with Professors Howe and Stanton. In 1883, he received the degree of D.D. from Bates College. He has twice visited Lewiston, and on both occasions has preached in some of the city churches and lectured in the college chapel. Those of us that had the privilege of listening to him, or of meeting him socially, will never forget his eloquence, his sympathetic and genial manner, and the unaffected earnestness of his Christian character.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges for this month are few in number and not especially well filled with literary productions. Our neighbors in the West and South have much farther to come and cannot be expected to get here quite so promptly. The journals nearer home will probably increase in literary merit as the eloquence of Commencement begins to be superseded by the inspiration springing from the requirements and responsibilities of the new college year.

The Stranger from Bridgton Academy is one of the best fitting school papers that comes to our table. The last issue is somewhat larger than preceding numbers, and is well filled with practical ideas, such as the suggestion that students put in a little extra pen practice if necessary in order that the school journal may be filled with home productions. We were none the less pleased to see the article from the

pen of N. G. B., an old contributor and former editor of the *STUDENT*.

The *Dartmouth Lit.* has introduced a new department, "The Contributor's Club," to be filled with articles "too short to appear in a body and too good not to appear at all." The object of the department, "to stimulate the writing of short, spicy, readable sketches" is a good one both for the department and the contributors. The contributions found in the first number of the club vary from the historical in the account of Ethan Allen's literary experience to the pathetic in the musings of an alumnus on the stone steps of Dartmouth Hall. Of the two attempts at fiction the story of the stolen father-in-law quite outdoes the tame and worn-out theme brought out in "An Unsettled Question."

The last number of *The Owl* contains one article short enough to be readable, non-sectarian and packed full of matter wholly relevant and exceedingly interesting. It is "Shakespeare's Portia, an Anticipation of the Ideal American Woman." We admire the writer's ideal of womanhood and his philosophy and common sense in regard to the mandates of society as well as the apt and novel comparison of Portia's character to the altered conditions and requirements of an ideal woman of to-day. "Shakespeare," he writes, "wished by Portia to demonstrate that down-cast eyes, quickly blushing cheeks, and humble mien are not essential requisites of true womanly modesty. The very idea of high and noble purpose which is the essence of Portia's character is wholly incompatible with that of guilty fri-

volity." It can only be questioned in this connection how far American women are Portias. Certainly her type with frank unembarrassed manner and noble purpose and life is not wanting. In reference to society's laws the writer in *The Owl* says: "Many of those actions which society terms wicked are not so in themselves, but owing to society's own corruption, the slightest deviation from her mandates, be this deviation ever so natural, is often considered as deserving of censure in itself. Were society wholly good, did no veins of evil run through it, man would be guided by a natural law of right and wrong, and few of her rules would be required."

This month we welcome to our table the new monthly *University Extension*. As its name implies, this magazine is devoted entirely to the advancement of the great plan for spreading the elements of science among those who would never have the opportunity to learn them within the gates of the university, and hence cannot fail to be interesting to every student. Especially noteworthy is the article on "the Influence of University Extension upon the Universities" by Edward T. Devine.

The following selections will give some idea of the author's clear and logical demonstration of his point.

The opposition to University Extension has been mainly confined thus far to those who, while professing sympathy with the object aimed at, the spread of higher education among the people, have believed that both lecturers and students are apt to exaggerate the benefit really obtained, that the tendency to exalt the courses into an equivalence with those offered in established colleges is unavoidable and that as a

result, the whole cause of higher education suffers. These objections have been very fully and satisfactorily met wherever offered, and it cannot be said that the progress of University Extension has been seriously hindered by opposition on such grounds. More recently, however, a criticism of a vital character has been urged. It is claimed that the American University itself is passing through a critical period of its development, that unless its growth into an institution more in harmony with the highest educational demands of the country and more nearly on the level which has been attained by those of certain countries of Europe be favored by the concentration to that end of every available agency, whether of endowment or of organizing power, it will fail to reach this level as it otherwise might in our own day.

There is no evading the issue thus presented. If University Extension is incompatible with university *intension* or strengthening, it is a dangerous system. The question is, however, a part of a more general question which in the agitation for University Extension has been largely ignored, viz., the influence which this kind of work has upon the institution which initiates and encourages it.

The first need of the average institution is for money. The second need of the university considered as organized and in working condition, is for students. They must come from the homes. Whether the homes of a particular community shall furnish college students depends to a limited extent upon its material wealth, to a more limited extent upon the direct agitation of college agents or friends, but to a very great extent upon the college traditions, the college sentiment which has been implanted in the course of succeeding generations. The ordinary family neglects to send the daughter or son to college because of the fact that at no time has the attention of the family been fixed upon the subjects studied in a college course. The whole set of ideas connected in the minds of educated people with that of university or college study is utterly foreign to the minds of the great majority of the people.

A large part of the energies of the presidents of the educational institutions and of the heads of departments is devoted to the solution of one or both these problems. After temporary expedients are exhausted it will be recognized by thinking persons that the main reliance

must be upon systematic effort to create and strengthen this college sentiment to which reference has been made.

This is the first reason why the universities should welcome the extension of such teaching beyond their own class-rooms: that their own efficiency and, indeed, their very existence is dependent upon the popular interest in educational subjects, and the popular thirst for knowledge, and that among the available agencies for cultivating this interest and directing the people to the sources whence may come means for satisfying this thirst, none equals the great popular movement known as University Extension.

But there are other effects upon the educational institutions which may naturally be expected to follow from active participation in the movement. It is true that the higher educational system of the country is being rapidly remodeled. The untested speculations of an educational organizer may be shrewd, but before being embodied in university legislation they should be submitted frankly to the people, by whom they must finally be judged. And University Extension furnishes an invaluable means of establishing tentative courses, of testing without serious risk the advisability of introducing new features into the university itself. This consideration applies with peculiar force to the great universities which are so situated that they can act as pioneers in the reorganization of the educational system.

Moreover the extension secretary and lecturer will bring back to the university a store of knowledge and experience which it has at times given painful evidence of needing. They will tap sources of income of which the university authorities were ignorant. They will do much for the communities—of that it is not my purpose to speak—but if the real demands of our higher educational life be considered in its broadest scope it will be found that the work of the extension societies will do even more for the educational institutions.

The educational system, as a whole, includes the work of the colleges and universities, but it already includes much more. As it is carried nearer to an ideal system it will take on new features, some associated with its higher, some with its elementary phases. So soon as these have demonstrated their utility by strengthening the educational work at any vital point they should be embraced in the ed-

educational scheme without dissent. If their continued success is dependent on the support of older educational agencies that support should be ungrudgingly given. The success of University Extension is due to the good-will of the universities. Its future success is contingent on the continuance and strengthening of that good will. But the returns to the cause of higher education are great. If the position here taken is sound, University Extension, instead of becoming an obstacle to the development of the university, will prove an important factor in that development. Those who have at heart the interests of that cause will welcome the ultimate spread of University Extension to every portion of this country.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Of 389 colleges in the United States 237 are co-educational.—*Ex.*

It is stated that eighty per cent. of all men who have been editors of college papers have followed journalism as a profession.—*Ex.*

The library at Bowdoin will now be open in the evening, as the introduction of electric lights into the college buildings has made this needed change possible.

Eton, or the collection of schools which constitutes what is popularly known as Eton, has a thousand scholars. This great preparatory school has just celebrated its four hundred and fiftieth anniversary.—*Ex.*

At Brown University the degree of A.M. will no longer be secured by any graduate of three years' standing, but will be conferred as the result of a prescribed course of study.

For the first time in the history of education the degrees of Master of Pedagogy (Pd.M.) and Doctor of Pedagogy have been recently conferred on

graduates of the University of the City of New York.—*Ex.*

It is said that the number of male students attending college in this country has increased one hundred and forty-one per cent. within the last forty years, while the population has increased only seventy-two per cent.

Women are hereafter to be admitted to Brown under nearly the same conditions as men. Reports of proficiency will be given after all examinations, and at the completion of any course of study, certificates of their attainments will be issued to candidates.

The Faculty of the University of Wisconsin have inaugurated a radical innovation in college government by the abolition of examinations and all excuses for absences, except when the class standing is below 85 per cent., or the absences more than 10 per cent.

The score of the Sophomore-Freshman ball game, at Bowdoin, was 26 to 0 in favor of the Sophomores. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning. The foot-ball game was awarded to '95, on a technical point, though it is said the Sophomores practically won the game.

While the students of Yale were enjoying their summer vacation the landladies formed a boarding house trust. For ordinary table board the student must pay an average of \$7 per week, while if he is fastidious he must pay \$9 or even \$10. There will probably be sent to the faculty a petition for "commons" as now exist at Harvard.—*Ex.*

The National Bureau of Education is preparing a report of academies

high schools, etc., and will represent nearly seven thousand of these institutions. It is said that of those in the country of college age, from sixteen to twenty-four, one in 252 is fitting for college, an increase over the number in 1880.

A new institution, to be known as the School of American History and Institutions, is about to be established in the University of Pennsylvania. Its object is to make a distinctive American school and to teach everything that pertains to America in the way of history, literature, law and lore, of any kind. It offers eight separate courses, including those for lawyers, teachers, and journalists.

Bowdoin's Sophomore horn concert has been held according to the custom. But the musicians, after receiving many an offering of water, molasses, and similar substances, were finally routed by the upperclassmen with the aid of a powerful stream of water from a hydrant on the campus. The *Orient* severely criticises the action of the Sophomores in going armed with clubs, as some of the students were considerably hurt in the attempts to break up the procession.

The annual report of Oxford University Extension lectures, for the year ending July 31, 1891, has just been issued. It shows that since June, 1890, 192 courses have been delivered in 146 centers by 33 lecturers. The courses were attended by 20,248 persons, and the average period of study covered by each course was twelve and one-half weeks; but many courses were given at fortnightly intervals. Examinations

were held at the end of 132 courses. 1,388 candidates entered for the examination, and 1,165 received certificates, of which 508 were certificates of distinction. Ninety courses were delivered on Historical subjects, sixty-four on Natural Science, thirty-three on Literature and Art, and five on Political Economy.

There has just appeared the eighteenth annual report of the Society to Encourage Studies at Home. The society was organized by Anna E. Ticknor, of Boston, with a committee of ten, six staff correspondents, and forty-five students. A plan of correspondence was adopted by which students were to report each month. In less than twenty years the society has developed the strong organization which offers now twenty-nine subjects of study. It has had during the past year over five hundred students. The library now contains several thousand volumes. Instruction is given by one hundred and ninety-two correspondent teachers. These offer their services free of charge, and the income from students' fees is thus free to be applied to the increase of the library and the furnishing to each student at slight cost of the necessary volumes.
—Ex.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The magazines for this month are full of tributes to James Russell Lowell. From Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, we clip the following:

"This singer whom we long have held so dear
Was nature's darling, shapely, strong, and fair,

Of keenest wit, of judgment crystal clear,
Easy of converse, courteous, *debonair*.

"Fit for the loftiest or the lowliest lot,
Self poised, imperial, yet of simplest ways;
At home alike, in castle, or in cot,
True to his aim, let others blame or praise.

"Freedom he found an heir-loom for his sires;
Song, letters, statecraft, shared his years in
turn;
All went to feed the nation's altar fires
Whose mourning children wreath his funeral
urn.

"He loved New England,—people, language,
soil,
Unwearied by exile from her arid breast,
Farewell awhile, white-handed son of toil.
Go with her brown armed laborers to thy rest.

"Peace to thy slumber in the forest shade!
Poet and Patriot, every gift was thine;
Thy name shall live while summer's bloom and
fade.
And grateful Memory guard thy leafy shrine!"

From an editorial in the *Century* we
quote the following:

"As a poet, whatever comparisons
may be made with his predecessors or
contemporaries, at home or abroad,
whatever just criticisms may be re-
corded, we believe it will be found at
the end that a large part of his verse
has passed into literature, there to re-
main. The originality, vitality, in-
tensity, and beauty of the best of it
are self-evident. Although a true,
spontaneous poet, his life had other
strong interests and engrossing occupa-
tions, and the volume of his verse does
not equal that of others whose careers
have extended beside his own; his im-
pression as a poet upon his time has
not equaled that of others. It may,
indeed, be said that if as strongly
poetic in nature as they, he would have
been dominated as exclusively as were
they by the poetic mood. However

this may be, the quality of his genius,
as shown in his best work, was, we
believe, quite as fine as that of any
poet writing English in his day. No
one can read his last volume of verse
without being impressed anew by the
vigor, variety, and spontaneous char-
acter of Lowell's poetic gift. Even
his literary faults are of such a nature
as to testify to the keenness of his
thought and the abundance of his in-
tellectual equipment.

"But, after all, perhaps the most
striking thing in Lowell's career was
not the brilliancy of his mind, his
many-sided and extraordinary ability —
but the fact that in every department
of his intellectual activity was dis-
tinguished the note of the patriot. He
loved letters for art's sake; he used
letters for art's sake — but also for the
sake of the country. His poetic fervor,
his unique humor, the vehicle of his
pithy and strenuous prose, his elegant
and telling oratory — all these served
fearlessly the cause of American de-
mocracy, of which he was the most
commanding exponent in the intel-
lectual world of our day. His keen
sense of the responsibilities of citizen-
ship, added to his native genius, made
him from early life — in the true and
undegraded sense of the word — a pol-
itician, and an effective one, as well as
a statesman whose writings are an
arsenal of human freedom."

"Lowell passes from us in the very
year of the establishment in America
by statute of the principle of Inter-
national Copyright, a cause of which
he was the official leader as the presi-

dent of the American Copyright League. He brought to the agitation all the stored-up wealth of his great reputation, the total result of a spotless and noble life, all the forces of his literary skill, his biting wit, his oratory, his moral enthusiasm, and his statesman-like judgment. His appearance in person before a committee of Congress in 1886 was a great historical event of the triumphant war for the rights of the intellect before the law. Unlike other and younger literary men, it was not necessary for him to spend laborious and continuous days, weeks, or months in the conflict. Such was the power of his name and the trenchancy of his occasional blows, such the cumulative impulse of his fame and abilities, that his work, though done with apparent ease, was great and effective."

From another article on a literary subject in the *Century*, this time by Edmund Gosse, we quote the following:

"Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes to the October *Century* a critical essay on Rudyard Kipling, from the introduction of which we take the following: 'I cannot pretend to be indifferent to the charm of what Mr. Kipling writes. From the first moment of my acquaintance with it it has held me fast. It excites, disturbs, and attracts me; I cannot throw off its disquieting influence. I admit all that is to be said in its disfavor. I force myself to see that its occasional cynicism is irritating and strikes a false note. I acknowledge the broken and jagged style, the noisy newspaper bustle of the little peremptory sentences, the cheap irony of the satires on society. Often—but

this is chiefly in the earlier stories—I am aware that there is a good deal too much of the rattle of the piano at some café concert. But when all this is said, what does it amount to? What but an acknowledgment of the crudity of a strong and rapidly developing young nature? You cannot expect a creamy smoothness while the act of vinous fermentation is proceeding.'"

'Wit will shine

Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line;
A noble error, and but seldom made,
When poets are by too much force betray'd;
Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their
prime,
Still show a quickness, and maturing time
But mellow what we write to the dull sweets
of rime.'

"In the following pages I shall try to explain why the sense of these shortcomings is altogether buried for me in delighted sympathy and breathless curiosity. Mr. Kipling does not provoke a critical suspension of judgment. He is vehement, and sweeps us away with him; he plays upon a strange and seductive pipe, and we follow him like children. As I write these sentences, I feel how futile is this attempt to analyze his gifts, and how greatly I should prefer to throw this paper to the winds, and listen to the magician himself. I want more and more, like *Oliver Twist*. I want all those 'other stories'; I wish to wander down all those by-paths that we have seen disappear in the brushwood. If one lay very still and low by the watch-fire, in the hollow of Ortheris's greatcoat, one might learn more and more of the inextinguishable sorrows of Mulvaney. One might be told more of what happened, out of the moonlight, in the

blackness of Amir Nath's Gully. I want to know how the palanquin came into Dearsley's possession, and what became of Kheni Singh, and whether the seal-cutter did really die in the House of Suddhoo. I want to know who it is who dances the *Halli Hukk*, and how, and why, and where. I want to know what happened at Jagadhri, when the Death Bull was painted. I want to know all the things that Mr. Kipling does not like to tell — to see the devils of the East 'rioting as the stallions riot in spring.' It is the strength of this new story-teller that he re-awakens in us the primitive emotions of curiosity, mystery, and romance in action. He is the master of a new kind of terrible and enchanting peepshow, and we crowd around him begging for 'just one more look.' "

POET'S CORNER.

EXTRACT.

Trust no future saith the poet,
Let the dead Past bury its dead;
But it is—we all must know it—
Not so quickly done as said.

Oh, the Past and oh, the Present,
Oh, the Future wan and dim,
Phantoms dark and visions pleasant
Flitting out and flitting in.

—O. A. X., '94.

SONGS IN THE NIGHT.

God my maker, who giveth songs in the night.
Job 35: 10.

No night so dark and dreary,
So full of nameless fear,
But to my spirit weary
Comes down this word of cheer.

"Fear not, I'll never leave thee,
Thy hand I still will hold.
Howe'er my chastening grieves thee,
My love doth still enfold."

Begone, then, gloom and sadness!
And thou, my heart, be strong!
Soon morn will come with gladness,
So cheer the night with song.

—G. H., '90.

Why is the earth so beautiful
With its mountains grim and grand;
With its placid lakes and rippling streams
In a peaceful, smiling land?

Why is the sky so beautiful,
With its ever changing light;
With its radiant, warming sun by day
And its moon and stars by night?

Why is the sea so beautiful,
With its restless, changing tide;
With its wealth of life and minerals rare
In its caverns deep and wide?

"For you I make them beautiful,"
Saith the Father, Lord of all;
"Use well the gifts around you,
Till ye leave them at my call."

—D. J., '90.

WAR SONG.

Sons of the Greeks, arise,
The night of woe is past;
See in the flushing skies
The sun of morn at last.
And see the crescent wane
Before the growing light,
O brothers strike again
For country, God, and right.

Sons of the Greeks, arise,
Here, cradled Freedom lay,
And these, our native skies
Beheld his fatal day.
Toll for the groaning west;
He crossed the sounding seas,
Now take him to thy breast
A very Hercules. —O. A. X., '94.

THE HERMIT THRUSH.

Sunset and silence; light and peace;
Upon the world a weird sweet spell;
Wanders the soul of music near?
What was that long clear note that fell

So sweetly on the dreaming world
Measuring the silence? Hush! A strain
Thrilling and clear and strangely pure;—
So might some angel sing of pain

Which he had never known; sweet voice,
Strange wandering spirit dost thou furl
Thy wings within the sunset's heart
Behind those gates of rose and pearl?

Or from the shore of yon lone star
Pale shining, doth that music flow?
Nay, fancies profitless are these;
The truth is sweeter;—long ago

When Earth, perfected, from long sleep
Began to waken and rejoice,—
Ah, then it was, sweet bird, through thee
God gave the solitude a voice.

—M. S. M., '91.

POT-POURRI.

When people don't mind their own business, for
It the reason you'll quickly find—
They haven't got any business, or
They haven't got any mind.—*Ex.*

The husband of a young married woman died. As soon as he closed his eyes the widow began to fan the remains. Some of her relatives asked what was the object in acting in that peculiar way, whereupon she replied: "The last words of my dear husband were: 'Wait until I am cold before you marry again.'"—*Texas Siftings.*

"What have you in that box, Mr. Muller?" "A handful of hair, a memento of my late wife." "But your wife had no blond hair." "No, but I had."—*Ex.*

Wing—"After we had gloriously defeated the enemy the audience assailed us with eggs." Flies—"What was that for?" Wing—"Because 'to the victors belong the spoils,' I suppose."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Excuse me," said Mr. J. Hay Seed to the stranger who had so cordially shaken hands with him; "excuse my askin', but air you a regular profes-

sional or jesta amatoor?" "Eh?" "I mean air you a bunco man or merely a candidate for office?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Smithkins—"Hello, Doc! What are you doing?" The Doctor—"Trying to kill time." Smithkins—"Why don't you prescribe for him?"—*Puck.*

A modern wit defines the difference between men and women: "A man gives forty cents for a twenty-five cent thing he wants, and a woman gives twenty five cents for a forty-cent thing that she does not want."—*Ex.*

"The longest night has its end in light,
And for gloom comes the rich adorning
Of the earth and skies, as the starlight dies
In the smile of the radiant morning."—*Ex.*

The shortest love letters on record are said to be the following: Dear Clara;— ? Tom. Dear Tom: I will. Clara.—*Rehoboth Herald.*

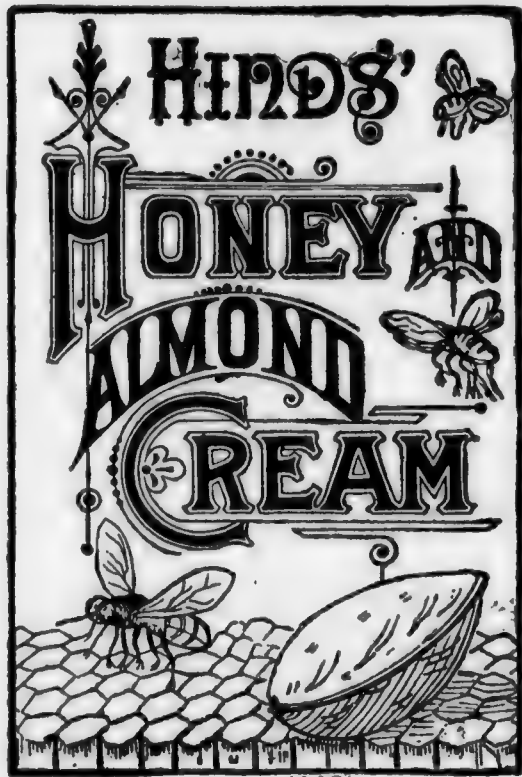
"Make yourself at home," said the girl, "Thanks; I will," he replied, turning out the gas.—*Judge.*

Mr. Early—"What a lovely lot of grasses you have!" Miss Ready—"Yes; these are from Southern California, and these from Florida." "Wouldn't a donkey have a feast in this room?" "Go to grazing, if you wish."—*Yankee Blade.*

"Spacer made a fortune on his last novel." "But it was suppressed." "That's why he made his fortune."

Some people not only expect gratitude for their favors, but furnish a bucket to measure it in.

"A timid Chinese dined with the young ladies of Mount Holyoke Seminary a few weeks since. His laconic remark at leaving was, 'Too much plenty girl.'"



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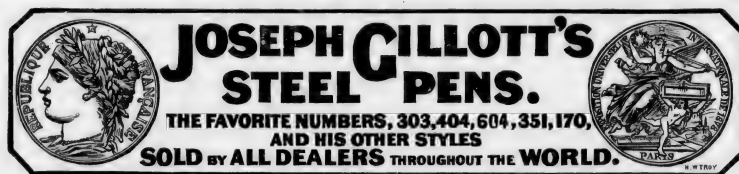
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LATIN: In nine books of Virgil's *Aeneid*; the *Catiline* of Sallust; six orations of Cicero; thirty exercises in Jones's Latin Composition; Latin Grammar (Harkness or Allen & Greenough). **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*; twenty exercises in Jones's Greek Composition; Goodwin's or Hadley's Greek Grammar. **MATHEMATICS:** In Arithmetic, in Wentworth's *Elements of Algebra*, and *Plane Geometry or Equivalents*. **ENGLISH:** In Ancient Geography, Ancient History, English Composition, and one of the following English Classics; Shakespeare's *King John* and *Twelfth Night*; Wordsworth's *Excursion* (first book); Irving's *Bracebridge Hall*; Hawthorne's *Twice Told Tales* (second volume).

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

The examinations for admission to College will be both written and oral.

Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses for board, tuition, room rent, and incidentals are \$180. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty-seven scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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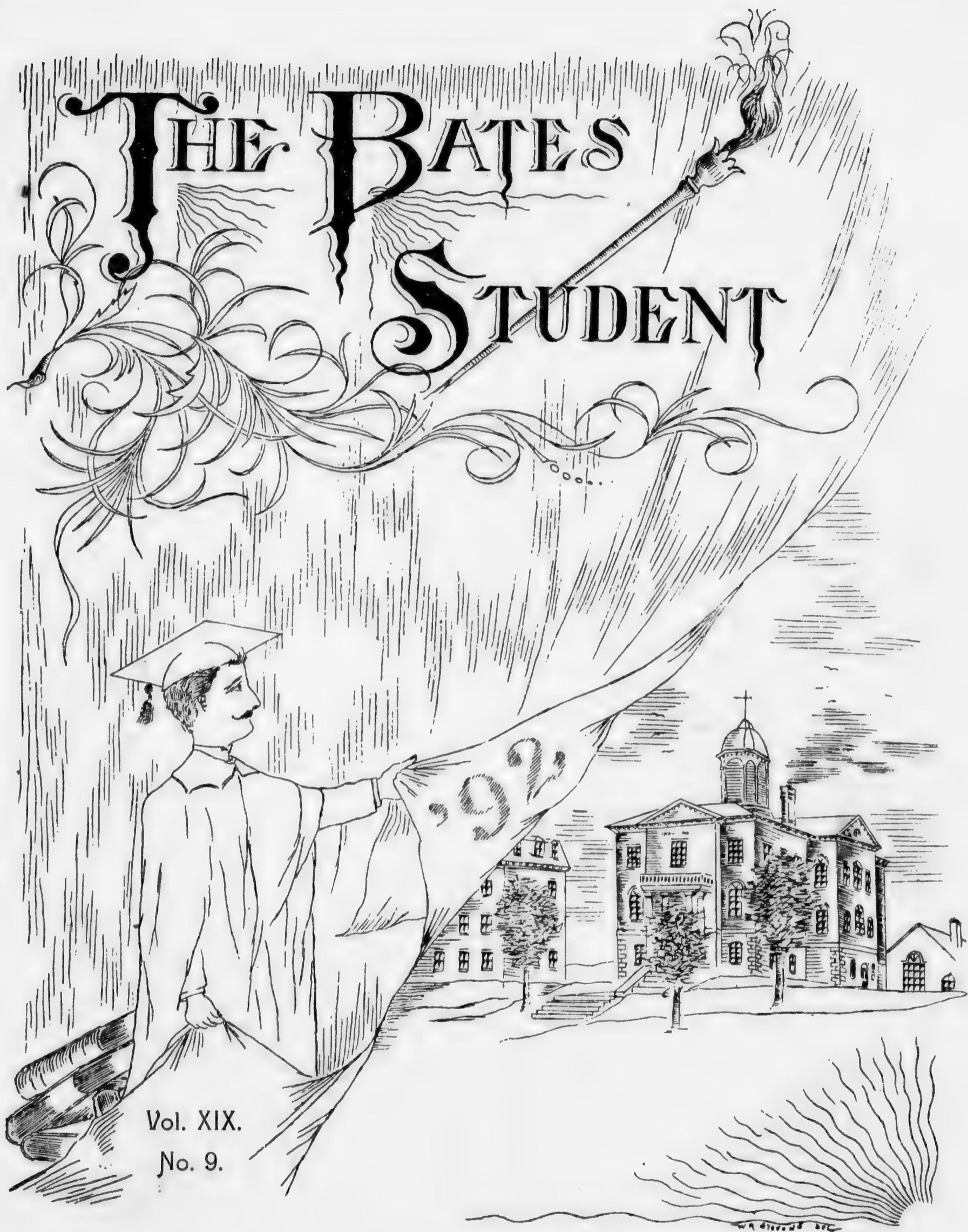
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THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIX.

NOVEMBER, 1891.

No. 9.

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COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '92, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

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SCOTT WILSON, N. W. HOWARD,
W. B. SKELTON, H. E. WALTER,
R. A. SMALL, V. E. MESERVE.

Business Manager, C. N. BLANCHARD.

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seems wise, for the Divinity students are at present few in number, and probably will remain so, as long as the school is kept in too close comparison with the far stronger and more flourishing college. The more complete the separation of the two can be made, the better it will be for both.

The catalogue of 1891-92 shows a slight gain in number of undergraduates, the total now being one hundred and fifty; of these, twenty-one are Seniors, thirty-eight Juniors, thirty-eight Sophomores, and fifty-three Freshmen. This is, we believe, the largest entering class yet catalogued. It is noticeable that less than one-third of the entire number of students inhabit the college dormitory.

THE prospect of having our gymnasium supplied with baths naturally suggests the question: Of what value will they be to us? Of course all understand their worth for mere cleanliness of body, and our lack of opportunities for even this much will make them more appreciated in this line. But as a part of our gymnasium work, as a part of our system of physical culture for promoting health, will, if rightly used, be their greatest value. They are a necessary supplement of exercise in keeping the physical system in good, active condition. The more oxygen we consume, the more life-sustaining elements we acquire, and this is the main function of exercise for promoting health. The increased strain on the muscles requires more active action of the blood, and more consump-

tion of oxygen, but, at the same time, the more oxygen consumed, the more waste matter is given off. And, as we know, the skin is one of the main sewerage systems of the human body, therefore, it is very evident that there is urgent need that the pores of the skin be kept open. And particularly after active work in the gymnasium is the need of a bath clearly necessary. Then, again, it in a great measure performs a similar function to exercise, in setting the blood into more active circulation, and the exhilaration after it is sufficient to warrant such a conclusion. The student who fails to give due consideration to this phase of his college life may be doing himself an injury which he may not be able to repair.

DO WE sufficiently realize the value of a good style in literary work? When an essay or criticism of a given length is due at a given time, as the times grows short and the part fails to grow proportionately long, do we not too often write to fill space, or to make up the required number of words? This is certainly a grievous fault, if not a common one. The writer in this way acquires loose habits of style. He so far dilutes his work that his individuality becomes dissolved. He loses the power to forcibly express himself, and the satisfaction of feeling that his work is well done. It were better practice to have written one-fourth as much, and to have written that carefully.

Even among more concise writers the value of style is not always appreciated. Often the thought seems to be con-

sidered of more than paramount importance, and the dress of too little consequence. Such a writer commits a similar error to that of the man who goes through the world, depending solely on his intellect, and in nothing whatever regarding his appearance among his fellow-men. To be sure the intellect is the greatest factor in success; so is the thought the most important essential to a good literary article. Yet a good appearance, either acquired or cultivated, is necessary to the man, if he would make for himself a place of honor and esteem among his fellow-men, so the writer, unless endowed with a forcible, clear, or graceful manner of expressing his thought, must cultivate one or more of these qualities before he can hope to reach the eyes and minds of many readers.

Just what the style shall be cannot be dictated to the writer, any more than a particular style of coat or a definite code of manners can be prescribed as an unvarying test for every well-dressed and well-bred gentleman. But just as the dress and manners must be suited both to the man and the occasion, so the style of the writer must be determined by his individuality and the purpose for which he writes. In either case a world of critics stands without, ready to judge from first impressions, and he is indeed fortunate who, having the solid foundation of character as a man, of intellectual culture as a writer, still possesses the ease and grace in society of the impressive style in writing, which can early win for him the attention and approval either of the social or literary world.

THERE has recently been something of a revival among the periodical writers of the country of the old question, whether it would be better for writers of "editorials" in all kinds of periodicals to sign their names to what they write. And some have even argued that all writers for the daily papers should make themselves responsible for their statements by their signatures.

Both sides seem to be well provided with supporters. On the one hand, it is urged that the signing of the author's name makes him personally responsible for the sentiments expressed above it. On the other side, it is claimed that the papers in which writers do sign their names are less free from sensationalism and scandal, than papers the names of whose editors may not be known to one in a hundred, or one in a thousand, of their readers. The only restricting agent in either case is the combined judgment, and some writers add conscience, of the publisher and editor.

Some writers are disposed to urge the change from pecuniary motives. If they are well known and their work has attracted attention they could, of course, command better compensation for their work, if it were to be published over their signatures. But the opponents of the innovation declare that this would increase the temptation to writers to so write as to attract attention, with less thought as to the merit of their work. And it seems very probable that a journal introducing the custom of having its editorials signed would soon find its writers working for their own reputations, and thinking less

and less of how their writings accorded with the policy of the paper, and how they filled their allotted positions in the complete harmonious whole.

We do not know that this discussion has ever been carried into the realm of college journalism, nor are we prepared to say that it should be. But we venture to say that the editorials of any college journal would not be so universally passed over, as they are, if each editor made himself responsible for the lack of staleness and general merit of his article by his signature.

WHILE the present school year is still in its youth, we would recommend that the two societies take some action relative to the annual address under their auspices, that has, hitherto, come the very last of Commencement week. Though far from being in favor of doing away with this exercise altogether, it does seem as though it would be quite as well as to let it go on in its present way. For instance, last June, when the services of a very fine speaker had been secured, the church was almost deserted. A large majority, in fact nearly all, of the students outside of the graduating class had gone home, and not over twenty-five out of one hundred and fifty were there; only two or three members of the Faculty were present, with even a smaller proportion of the graduates who were in town. Now, the reason for this lack of attendance and interest is not to be found in the subject of the lecture or the character of those that have come before, from which the people were to judge of the merits of

this one. The whole trouble arose, as it has always arisen, from the fact that it was held when those interested in the college exercises had become so tired out that they cared for nothing more of the sort. When the whole week has been taken up with Commencement exercises of some sort, and this very day, from 9.30 A.M., to 4 P.M., has been devoted to anything but mental and physical rest, it is ridiculous to anticipate an appreciative hearing for any lecture. Commencement week is too much crowded with exercises to give the last of them a fair show, and if the literary societies are going to the trouble and expense of providing such a lecture, as they do well to do, they should take steps to put it somewhere in the year when some one besides the speaker may profit from it. It looks very well on the programme for Commencement week, but that is not all we are after.

LITERARY.

LOMBARDO'S TEMPLE.

By E. E. OSGOOD, '92.

I stand amid the ruins of the past,
Lo, where yon ivy-mantled walls yet rise,
Of old a castle lifted its proud towers,
Whose lofty halls resounded to the tread
Of stateliest royalty. O what a place
Is this! I feel 's though all the myriad spirits
Of the past pressed close around me, longing to
Unfold their radiant stories of lost power
And majesty.

From out the ages comes
To me a legend. 'Tis a heart's history
Of one who in yon castle filled long years
With sorrow, but at length the flood-gates
raised,
And then flowed in streams of divinest joy
Across the barren deserts of his soul.

Ye ancient spirits! I care not for your tales
Adorned with war and blood. But tell me of
Lombardo, who—no mighty prince of earth
Nor warrior bold—yet by faith's gleaming
sword
Was made at last a holy knight of heaven.

'Twas evening. On his jeweled throne arrayed
With festal robes, the king in victory's
Triumphal splendor sat. Before him stood
His knights—the plumed bravery of his realm.
Fair maidens, too, were there, and white-
locked sires
And gentle-hearted dames. The minstrels
sang
Their joyous songs; clowns cracked their wit-
tiest jokes,
And all hearts glowed with joy for the bless-
ings of
Sweet-smiling victory.

Removed from those
Bright halls, yet near enough to hear the shouts
Which echoed through the corridors, sat one
Alone in the gloomy darkness of a cell.
In through that cell's scant window sent
No moon her cheering light; no hope divine
within
Himself arose to soothe his sorrowing soul.
He was a prisoner, whom the king had brought
When he returned victorious from his wars
In Italy. Italia mourned to see
Her noble son thus from her bosom'snatched,
For he was chief of sculptors. Many a church
In the south lands gained its fairest ornaments
From Lombardo's skillful hands. But now,
alas!
No more his chisel's magic power would call
From out dead marble, forms so beautiful
And pure that on them God's eternal smile
Would seem to rest. So from his heart's deep
gloom
Up to God's throne he raised his mournful
prayer:
"Thou Ruler over all, O let me die!
Torn from my life's dear toil, must I stay here?
Thou gav'st me skill, and to Thy holy church
I consecrated it with loving heart.
But now faith veils her angel face from me,
And all is dark. Thou God of love, out of
This prison's gloom, O let me rise to Thee!"
It was a soul's despairing agony,
As when of old from Arabia's wilderness
The Tishbite prophet raised his cries to God.
And when the feast was o'er, and all else slept

Within the castle walls, still from that cell
Came forth the cry, "O let me rise to Thee!"

Years rolled along, each gloomier than the one
Before. Lombardo ceased to pray. But at
The last glad thoughts returned, like angels
from
The heavens sent to his burdened soul, and
faith
Sprang up anew within his breast. "O God,"
He cried, "I ask no more to die. But let
Me live, and lend me strength to do Thy will."
He snatched a chisel from his bosom, where
He'd ever kept it through those dreary years,
And dug from out the walls some loose, rough
stones
And worked on them till darkness bade him
stop.
Month after month he toiled from early morn
Till day gave o'er its sceptre to the night.
Men came, and peering through his grate,
flung scoffs
At him. Lombardo heeded not, but toiled
As though death, hovering o'er, would slay
him ere
His work was done. Each night his praises rose
To heaven's courts; at morn, a prayer for
strength
Another day.

So after many a year
Of toil and prayer and praise, he finished all.
It was a temple's model, beautiful—
The chiseled language of the soul.
A central rod, invisible without,
Held bound together all the polished stones.
Lombardo called it faith; "because," he said,
"It keeps the whole in place; without it, all
Would fall apart."

And when the setting sun
Was casting in its farewell gleams upon
The temple's polished surfaces, and thus
Made radiant his life's last masterpiece,
The angel who once came to Peter's cell
Descended yet again from heaven, and set
Lombardo's spirit free, and led him up
To God.

Such is the soul's own epic. Thus
Torn from its fond ideals, it lives alone
In its prison of despair. Perchance it prays
For death. But God heeds not the selfish cry;
Yet when it pleas for strength to build for God
A temple pure and beautiful, O then
Heaven hears, and strength is given for each
day's toil.

Thus if we build our temples, having faith
 The central rod,—which, though invisible,
 Yet holds the white, fair blocks in place—
 when all
 Is done, they shall be glorified in heaven's
 Pure light; and, lo we, too, shall rise above
 Man's little now to God's eternity.

REMARKS ON LOWELL'S PROSE.

By G. M. CHASE, '93.

I AM aware that in the merit of Lowell's poems lies his strongest claim to remembrance; yet so varied have been the activities of this eminent American, so many the fields in which he has won success, that I think there may be interest in a few thoughts upon the character and quality of his prose writings. But I should feel it almost presumption in me to speak on this subject, had it not been that, while Lowell's poems have been fully considered by able and eminent men, less attention has been given to his prose; and it seems to me that some knowledge of this also is essential to a full understanding of his literary merits and defects.

In reading a list of Lowell's prose writings one is astonished by his wide range of subjects. That versatility displayed in Lowell's life is no less shown in his prose, which embraces political essays, nature-sketches, eulogies, and criticisms. But this great variety is, I fear, rather a fault than a virtue, for the ability shown in these essays is very unequal, and varies with the nature of the subject. It may be well, first to consider the success with which Lowell has treated these several classes of subjects, and then with more

care to study the characteristics of his best and most typical works.

For Lowell's political essays I have only praise. Composed, most of them, at the time of our national crises, they exhibit a sturdy patriotism not too common at the beginning of that period. At a time of great confusion of thought, when sophistry was rife, and the principles of common-sense, and even of right and wrong, were sadly muddled, these essays show a clear knowledge of the questions at issue during those momentous years. Their cogent arguments, moreover, are reinforced by powerful irony and satire. But, best of all, every word throbs with conviction, giving these writings the power that only earnestness can give.

In his sketches of nature, it seems to me Lowell has not been very successful. While he found delight in books, and in the study of mankind, he betrays a lack of appreciation of nature. So much we should infer from his unsympathetic criticism of Thoreau. And so we find that, in his essay on "Winter," for example, he overloads his thought with quotations, and then tries to lighten it by ill-advised attempts at humor; so that, while the essay contains one or two beautiful paragraphs, the general effect is of something strained and artificial. Sometimes a bashful person, thrown into unaccustomed society, tries to hide his ill-ease by talking much and rapidly, and with a forced gayety. In the same way Lowell seems to show himself out of place when removed from his library, and set down in the woods or fields.

Of more pleasing character are the brief eulogies of Lincoln and of Emerson. With no attempt at exhaustive criticism, Lowell gives us some of the impressions made upon him by those two remarkable men. The evident sincerity of these eulogies, and their tenderness of feeling, together with their simplicity—a quality rare in his essays—give them an excellence surpassed by few specimens of Lowell's prose. But far the most important of Lowell's prose writings are his criticisms; and his merit as a critic, together with his poetry, is the basis of his reputation as an author. And we recognize in him many of the qualities of the good critic. His criticisms exhibit careful study, independent judgment, and originality. He also understands well that no author can be correctly appreciated without a knowledge of the age in which he lived. The only fault I find with the soundness of his criticisms is that he occasionally shows a bias against certain authors, with whom his temperament does not fully sympathize. For example, I think he was not qualified to criticise a writer so different from himself as was Thoreau; and I believe he did not value Tennyson's poems as they deserve. In general, however, I think his criticisms just and discriminating.

Such, then, are the main characteristics of some of Lowell's more important essays. It will perhaps be well to study also some of the qualities of his style, as illustrated particularly in his criticisms. His style has many pleasing features. He abounds in apt and original figures, and in strokes of

wit and humor, his language is generally forcible and pointed, and he introduces quotations usually with good effect. But he has also grave faults. One of these is his want of simplicity. Sometimes, also, he brings in the humorous in such a connection as to lower the dignity of the style, and to outrage our sense of propriety.

But Lowell's worst fault seems to me to be the lack of harmony and proportion. He often discusses trivial matters at wearisome length, or gives disproportionate attention to what bears only indirectly on his subject. For example, a large part of an essay on Chaucer is taken up by an account of early French poetry, and an equal part is occupied in discussing Chaucer's metre. The same fault appears also in the disconnectedness of his writing. One of Lowell's essays is rather a collection of thoughts concerning its subject than an harmonious whole, grouping itself about one central idea. Lowell's criticisms are valuable for their thoughts—the results of patient study—but they fail to give that vivid conception of their subject that will stamp itself forever on the reader's mind.

One essential characteristic of genius in a literary composition, as in any work of art, is harmony and completeness. An author who cannot attain these qualities, while he may have great talents, cannot be a truly great writer. And the works of such an author, though thoughtful and scholarly, cannot have that permanence which entitles works of literature to be called classics. Thus it seems to me that,

except a few choice selections, Lowell's prose will ere long be forgotten, and that in the end his reputation will rest wholly, as it now rests mainly, on the merits of his best poetry.

PARNELL'S LIFE NOT VALUELESS.

By N. C. BRUCE, '93.

IF THE late great Irish leader had died three years ago all Europe would have mourned his loss. Not only Europe, but America would have paid reverential respect to his ashes. Orators, poets, and historians in every land would have spoken, sung, and written fitting praises to his worth. His name would have been one to inspire youth with hope, courage, and perseverance for ages to come. And not without reason, for truly he was a man of achievements and not of words. Until he fell a victim to his own depravity, he was a noble example of what a young man can accomplish even in aristocratic England, at the Court of Saint James, if he labors zealously and possesses reason, intellect, and will. How much more impressive should his former life be upon the youth of free America? Though greater orators, Burke, Grattan, O'Connell, did not accomplish as much for oppressed Ireland in all of their lives as Parnell did in the brief sixteen years of his public career. His method of procedure was unlike that of any past or present champion of a great cause. His was a policy of cool calculation, and the application of his greatest powers, where the greatest amount of efficiency could be gained,

and that was through the English Constitution itself. Where other great agitators by their much speaking had to overcome the friction of a huge populace, Parnell, by his matchless adroitness, tenacity, and readiness to action and duty spent his force in convincing one great and good leader, W. E. Gladstone, that the Irish cause was just. Instead of attempting to move the feelings and the emotions of large numbers by eloquence, Parnell chose the direct way and went straight to the hearts of a few great leaders, who would listen only to reason. In his mighty struggle for his people, Parnell succeeded first in inducing those in power to join him. O'Connell, Garrison, Phillips, Gough, the cold water apostle, Miss Willard, Henry George and even our own Sockless, Free Silver, Jerry Simpson have all sought reforms through the power of speech. But Parnell, the silent (for we have more than one good reason for giving him that appellation), has shown to the world that great things can be accomplished in politics as well as in the sciences, arts, and other professions of life, and that not necessarily by much speaking. This new policy of Parnell is certainly one worthy of emulation. It is true that this great leader from the very beginning to the end of his days had to fight foes both within and without his own camp, nevertheless he closed his lips, exercised his brains, and with undaunted courage rose superior to every external resistance. By his work, enthusiasm, and power of concentration, he secured first, the passage of the "Act" to

take the power of renting land from the hands of the extortionary "Landlords" and to place it under the jurisdiction of the Courts. Then immediately he caused a law to be passed exempting the poor Irish tenants from seventy-five per cent. of their usurious indebtedness. The Landlords abused him, and shouted, "Down with the rascal!" But while they hooted and poured out their wrath upon him, Parnell was going forth with closed lips, endeavoring to accomplish more for the poor classes of Ireland. He next persuaded Gladstone to become so devoted to his cause as to propose that the English government buy out the Irish Landlords and present Ireland to the laboring classes as their own free government. Thus, step by step, he gained victory after victory through legal means, until he reached the very threshold of the realization of his hopes for Ireland. Can such a life be totally valueless? May young men not profit, at least, by the successful part of such a life! It may be said, that his failure to control himself renders his whole life worthless. But, to my mind his fall teaches a more profitable lesson than all his victories combined. For by his fatal weakness we have impressed upon our minds with double effect, the all-important truth, that there are pitfalls, abysses of sin and degradation and vices to shun as long as we exist; that we are no less exposed to temptation in middle life than in youth; that the only sure defense in life is true religion and firm reliance in the Lord Jesus Christ; and that we should put forth even greater effort in

trying to rise superior to our own sinful and naturally weak and depraved selves than in striving to conquer outward foes.

COMPARISON OF THOMAS GRAY AND OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

BY A. L. BEAN, '93.

IT WOULD be difficult to choose two literary characters at first sight more unlike than Thomas Gray and Oliver Goldsmith.

A study of their lives, however, shows that they possessed some points of similarity, and though their circumstances differed widely the same human nature exhibited itself in their lives through all the varied circumstances of their careers. Their early lives differed widely, the one reared in an English home, the other in a typical Irish family.

We know little of the boyhood of Gray, but we imagine him a quiet, reserved, and studious boy, going to the root of everything to which he turned his thought, for his love, for thorough research was inborn.

Of the boyhood and youth of Goldsmith we know that he was a heedless, lazy, blundering fellow, always at the foot of his class, an object of the ridicule of his school-mates for his homely face and awkward manners, showing little of the genius that afterwards made him famous. His keen sensitiveness to his personal defects followed him through life. But although these defects and his recognition of them may have had much to do with his unfortunate career, he was not the hapless

victim of circumstances, as one has charitably said of him, for this is true of no man.

Both poets owed to the kindness of relatives their later opportunities for education. Gray profiting by them, bending all his energies to the one thought of his life, self-culture. Goldsmith, abusing the kindness of his benefactor by wasting his time, standing at the foot of his class, getting into numberless scrapes, and gambling away his money. Finally he left the university, and still aided by the same kind uncle, tried five or six different professions. But, as might be expected from his previous life of wasted opportunities and lack of application, he was unsuccessful in all. Then came a dark period in his life. Shut out from every scholarly pursuit he stooped to the lowest form of work to earn his livelihood, at one time a pounder of drugs, at another an usher in a boys' school, and for quite a long period a wanderer in different countries earning his bread by his flute-playing, going about as a traveling minstrel, not knowing one day what would be his fate the next. Finally after having lived to no purpose for more than thirty years, from sheer necessity he entered upon the work which was to make him world-renowned. His life was brightened at this time by acquaintance with some of the great literary men of the age, who recognized and appreciated his genius. His former carelessness had, however, its effects upon him, and acquaintance with the greatest of men could not give him in society or elsewhere, what he might have acquired

by previous thought and earnestness.

His disposition for gaming had by no means decreased, and worn out at last, with a debt of two thousand pounds upon him, he died, dissatisfied with his career, unknown and unmourned by the many who afterwards gave him praise.

The life of Gray after leaving the university was in sharp contrast with that of Goldsmith. Receiving money from private sources, he was unfortunately freed from the necessity of earning his living, and so traveled in different countries, eagerly noting all that in any way could add to his classic knowledge and his own self-culture.

Much of his subsequent life was spent at Cambridge with little to mar or interrupt his thought and study. Here he died in 1771, known the world over for his "Elegy," but, like Goldsmith, leaving for himself as a man few sincere mourners.

Such is the bare outline of the two lives, lives whose possibilities were great, but whose results were disproportionately small.

To the same cause we may ascribe the failure of both lives (for certainly neither was a success), viz.: lack of moral earnestness. From this resulted a selfishness that although manifested in far different ways, was the same human failing in both. Gray was deliberately self-centered, ignoring, shutting out from his life all that did not concern him directly in his acquisition of knowledge, his one ambition; for we cannot say of him as of Goldsmith that he was without purpose.

His purpose was strong, persistent, but utterly selfish. Goldsmith, on the contrary concerned himself with serious thought for no one, not even himself, and although thoughtlessness of this kind may well be called selfishness, we can look on it with greater charity than on the selfishness that characterized Gray. Besides along with Goldsmith's selfishness there was a generosity which, thoughtless as all else, makes us more charitable toward his failings. We cannot help thinking that if Gray had had a little more adversity to fight against, and if Goldsmith had had more of Gray's perseverance, both would have been stronger men.

Socially they had some points of similarity and others of great difference.

Gray's studious, contemplative life had given him a reserve that bordered upon moroseness. Withdrawn from all that was alive and stirring, from companionship with all except a few intimate friends scorning inferiors in learning, he had neither knowledge of men, nor the sympathetic regard for the personality of others, to make him agreeable in society or capable of enjoying any society but his own. Goldsmith liked conventionality no more. In the society of his later days his ready humor, his drollness and good-nature were covered by his sensitiveness which he could never quite master. But with his all sensitiveness he had a "broad and tender sympathy with the human life around him."

"Society he loved, but it was of little moment to him how it was formed. The children in the court in which he

lived, the watchmaker, the printer's devil, everybody was made welcome and contributed to his happiness."

Their works are reflections of the poets. "In Gray the man and the poet appear in perfect harmony with each other. The whole being was graceful, fastidious, painstaking, and artificial."

Goldsmith's writings accord no less perfectly with his heart and his nature, although there is a strange contrast between them and his surroundings at the time of his writing.

He was the "writer by trade," while Gray was the "gentleman who studied and wrote for his own amusement," and yet, the writings of Goldsmith are easy, graceful, natural, delighting all by their "happy expression," utterly free from the classic finish and labored expression that characterize the writings of Gray.

Only the "Elegy" and "The Deserted Village" can be noticed here, and they but briefly. The reason for the popularity of both is the same, viz.: that they "express thoughts and feelings that are universal," the one in a way that is the culmination of scholarly expression and artistic genius, the other with the same simplicity and spontaneity that characterizes all his work. Great love of nature is seen in neither poem. In the writings of Gray "fields and hills were admitted only in the background of his dignified poetry, and just so far as they were appropriate to the sentiment to be expressed. His love of nature implied at the most the development of a new taste."

Goldsmith's imagination was representative; Gray's, contemplative. "The taste" of the latter "was cultivated rather than his imagination." "The Elegy" is probably better known and more popular than "The Deserted Village," but it certainly lacks the one thing that makes the latter so delightful—its natural ease. By a study of these two lives we learn from the one that mental culture can be sought to the exclusion of all heart culture and realization of moral obligation; from the other, that without self-control the possibilities of life lose half their value; and from both, that moral earnestness can be replaced by no genius, however great, whether inborn or acquired.

IN MEMORIAM.

VICTOR E. SAWYER AND EDWARD E. WHEELER.

"Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew *twice*, and *twice* our peace
was slain!"

THUS with quick, unheralded step,
the messenger of rest came among
us and turned

"That golden key
That opes the palace of eternity."

The work was done. The souls of two we loved had winged their way across the chasm that lies between earthly light and eternal light. The reunion here that we had hoped for, even against hope, had been deferred to a time when it should never be broken again.

Victor E. Sawyer was born January

29, 1872. He was graduated from the Latin School in the class of 1888 and entered Bates College the same fall as a member of '92 and of the Euro-sophian Society. He staid with us until about one year ago, when, on the removal of his parents to Sioux City, Iowa, he entered the university there. Last summer he was stricken down with quick consumption and, in spite of a noble struggle, the end came October 28th of the present year.

Edward E. Wheeler, son of E. G. Wheeler of West Bethel, was born January 29, 1869, just three years before Mr. Sawyer. He was also a member of the class of '92 and of the Polymnian Society. Though not well for some time before, he kept bravely and cheerfully at his work until less than a year ago, when the disease, consumption, had got such a hold on him that he was obliged to go home. His death occurred October 30th, just thirty-six hours later than Mr. Sawyer's.

Both had won enduring places in the hearts of those who knew them. Both had shown ample promise of brilliant and useful careers. Their loyalty to class and society, their fidelity to and sympathy with their friends, their respect for those above them and kindness toward those below, are eulogies that speak louder and live longer than any words of tongue or pen.

SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In the death of Victor E. Sawyer, the Euro-sophian Society loses a faithful co-worker and much beloved member, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Euro-sophian Society are deeply grieved at the loss of one whose able services and warm friendship were so helpful to us all;

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased our deepest sympathy in their present affliction;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, entered upon our records, and published in the BATES STUDENT.

E. W. EMERY,
ANNIE L. BEAN,
H. M. COOK.

CLASS RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, An all-merciful Father has seen fit to remove from the midst of those we loved, our dear friend and classmate, Victor E. Sawyer, be it

Resolved, That the class of '92 feel deeply the loss of one who was ever loyal to his class and his friends, who filled a large place in the hearts of those who knew him, and whose talents gave promise of a useful and brilliant career;

Resolved, That we sympathize with the parents and friends of our beloved brother, in their great bereavement;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and also printed in the BATES STUDENT.

W. B. SKELTON,
J. F. KING,
J. R. LITTLE.

In affectionate remembrance of our former classmate, Victor E. Sawyer:

Now the evening breeze moans sadly,
And our hearts with sorrow bow,
As again we bear the tidings,
Death has felled a brother low.

Was it death? Oh no, we answer;
'T was the Christ, who loveth all,
Saw our brother's pain, and pitying,
Him to heaven's bright joys did call.

He has only gone before us
There a little time to wait;
While in memory's temple to him
We a shrine will consecrate.

And, dear class, when life is ended,
May in heaven we gather all.
And, with him, there answer "present,"
At eternity's roll call.

SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In the Divine order of events, death has removed from our society a loyal and faithful member and a beloved friend, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Polymnian Society deeply regret the loss from their number of one so talented and so highly esteemed;

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and friends our earnest and heartfelt sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of the above be entered upon the records of our society and also be printed in the BATES STUDENT.

N. W. HOWARD,
R. HUTCHINSON,
W. A. FRENCH,
Committee.

CLASS RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst and call to a higher home our beloved classmate and friend, Edward E. Wheeler, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the class of '92, recalling his noble qualities, and the cheerful and genial disposition that endeared him to all, do deeply deplore the loss sustained by the college and class in his early death;

Resolved, That we extend to the family and friends of our late classmate our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased and also be printed in the BATES STUDENT.

SCOTT WILSON,
A. F. GILMORE,
V. E. MESERVE,
Committee.

In loving memory of our classmate,
Edward E. Wheeler:

Comrades, while we now assemble,
Sorrow on our hearts doth weigh;
For a loving brother's fallen
From our little band to-day.

Has he fallen from our number,
Who walked with us for a while,
Making all our pathway joyous
With his own heart's radiant smile?

Fallen? No; his work here ended,
He the answers now doth find

To the problems we still study
Vainly, for our hearts are blind.

Lo, these flowers we send shall wither;
Death upon them now doth move.
But the heart's flowers perish never,
Growing in the soil of love.

Soon we, too,—earth's lessons over—
From life's mysteries shall rise
And recite with our loved brother
In the class-room of the skies.

LOCALS.

Pedagogué vous?

Ferguson, '92, has resigned his position as instructor in the Latin School, and Small, '92, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

A committee of award, consisting of Skelton, '92, French, '94, and Graves, '94, served at the Prize Declamations of the Lisbon High School, Friday, November 6th.

Following the suggestion made last month in our editorial columns the three underclasses in college have met, and decided to adopt a uniform cover for the BATES STUDENT in the future.

The Freshman-girls celebrated Halloween at Miss Summerbell's, '95. The fairy fates decreed that Miss Collins was to be the first bride and that Miss Cooper was doomed to old-maidhood.

The improvements in the gymnasium are well under way. The plumbing has been completed, and at the first of next term the gymnasium can be opened with the baths in running order.

In mechanics: Thirsty Jake (on the back seat)—“Professor, could you use a hydraulic press for a cider mill?” Professor (with his mouth watering)—“No, it would be too slow!”

Adams, ex-'92, has recently visited the college. He is at present the secretary and manager of the Eastern Protective Association, an insurance concern whose organization in Maine he has just completed. His home office is at Madison, Maine.

The Junior class have elected Moulton as their STUDENT manager, and Moulton has chosen Pennell as his assistant. The editors have been appointed as follows: Fanning, Miss Conant, Miss Bean, Adams, Sturges, and Winslow.

One who lives outside Parker Hall, inquires why don't we have a directory of the occupants of the rooms there posted near one of the entrances? This could be done quite easily, and would be a great convenience especially at the beginning of the year and Commencement week.

The college was represented at the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A., which sat at Bangor from October 27th to November 1st, by Tuttle and Walter, '92, and Joiner, Small, and Hoffman, '93. The delegates reported to the Association on the Wednesday night after their return.

Professor Stanton has completed his Saturday morning lectures on the butterflies of Maine, having described in an eminently useful way, in connection with specimens and colored plates, seventy-one species. For the conven-

ience of the rising young entomologists of Bates, the collection of Maine butterflies now in the bird-room will be made complete at an early date.

According to the new catalogue there are 41 young ladies and 109 young men in attendance at Bates. 110 of the whole number are natives of Maine, 15 of New Hampshire, 10 of Massachusetts, 7 of Vermont, 4 of New York, 2 of West Virginia, and one each from Virginia and Rhode Island.

The prize winners in the Sophomore debates were as follows: S. I. Graves, W. A. French, J. B. Hoag, L. J. Brackett, and J. C. Woodman; and the following were selected from the class to participate in the Champion Debate of next June: Graves, French, Leathers, Hatch, Hoag, Brackett, Woodman, Miss Leslie, Harris, and Cook.

The Cynescans are doing special club and dumb-bell work and are preparing to give another exclusive exhibition. This time we understand that not only are the young men and pet dogs to be debarred from witnessing the feats that the Cynescans "do can," but even the sunlight is to be required to enter through cheese cloth and the head of the ladder is to wear blinders.

There is to be an interesting course of lectures, on Greek antiquities, made accessible to the college students and their friends some time about the first of next March. Miss Annie S. Peck, a graduate of the University of Michigan, is to be the lecturer. Miss Peck is an experienced traveler and a scholar well fitted to deliver such a course of

lectures, and she comes highly recommended by such men as Dr. Harkness of Brown University, Dr. Allen of Harvard University, and President Angell of the University of Michigan.

The public meeting of the Euro-sophian Society occurred in the college chapel, November 6th, and was voted a decided success by the large audience who enjoyed the exercises. The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

Quartette—Moonlight on the Lake.—White.
Messrs. Brown, Shepard, Wingate,
and Sturges.

PRAYER.

Violin Solo—The Drummer Boy, Air
Varie.—David.

F. L. Callahan.

Declamation—Fourth of July Oration.—Gregg.
N. C. Bruce.

Poem—Lombardo's Temple. E. E. Osgood.

Discussion—Are Our Laws Relating to Chi-
nese Immigration Too Stringent?

Affirmative—A. C. Yeaton.

Negative—L. M. Sanborn.

Clarinet Solo—The Rose, Air Varie.—Missud.
K. C. Brown.

PART SECOND.

Recitation—The Swan Song.—Brooks.

Miss A. L. Bean.

Oration—The Palladium of American
Liberties.

Scott Wilson.

Duet—I Know a Bank.—Horn.

Miss E. E. Williams, K. C. Brown.

Paper. Miss C. B. Little, E. W. Emery.

Xylophone Solo—Concert Polka.—Stobbe.

F. L. Callahan.

Some important changes in the way of the physical laboratory are soon to be put in effect. The lower chapel is to be made to communicate directly with the present physical room, by means of folding doors, and important additions are to be made to the apparatus. \$300 has already been given towards accomplishing this much needed change.

The following is a statistical report of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the Maine colleges for the year 1890-91, as learned at the Bangor Convention:

	Bates.	Bowdoin.	Colby.	M. S. C.	Total.
Men in college.....	100	185	140	85	510
Unconverted men in college.....	35	130	60	70	295
Active members of Association.....	44	41	64	15	164
Associate members of Association.....	18	78	31	10	137
Men serving on committees.....	18	30	15	11	74
Newly professed Christians.....	0	2	0	3	5
Volunteers to Foreign Missions.....	4	0	3	0	7
Amount contributed to Foreign Missions.....	\$6.30	\$5.00	0	0	\$11.30
Amount contributed to Int'l Y. M. C. A. work..	1.00	10.00	0	0	11.00
Men in Bible Classes...	35	60	50	20	165
Delegates to State Convention.....	5	13	9	16	43
Amount contributed to State work.....	\$20	\$60	\$50	\$20	\$150

This year Bates will improve on her statistics, financially at least, for she has already contributed \$50 for State work and \$15 for the International work.

The following is the programme for the Prize Declamations of the Freshman class: The committee, consisting of Rev. Mr. Gwilym, Professor Stetson of Auburn, and Mr. Pugsley, '91, awarded the prizes to Miss Neal for the young ladies, and to Mr. Russell for the young men. Music was furnished by Given's Orchestra.

The Maid of Orleans.—Sagebeer.

W. S. C. Russell.

Let us Rejoice Together.—Sheridan.

E. W. Packard.

The Death Bridge of Tay.—Carleton.

Miss H. M. Willard.

The Little Hero.—Anon. E. G. Campbell.

Speech Before Convention for Secession at Atlanta, Ga.—Stevens. J. E. Mason.

The Loss of Union Irreparable.—Webster.

F. A. Knapp.

The Pilot's Story.—Howells.

Miss S. L. Staples.

Extract from Eulogy on Grant.—Frye.

F. S. Wakefield.

The Rival Singer.—Anon.

Miss E. B. Cornish.

The Battle of Waterloo.—Hugo.

H. P. Parker.

Tarpeia.—Anon.

Miss L. E. Neal.

Danger to Our Republic.—Mann.

W. S. Brown.

The Public Exercises of the Polymnian Society occurred November 13th, and reflected great credit on the members who took part. We subsume the programme:

PART FIRST.

Piano Solo—Faust.—Leybach.

Miss E. E. Fairbanks.

PRAYER.

Quartette—In Silent Mead.—Emerson.

Messrs. Stickney, McFadden, Blair, and French.

Declamation—Eulogy on Webster.—Anon.

F. L. Pennell.

Poem—Perio's Service. Miss A. V. Stevens.

Violin Solo—Sixth Air, Varie.—Chas. Dancel.

A. H. Blair.

Discussion—Is it Probable that England will

Become a Republic within Fifty Years?

Affirmative—N. W. Howard.

Negative—H. B. Adams.

PART SECOND.

Vocal Duet—The Morning Shines Bright.—

Cramer.

Messrs. Stickney and French.

Recitation—Youma.—Lafcadio Hearn.

Miss A. G. Bailey.

Oration—Ethics of Doubt. W. B. Skelton.

Mandolin Polka—Wood Nymph.—Pratt.

A. H. Blair.

Paper.

Miss Rosabel Hutchinson, J. B. McFadden.

The youngest and tenderest of the daughters of Bates has put in her dimpled appearance since our last issue, in

the form of "The Bates College Co-educational Society for the Suppression of Slang." The most impressive and depressive article of the constitution provides for "a fine of one cent for every slang phrase and of two cents for every little swear-word," the proceeds to be applied to some benevolent object. If the Society had the small-pox it would have more support from the young men. It is too much like putting a revenue stamp on the air we breathe, but nevertheless we wish to be understood to give it our hearty editorial support. May the organization flourish and may its coffers ever overflow!

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

THE STORM BIRD.

There falleth from yonder shadowy hills
A call that is strangely sweet;
And with new rapture my wild heart thrills
At the sound of distant feet.

For the King of the storms abideth there,
In the heart of the mountains dim;
He is coming forth from his palace of air;—
With rapture I wait for him.

No bird am I when his voice I hear;
Transformed to a spirit of air,
I rise when his footsteps draweth near,
And the world to me grows fair.

When the sky glooms black as with shades of death,
And the sweet light faints and dies,
And the listening earth seems to hold its breath,
And low-dread whispers rise,

That tell of death on the far-off sea,
Of billows that writhe and foam,
And mists that drive where the lights should be
That beckon the sailor home.

A spirit I, though in earthly form,
What fear of death can I know?
For my soul was wed with the soul of the storm,
In the shades of the long ago.

And I hear with joy the step of my King,
As forth from his home he flies;—
Ah, see! he cometh;—on gladsome wing
To meet him I swiftly rise.

He beareth death in his strong right hand,
And his glance is wild and free;
There falleth a shadow upon the land,
A terror upon the sea.

But my lightsome heart thrills through and through,
With an ecstasy wild and sweet;
All hail, my King! right loyal and true,
I follow your flying feet

Away o'er the wastes of the wild black sea,
To the place where the lightnings dwell;
Ah, death and danger are sweet to me;—
Dull earth, we must say farewell!

MABEL S. MERRILL, '91.

MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION.

THE medical profession is confessedly the most intricate and difficult of the sciences. It deals with the three great mysteries, birth, life, and death. Its object is the relief of human suffering and the prolongation of human life. No one comes in contact with a greater variety of character and social position than the physician. No one is required to think more accurately, to judge more correctly, to decide more promptly. When we consider the magnitude and importance of the interest he represents, no one has more responsibility resting upon him. No one has to administer more sacred trusts, nor does any one have more happiness or misery depending upon his capacity and fidelity.

The profession deserves the highest type of men. Here are problems requiring solution which may well enlist the most brilliant minds. Here, too, is a field for the broadest culture and the

highest development. I confess I do not know of any special intellectual trait or ability which prove one's adaptation to the medical profession.* To be sure, a retentive memory, well developed perceptive faculties, and a logical mind, are of great assistance to the physician, but not any more so than to the minister or lawyer. A successful physician is, in my opinion, an intelligent practitioner of medicine. The number of his patients, the money he makes, or his popularity, are not proper criteria of his true success. All these may depend upon a dozen different things entirely foreign to his ability or skill as a physician.

The conditions of success in medicine are just the same as in everything else. Understand your business, be master of your position, is the secret of success. To do this in medicine means *work*. I have never seen the man to whom the details of anatomy, or the facts of *materia medica*, came by intuition. The physician of all men needs ever to be a student. Medicine is a science. The doctor must *know* what he is doing. The doctor who divided all diseases into two classes: viz., those above and those below the diaphragm, and who for the former, gave a little of everything on the upper shelf of Mr. A's drug store and for the latter a little of everything on the lower shelf, lived in Missouri.

As was just stated, medicine is a science and knows no "schools" or systems. We are not allopaths, although frequently called such. We are not homeopaths, but our treatment may in some cases resemble home-

opathy. We are not hydropaths, although water may constitute an important element in our treatment. We are not eclectics, although we select our drugs from all parts of nature's vast domain. We are not electricians, yet we use electricity. These are all only one-sided views of some phase of medical science. We are simply physicians and we use anything, from any source, in any way, that will benefit the patient.

To make a financial success of medicine one must attend to the business side of the profession. The physician attends alike those who can not and those who will not pay him. As the jingler has it:

"God and the Doctor alike adore,
Just at the brink of danger, not before.
But when the patient is requited,
God is forgotten and the Doctor slighted."

The physician earns his money and he should see to it that those who are able, pay him. I know no reason why a doctor is obliged to donate his services to the poor any more than the merchant his goods, or the farmer his produce. But it is a glowing honor to the profession that its members respond as willingly to the appeal of charity. No physician, worthy the name, will hesitate or refuse to go when summoned, even if he knows he will not be paid.

There would be much actual pleasure in the practice of medicine if the physician could find his patient better at each visit. But from the very nature of many diseases this is impossible. But whatever the course and termination of a case, we find satisfaction in

the consciousness that we have done everything that any one could do. Even then we are liable to be censured. Some people would begin to lose confidence in a doctor if a typhoid fever patient was not cured in a week. On the other hand we often get much more credit than we deserve. Women insist that we have saved their lives when we have brought them through an attack of hysteria.

This is an age of specialties in medicine. But if the specialties keep on multiplying, as at present, there will soon be no room for the general practitioner, unless it be, as has been suggested, to act as a Medical Directory to direct his patients to the right specialists.

To the public, any man who puts up his sign and calls himself "Doctor" is a physician. And yet many of these men are without even a pretense of medical education. And for their misdeeds, for their ignorance, the profession must share the obloquy and the shame, for the public does not stop to discriminate. And yet it is not the fault of the legitimate profession that such is the case. Scarcely a session of legislature goes by in any State that the request does not come up from the organized profession for laws establishing tests of knowledge and scientific attainments before men shall be permitted to take into their hands the care of human life.

There are laws to protect game and government timber, but no laws adequate to protect the people against the quack. Some advertise "No poisonous minerals" used, as if there were

no poisonous vegetables. Dr. Fraud makes electricity his hobby, as if the regular physician did not know when or how to use it. In Los Angeles there are several Chinamen who claim to diagnose disease by feeling the pulse, a statement any school-boy who has studied physiology knows to be false. It is truly surprising the number of apparently intelligent people who are thus humbugged.

Since the recent craze of Christian Science, Faith Cure, and Divine Healing, there would seem to be very little need of the physician. An example of the first is the woman who tried to remove the warts on her boy's hand by making him say several times a day: "I have no warts. There are no such things as warts. I just imagined I have them." Great is Christian Science! If these advocates of Faith Cure and Divine Healing would only practice their insane ideas upon themselves, I don't think any one would complain. But oftentimes it is innocent children who have to suffer "for the sins of the parent." Instances not a few have I heard of where children's lives have been lost, simply because the parents refused to have them treated. In other cases fractured and dislocated limbs have been left unreduced till the civil authorities interfered and had them properly treated. I confess I have no patience with such paranoiacs. (N. B.—This is Greek for "cranks.")

I must not ignore my young lady readers. It takes no more strength to practice medicine than to teach troublesome children, or to play tennis all day. It is no more immodest to understand

disease and to know what remedies to use than to nurse the sick. Woman is particularly adapted to the treatment of children. She is neat, her influence soothing, her touch tender, magnetic. I have found the young ladies bright, enthusiastic students, and, above all, modest ladies. And to such, in my opinion, the medical profession in all parts of the country will extend a cordial welcome. I have no desire to urge young women to enter the medical profession. I simply wish to assure them that they have as much right in it as we have, and if they wish to practice the healing art, there is no obstacle in their pathway.

Sir Andrew Clark, in enumerating what conditions he thought were essential to make a man a successful physician, said: "Firstly, I believe that every man's success is within himself and must come out of himself. No true, abiding, and just success can come to any man in any other way. Secondly, a man must be in earnest. He must act with singleness of heart and purpose; he must do with all his might and with all his concentration of thought the one thing, at the one time, which he is called upon to do. And if some of my young friends should say here, 'I can not do that, I can not love work,' then I answer that there is a certain remedy and that is work. Work in spite of yourself, and make the habit of work, and when the habit of work is formed, it will be transformed into the love of work; and at last you will not only abhor idleness but you will have no happiness out of the work which then you are constrained out of love to do.

Thirdly, the man must be charitable, not censorious; self-effacing, not self-seeking, and he must try at once to think and to do the best for his rivals and antagonists that can be done. Fourthly, the man must believe that labor is life, that successful labor is life and gladness, and that successful labor with high aims and just objects will bring to him the fullest, truest, and happiest life that can be lived upon the earth."

W. V. WHITMORE, '85.

Wilmington, California.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE BOSTON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

WE HAVE been requested to give notice to our alumni and alumnae that the Boston alumni will hold their annual dinner in Boston, near the last of December. The feature of the event this year, it is hoped, will be the presence of many of our alumnae, as it was voted last December to make this one a ladies' dinner and especially invite the alumnae to attend and bring their husbands or friends. Although the dinner is arranged by the Boston Association, all the alumni and alumnae are cordially invited and desired. Dinner will be served at Young's or Parker's at 5.30 P.M., on December 28th, 29th, or 30th, the exact place and date of which has not been decided. However, notice of time and place will be sent to all persons requesting same of George E. Smith, Secretary Boston Alumni Association, 23 Court Street, Boston.

PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. George S. Ricker, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, St. Louis, Mo., has accepted a call to the First Congregational church in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

'69.—Rev. L. C. Graves has resigned the pastorate of the Free Baptist church at West Lebanon.

'74.—The *Morning Star* of October 1st publishes a letter entitled "To the Pastors of our Churches," by Rev. C. S. Frost.

'74.—The *Morning Star* of October 8th publishes portions of a paper on the subject, "The A. C. F.," read by Rev. Thomas Spooner, of Lawrence, Mass., before the Maine State Association, September 30th.

'76.—J. H. Huntington, of Northampton, Mass., is local editor of the *Northampton Daily Herald*, regular correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, and special correspondent of the *New York World*.

'76.—From the *Christian Education* and *New West Gleaner* we clip the following item: "Prof. H. W. Ring, who, as principal of Ogden Academy, has built up that institution from its infancy until it has become one of the leading schools in Utah, has been at his own request released from his charge. He commenced the academy with thirteen pupils, in the year 1883, and during the last year its numbers were in the neighborhood of 300. He has given to the school years of arduous labor, and retires with the hearty gratitude and best wishes of

many pupils and friends of the Commission."

'77.—L. H. Moulton, formerly principal of Lee Normal Academy, has accepted the principalship of the high school at Lisbon Falls.

'79.—Rev. R. F. Johonnot, of Lewiston, delivered an essay at the session of the Western Maine Universalist Ministers' Association, held at the home of the secretary, Rev. C. L. Waite, in Brunswick, Monday, November 9th.

'83.—C. E. Sargent is professor of Natural Sciences in Texas Normal College, Denton, Texas.

'83.—Dr. William Watters, of Lynn, Mass., was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the last annual meeting, held in Washington, D. C.

'85.—The *Morning Star* has recently published two letters from Rev. E. B. Stiles, of Midnapore, India.

'87.—Fairfield Whitney and Miss Alma M. Brackett were married on Wednesday, August 5th, at Cumberland, Me.

'88.—E. F. Blanchard has entered Yale Divinity School.

'88.—C. C. Smith, Esq., is teaching in the evening schools at Everett, Mass.

'89.—F. J. Daggett has been engaged to deliver the Memorial Day Address in Lewiston, next May.

'90.—L. W. Fales, Esq., for a while a member of '90, was married, August 14th, to Miss Kate Goodwin, of Lewiston.

'91.—Miss L. M. Bodge has been elected an assistant in the Lewiston High School.

'91.—Miss Stella D. Chipman was married October 22d, to Mr. James C. Johnson, of Auburn. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. H. Stacy.

'91.—The *Morning Star* of October 29th contained a story entitled "The Fairy Chariot," by Miss Mabel S. Merrill.

'91.—E. L. Peabody, for a time a member of '91, is now proprietor of the Walling House at Keyport, N. J.

'91.—F. L. Pugsley has accepted a position as principal of the high school at Henniker, N. H.

'91.—Probably most of our readers have already heard the sad news of the death of A. C. Hutchinson. He went to Princeton Theological Seminary this fall and began the course there in preparation for the Presbyterian ministry, but was attacked with typhoid fever soon after the opening of the term. Only a short time before his death news was received that the fever had turned and that he was better; but on November 13th a telegram conveyed the sad intelligence of his death at Princeton the day before. The funeral occurred at Antrim, N. H., on Sunday, the 15th.

EXCHANGES.

The *Palo Alto*, published "for, of, to, with, and by the students of Leland Stanford, Junior, University" is one of the most interesting of our exchanges this month. It is not remarkable for the elegance of its appearance, nor for any literary merit, since it consists merely of a short history of the famous University it represents, together with

an account of its opening exercises, but solely for the institution itself. Upon the outside of the magazine is a drawing of the University buildings as they will some time appear, but at present only a part of them are completed. The large quadrangle of low buildings surrounding an open court, and the lofty and massive gateway look very strange to us.

The first number of the *Palo Alto* shows a total of twenty-nine names upon the faculty, but only nineteen of these can be reckoned as full members of the faculty of instruction. The University, founded in honor of their dead son by Leland Stanford and his wife, has the princely endowment of twenty million dollars. Its government is vested in a board of twenty-four trustees, who are to have absolute power over the entire management of the University, except that during their life-time the grantors "reserve the right to assume and fulfill all the functions of the trustees." These trustees are directed in the original grant to fix the salaries of the President, professors, and teachers "at such rates as will secure the services of men of the very highest attainments." They are also directed to maintain an educational system "which will, if followed, fit the graduates for some useful pursuit, and to this end to cause the pupils, as early as may be, to declare the particular calling which in life they may desire to pursue." Sectarian instruction is prohibited, but "the immortality of the soul, the existence of an all-wise and benevolent Creator, and that obedience to his laws is the

highest duty of man" must be taught. The institution is to be strictly co-educational. While all must admire the motives with which the founders established the University, the wisdom of some of their ideas in regard to its management may well be doubted; especially does it seem decidedly wrong to open elective studies throughout the course to young people not fitted to enter any one of the Eastern colleges. We shall welcome the succeeding numbers of the *Palo Alto*, for we expect to learn from them more of the workings of the novel plan in accordance with which the University has been established.

The *University Magazine* contains many articles of interest and merit, but none more practical than the discussion on "Learning Languages" by ex-President Hill of Harvard. The writer makes a first attack on our old-fashioned method of teaching children the alphabet and the spelling of words before they learn their use or meaning. He then applies the same reasoning to teaching foreign languages and urges the necessity of learning to think in the language to be studied instead of translating thoughts from the mother-tongue into meaningless foreign words or trying to put into good English words that in themselves suggest no meaning to the translator. One objection to requiring a pupil to merely translate from English into the various other tongues lies in the difficulty of laying aside English idioms and the English arrangement of words and substituting the correct forms and phrases of the foreign language. This

objection is rendered still greater by the tendency to continue in the use of wrong expressions. "When the pupil has once written an awkward phrase in the new tongue he will be likely to repeat it and it will presently be so strongly impressed upon his memory that it will rise first to his mind even after he has learned the idiomatic expression." In this connection an illustration is given of a German who, when on a botany expedition invariably asked "What for a plant is this?"

As a remedy for these evils it is suggested that instead of first learning grammar, mere vocabularies, or translations, the student fill his mind not only with the sound of foreign words but foreign idioms. This may be done by reading silently and listening to native speakers and readers but without any special attempt to translate. At the end of eight or ten weeks spent in this way the grammar may be studied and oral translation may be begun, though the practice of reading without translation and of listening to good readers and speakers should be continued. By this means it is thought that in four months a student may learn to think in the desired language. Such methods are urged for all languages allied to the Teutonic or Norman element in English. If the language to be studied belongs to an entirely different family this course may be preceded by listening to literal translations by native teachers. All these directions are prescribed only as a beginning in the language, which must be followed by thorough work with grammar and lexicon.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The students of Wellesley will hereafter have access to the library on Sunday afternoons.

The Glee Club of the University of Michigan recently cleared \$4,500 at a single concert in Detroit.

The net profits of the Yale Glee and Banjo Club for '90 and '91 were \$3,873. \$1,800 was given to the crew.

Sixty-seven per cent. of Yale's students are from the New England and Middle states; Harvard's per cent. from the same section is eighty-two.

Harvard expends \$16,000 annually on her library, Columbia \$20,000, Cornell \$8,000, Yale \$7,500, and Princeton about \$4,000.

A new regulation at Wellesley is that all who incur conditions will be required to withdraw from all outside duties, whether of society, club, class, committee, or publication.

At Yale the increased size of the academic class has made necessary a Freshman faculty of nine members, whereas in former years this body has consisted of only six men.

Allen University, Columbus, S. C., founded in 1879, and maintained since then entirely by persons who were formerly slaves, has an attendance of six hundred.

The Amherst Faculty are holding weekly meetings for the purpose of revising the college curriculum. The classical course will not be materially altered, but the scientific course will be radically changed.

A heated campaign for Sophomore president has been going on at Cornell.

One of the candidates has issued a circular letter to the members of his class, presenting arguments in favor of his election.—*Ex.*

There are in the United States twenty-eight national Greek letter fraternities among the male students. There are 638 colleges represented, and there is a membership of 92,279. They own and occupy sixty-four chapter houses.

Amherst College has made such progress in the effort toward supporting a missionary in the field that it is expected that a man will be sent before the end of the year. President Gates will take charge of the Senior Bible class this year.

An intercollegiate university settlement society, which will maintain in some poor section of the city a house where educated Christian men can live and work among the poor, is being formed in New York. James W. Alexander, a prominent Princeton alumnus is president.

The faculty at Wesleyan have created a sensation in the college world by attempting to regulate the calling hours of the students. They propose to adopt a card system whereby they may know when, where, and how often a young man calls. The young women are highly indignant.

Bowdoin College has received a cast of the celebrated Satyr of Praxiteles, the Marble Faun of Hawthorne's romance. It was presented by the class of '81 in commemoration of Bowdoin's great novelist who has made this masterpiece of sculpture so well known to English-speaking people.

Princeton, Hanover, Toronto, Yale, Hamilton, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Dartmouth, University of Tennessee, University of Iowa, Davidson, and Syracuse possess special Y. M. C. A. buildings. The first one to be erected was that at Princeton, built in 1879, and the most expensive is that at Cornell, which cost \$55,000.

The Brunonian offers two prizes for verse. First, a prize of ten dollars for the greatest number of contributions published before April 1, 1892. Second, a prize of five dollars for that contribution published before April 1, 1892, which shall possess the greatest merit. Length of contribution is limited to thirty lines.

It is noteworthy that while Denmark and Austria have already undertaken University Extension, the Ministry of Education in France has appointed a committee to investigate the workings of the movement in England and that delegates of the French Government were present at the Oxford summer meeting.

The University of Pennsylvania is about to erect its first dormitory. A great deal of doubt has been expressed as to whether the introduction of dormitories on the campus of a college situated as is the University of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a large city, will prove beneficial to the interests of the institution. The main objection raised is that, as the great majority of the students of the university reside in Philadelphia the dormitories would be of little practical use to them.

So much trouble has been experienced at Brown from the nomination and

election of incompetent men for prominent parts at Commencement, simply because they were the members of a powerful faction of the class, that the Juniors have just passed stringent regulations to correct this abuse. They have resolved that a secret committee of three shall be appointed by the class president forty-eight hours before the Senior election, and that this committee shall nominate the two persons who shall in their judgment be the best fitted to fill each office. No other than these two shall be balloted for by the class.

To complete any one of the post-graduate courses at Princeton requires two years of study, of which one year must be spent in the university; or by giving three years to the work the course may be pursued elsewhere under the direction of a committee of the faculty. Some changes have been made from the old system of conferring degrees. The new plan is derived chiefly from the German university. The candidate selects some one department as his chief subject of study and in addition two cognate subsidiary subjects. At the end of two years he may take his final examination, provided he has handed in a satisfactory thesis on some topic connected with his chief subject. The candidates are required to take entrance examinations before registering for post-graduate degrees, since in America the B.A. degrees from the various colleges are not as universally satisfactory as those of the German students.

The Biblical Institute is to be held in Philadelphia during the holidays, under

the auspices of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and the American Institute for Sacred Literature, for the general discussion of "The Pentateuch." The Institute is to hold four sessions and the leading Biblical scholars of America are invited to present both sides of the question. There will be, first, a general discussion on the question and the problems that are involved in it. The special topics to be discussed are: Arguments from Language and Style, Historical Material, The Religious Development of Israel, Effect of Biblical Criticism upon the Doctrine of Inspiration, Effect on Personal Faith. Among the speakers chosen are President W. R. Harper, of the Chicago University; Professor R. W. Rogers, of Dickinson College; Professor E. C. Bissell, of Hartford; Professor Francis Brown; Professor Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn, N. Y.; Professor E. P. Gould; Professor William Henry Green, of Princeton; Professor Sylvester Burnham, of Hamilton, and Professor George S. Burroughs, of Amherst.—*Ex.*

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

Ambitious collegians with journalistic aspirations will be interested in Prof. W. J. Stillman's paper on Journalism and Literature in the November *Atlantic Monthly*. It is a scathing criticism of the press of to-day. From it we quote the following: "It is truly a grave question for the young man who desires to follow literature and must work for his daily bread how he shall

pay his way. I might say, with Dr. Johnson, that I do not see the necessity; and in fact the greater, far greater part of those who attempt it do not justify the experiment. But I will suppose that the individual in any one case is justified in devoting his life and all its energies to letters; that his calling is irresistible, or at least so strong that he is willing to do all but starve and freeze to be able to follow it. Even then I say, with all the energy of a life's experience put into my words, and a knowledge of every honorable phase of journalism to give them weight, Do not go on a daily journal unless the literature of a day's permanence satisfies your ambition. Now and then, with the possible frequency of being struck by lightning, you may, as a special correspondent, find a noble cause for which you may nobly give your whole soul,—once it has happened to me; but even this is not literature. Better teach school or take to farming, be a blacksmith or a shoemaker (and no trade has furnished more thinkers than that of the shoemaker), and give your leisure to the study you require. Read and digest, get Emerson by heart, carry Bacon's essays in your pocket and read them when you have to be idle for a moment, earn your daily wages in absolute independence of thought and speech, but never subject yourself to the indignities of reporterism, the waste of life of the special correspondent, or the abdication of freedom of research, and individuality of the staff writer, to say nothing of the passions and perversions of partisan politics. That now and

then the genius of a man survives all these and escapes above them is not a reason for voluntarily exposing ourselves to the risks of the encounter; and who can tell us how much of the charm of the highest art those successful ones have lost in the experience? For what we get by culture is art, be it on canvas or in letters. Study, fine distinction, the perfection of form, the fittest phrase, the *labor limæ* and the purgation from immaterialities of ornament or fact, and the putting of what we ought to say in the purest, simplest, and permanent form,—these are what our literature must have, and these are not qualities to be cultivated on the daily press. Of no pursuit can it be said more justly than of literature, that ‘culture corrects the theory of success.’ ”

Isabel F. Hapgood has an article on “Count Tolstoy at Home.” There has not been a more vivid or appreciative sketch of Tolstoy yet written. Miss Hapgood, although admiring his great gifts, is not a blind adherent of his changeable philosophies. And her sketch is so clever, so trenchant, so well-bred, that it must be read if one would understand Tolstoy better than he understands himself. Here is a bit of useful information: the name Tolstoy with the y is the writer’s own way of spelling his own name, and not a typographical error.

There is the first installment of a two-part story by Henry James, entitled “The Chaperon,” a subject quite to Mr. James’s taste. He delights in portraying the joys and sorrows of a

highly conventional society, and how cleverly he does it is again proved by the story in question.

The *Century* comes to us just entering on the twenty-second year of its existence, varied and spicy as usual. No article, perhaps, is more interesting than that relating to the San Francisco Vigilance Committees. Now, before the heat of elections is over, when every American, who was n’t entombed in the same coffin with his great-grandmother, ought to be interested, it may be worth while to quote from it with reference to the ballot-box stuffers:

“The next important work was the action to be taken with regard to notorious ballot-box stuffers and other desperate characters. They were a curse to the country. Every one admitted it, but no effective action had been taken against them. In many cases they held the polls at election and attacked, maimed, and terrified those voters who were opposed to their friends. If arrested, such was the dread they had inspired, and so great their influence with the courts, that conviction was almost impossible. This immunity from punishment increased their insolence and violence, and it was evident that no reform could be made while they remained in the State. What was to be done with them? They could not be hanged; they would be a source of expense and trouble; safe and satisfactory imprisonment was plainly impracticable. It was therefore suggested that if, after fair trial, the charges against them were proved, no course would be so satisfactory and safe as banishment, with a warning never again

to return under pain of death. This was adopted, and a black list was made of all these notorious characters. Evidence was collected, and orders were soon given for the arrest of these men wherever they could be found in the State. They were tried, convicted, sentenced, and departed, many of them as first-class passengers, by sailing ships and steamships, at the sole expense of the committee, and in a style far above their deserts; this was not appreciated, but flattered and exalted them to the belief that they were important personages and had suffered great damages, and they brought suits against the committee. Singularly, or perhaps naturally, these suits were only brought by those who were best treated. Those who were shipped in the steerage never brought suits, and were never afterward troublesome."

In the same article are some reflections on the recent Italian trouble in New Orleans, from which we quote the following:

"Referring to the recent lynching at New Orleans, there surely was ample cause for prompt and severe action, but the mode adopted was frightfully at fault. Californians must forgive it, tacitly pass it by, but it is with regret and not with approval. Under the same influences and circumstances, the people in California would have met, as they did in New Orleans, under the impulse that moved them; but they would have organized in full force, and in military form if necessary; they would have taken quarters, formed a court, appointed a judge; and selected a jury of good men; called for evidence in

the case that had been before the recreant tribunals, analyzed it carefully, put on trial the people who had been discharged by the perjured jury, given the accused good counsel, the benefit of all doubts that occurred; and finally, with deliberation and in regular form, would have executed those whom they found guilty. Those entitled to the least doubt would have been discharged. Had it required 5,000 men in this organization, or 20,000, they would have been found ready for the work. For execution, California forms would have been carried out. The criminals would have been allowed time to arrange their worldly affairs, and the benefit of clergy. The execution would have been carried out with gravity, deliberation, and firmness, securing thereby a moral as well as a legal triumph, which is all lost by the wild, stormy, heedless action of a mob. The rule of the leaders of the California Vigilance Committees was that it was better for a thousand guilty men to escape than that one innocent man should suffer.

"It is to be feared that even the qualified approval of the New Orleans affair may encourage hasty people in other quarters and in other cases to adopt the modes of the New Orleans incident; whereas the California fashion has the great advantage of giving time for reflection and examination. A man in the heat of passion does many things that in cooler moments of the next day he would gladly change. None of the California executions, except that of Jenkins, was made within four days after arraignment. Every one who had a right to say anything

was given an opportunity to do so; time was given for close inspection of testimony as to all pleas of justification and all equities. The New Orleans episode was a demonstration that could be made by any rude party, but the work of the California Vigilance Committees could only have been done by men who could govern themselves as well as others—men determined to do right and to admit of nothing but the right."

The following words from Professor Atwater may help to clear up some gloomy forebodings of Political Economy students:

"The doctrine of Malthus regarding the future food-supply of the world and the ultimate starvation of a portion of the race has been greatly misrepresented, but even the most favorable interpretation is a gloomy one. Briefly stated the theory is that population increases in a geometrical and food-supply in an arithmetical ratio; and hence the time must come when there will not be food enough. Perhaps the simplest and most correct reply to this theory is that the assumption that the race increases and will continue to increase in geometrical ratio is not borne out by observed facts. The theory that the food-supply increases in only arithmetical ratio, and must ultimately reach its limit, is doubtless nearer the truth. But while there is a limit to the possible production of food, it transcends all the ideas that ever occurred to Malthus or to the people of his time. It has always been assumed that the capacity of the soil to produce plants is measured by what is popu-

larly called its fertility—that is to say, the amount of production possible under ordinary conditions of culture. The science of to-day, however, shows this measure to be incorrect, and the practice of agriculture is already beginning to add its testimony to the same effect. And remarkable as is the story told in market-gardening, in the reclaiming of the desert, and in irrigation, it is only the first chapter of a tale, the already attested wonders of which almost rival those of the Arabian Nights.

"The fundamental mistake out of which grew the gloomy doctrines of the older theorists was in measuring the possibilities of production by what they knew of soil-culture. Science had not revealed to them that, aside from proper temperature and moisture, the essential factor in vegetable production is plant-food; that this may be given to the plant without the aid of the soil; that what they understood by soil-fertility is a comparatively unessential factor of agricultural production; that, in short, the possibilities of the food-supply in the future are measureless."

POETS' CORNER.

MY GARDEN.

I owned a garden; therein grew
Tall trees, and many flowers;
Birds nested, sunbeams filtered through
Among the trees in showers.

One day a black frost nipped my bloom,
A wind my trees uprooted;
The sky was overspread with gloom,
The birds their nests deserted.

I left my ruined garden plot,
And wandered out in sorrow;

The world was cold, nor any spot
Whence I could gladness borrow.

But now and then, in sunny hours
I see my garden, fairer
Than ever yet the trees and flowers,
The birds of plumage rarer.

C., '93.

LOVE.

The world is full of errors,
And Justice, with cold, hard face,
Looks down on the weak and sinful
With naught of softening grace.

Fear, too, grasps an iron scepter
And over the world it waves,
Casting dark shadows o'er evil,
And making its victims slaves.
But Love is a kindly ruler
Leading with gentle hand,
And cleansing with drops of mercy
The vilest in the land.

Q., '92.

O spirit, say, what will it be
When faith becomes reality,
And virtue's cause is won?
A firmer faith in higher laws,
A strength renewed, a nobler cause,
A grander strife begun.

E. J. W., '93.

TO A CLOUD.

O white cloud, swift sailing,
On wing never failing,
Through heaven's blue deeps!
While lowly reclining,
'Neath Luna's soft shining,
The weary world sleeps.

Pray pause for a season,
And tell me the reason
Thou fliest so swift.
Why not, with thy fellow,
Where moonbeams are mellow,
More lazily drift?

With what art thou freighted,
That, like one belated,
Thou speedest away?
Is it news for the morrow,
Or message of sorrow,
Or summons to pray?

Why thus art thou flying
O'er hill and dale, lying

In silence below,
While many are sleeping,
All safe in God's keeping,
As hours come and go?

But only the shimmer
Of moonbeams that glimmer,
Brings answer to me.
For away like a fairy,
The cloudlet so airy
Has fled, light and free.

G. H., '90.

POT-POURRI.

American Citizen—"Welcome to free
America." Immigrant (just landed)—
"Please show me where I can buy
some knives and pistols."—*New York
Weekly*.

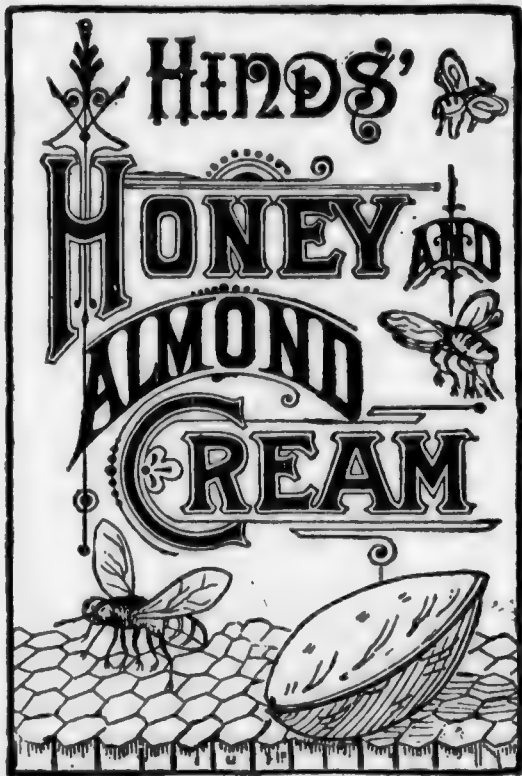
She—"I hear that Mr. Sheffield Hall
has written such a fine thesis that it
will soon be out in print." Lopher,
'91, S.—"Oh, that's nothing; my thesis
was out in print before I wrote it."

—*Yale Record*.

Change cars—"The Episcopal church
will lose a good man if it loses Heber
Newton." "Yes, but it's got Bridg-
man." "True. That's a heavy loss
for the Baptists, eh?" "Yes; unless
the Baptists get Parkhurst." "What
would the Presbyterians do then?"
"Give it up. Try to get Newton, may
be."—*New York Herald*.

Watchful Mother (entering library
suddenly)—"Good heavens! Maud,
wh-what are you doing? Go to your
room instantly." Fair Daughter (sob-
bing)—"I wa-was doing just what
papa told me to." W. M. (aghast)—
"What?" F. D.—"Ye-yes. He said
it was high time I was sitting down on
that impudent Mr. Jiggs, and that is
ju-just what I was doing."—*Ex.*

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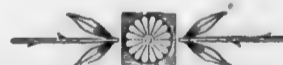
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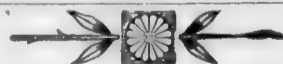
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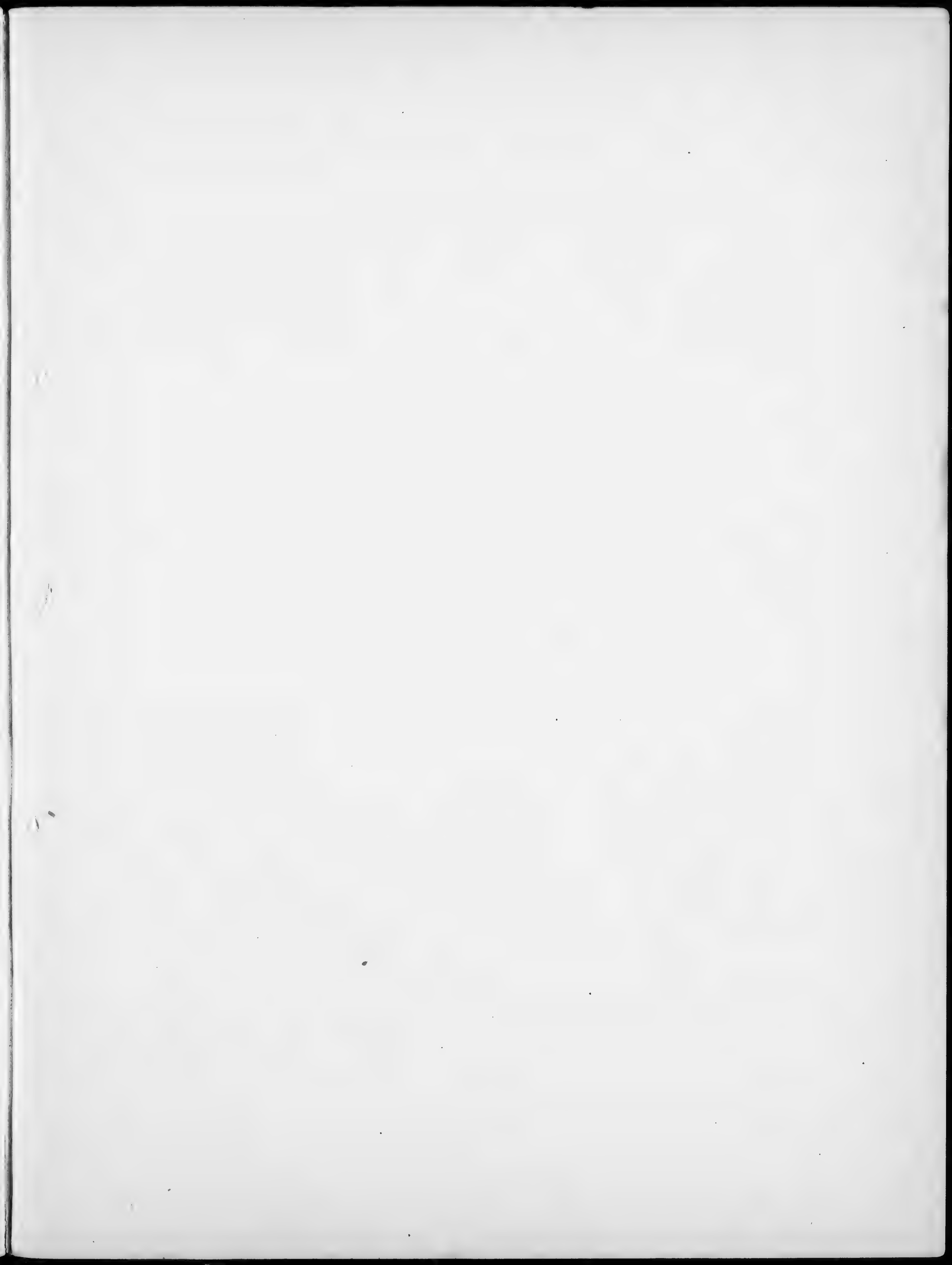
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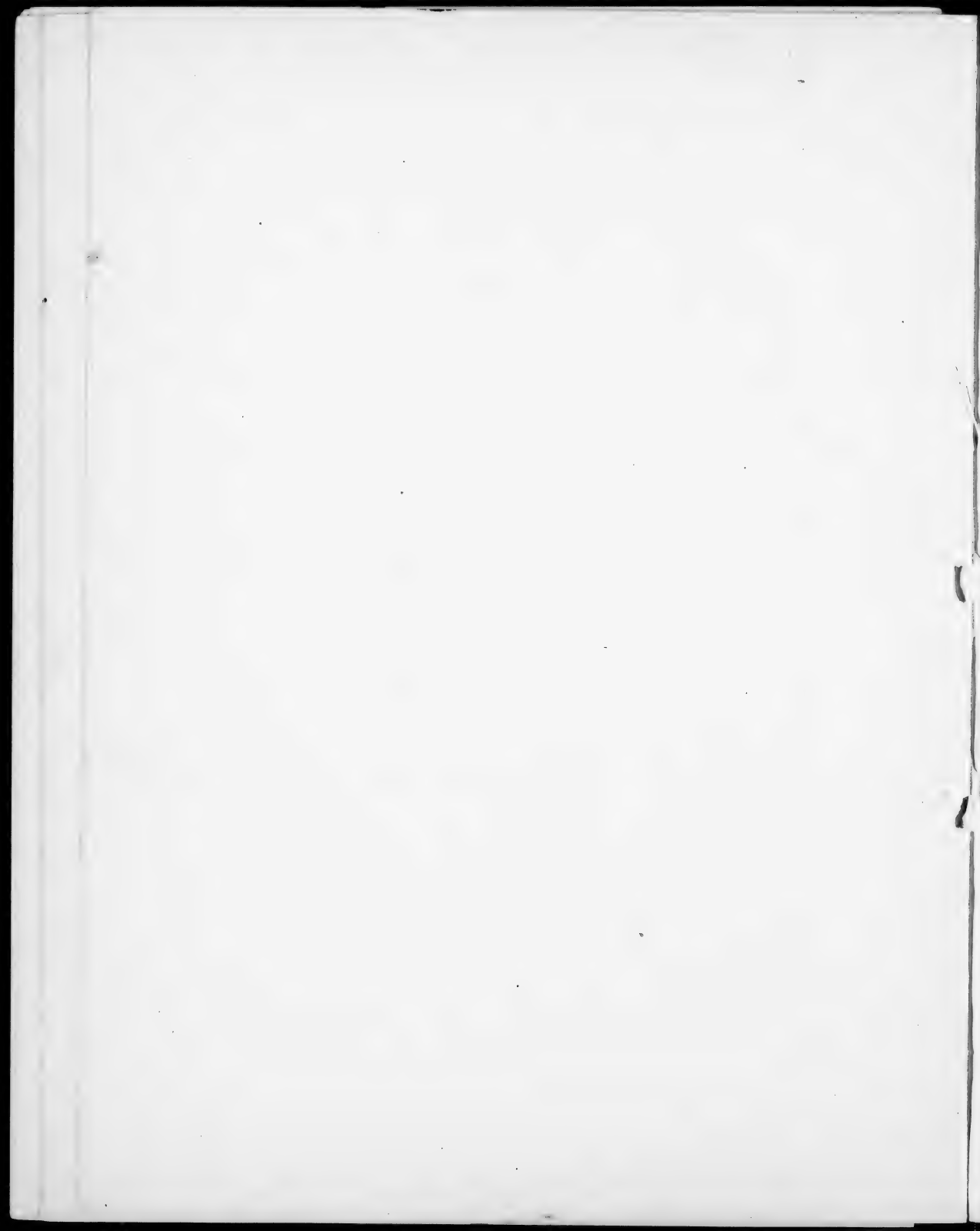
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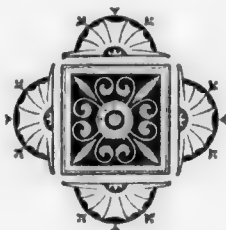
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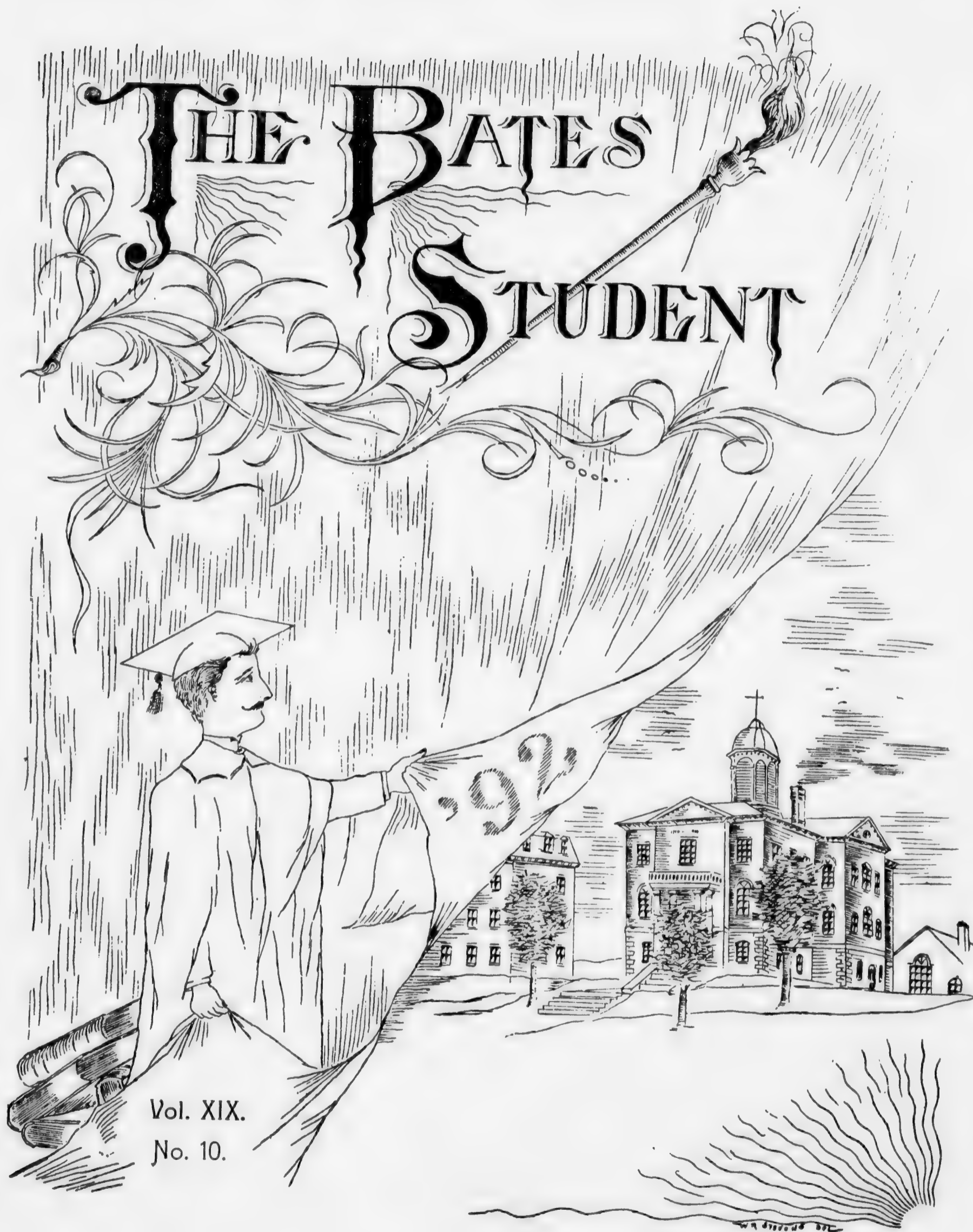


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THE

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Published by the Class of '92,

BATES COLLEGE,

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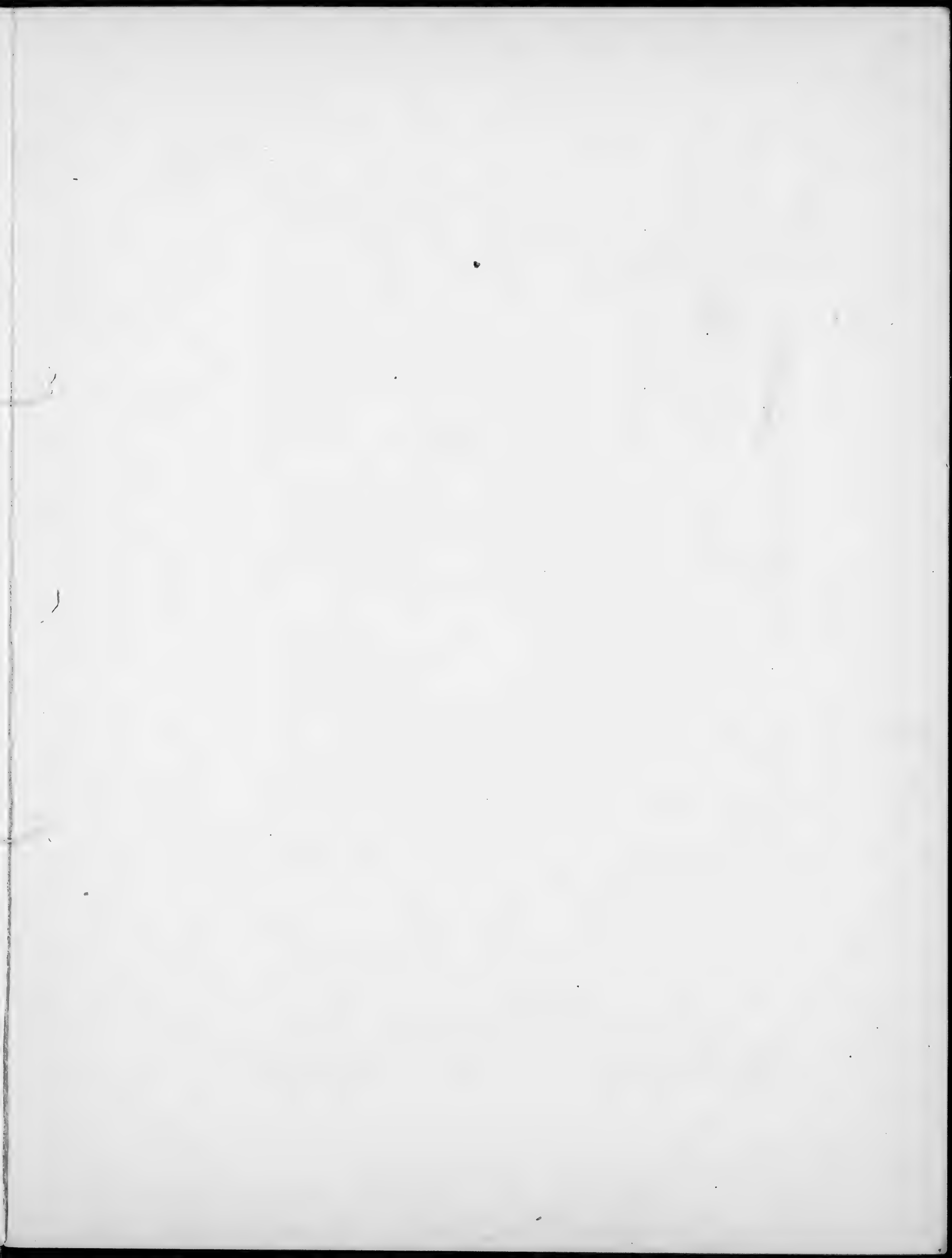
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THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIX.

DECEMBER, 1891.

No. 10.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '92, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

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SCOTT WILSON, N. W. HOWARD,
W. B. SKELTON, H. E. WALTER,
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EDITORIAL.

THERE is a good old New England custom of gathering around the parental board every Thanksgiving, and there, in sacred communion with those they have learned to know and to love, summing up the blessings and successes of the past year, offering up thanks for their enjoyment, and words of satisfaction that the trials and tribulations have been no greater. This, we say, is a custom, and by that we do not mean to say that it is always observed. And so, as we spread the editorial ink for the last time, it may not be inappropriate for us to review briefly the history of the past year, bestow thanks where they are due, and bury in deserved oblivion whatever may have gone wrong.

We have published in our ten numbers three hundred pages of reading matter, an average of thirty pages a month, or over six pages a month more than last year, almost five pages more than the year before, and exactly two pages per month more than in the year 1888. In the Literary Department proper there have been thirty-eight prose articles and twenty poems, while all contributions from the alumni have been placed in the Alumni Department by themselves. For the greater part of these articles we are indebted to those not on the editorial board and

appreciate fully the generosity of others in their assistance.

But to none is more credit due than to our managers for the past year's success. It is they whose diligence and efficiency have done as much to secure success as all others concerned. Without an ably managed business and financial department, less could be undertaken or achieved in the other lines of editorial work, and, whatever else we have lacked, this we have had. Not only has every reasonable request of the editors been fully satisfied, regardless of cost, but the fact that the number of pages of advertisements—and that, too, at just as high rates as ever before—has averaged at least three a month more than ever before, since the pages reached their present size, speaks well for the ability with which this department has been conducted.

Before closing this article there is one thing which we wish might be more thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the students, and that is the fact that they ought to patronize more and more those who patronize them.

IT SEEMS to us that the reading of college exchanges should not be limited to the STUDENT board. A marked improvement on the past year would be to place the exchanges in the library or reading-room, where all undergraduates and friends of college journalism could read them at pleasure. The present arrangement of keeping them in the sanctum is an improvement upon previous years, but this leaves them accessible to comparatively few.

Whereas if they were kept in some more frequented room, every student could keep posted in the doings of the outer college world. This is what is needed to keep the inner sphere rotating. A college, far less than an individual, is able to live prosperously on the hermit plan, and nothing can do more to keep up the intercourse with other institutions than a mutual exchange of customs, interests, and ideas as set forth in the college papers. But these can hardly be said to be exchanged if those which come in from outside are read by only about a half-dozen students.

Then, too, if the exchanges were read more widely, it would enable each new editorial board to take up the work at greater advantage. It is not desirable to ape the style or character of any other paper, but if we would have our STUDENT as good as the best it might be well to let the prospective editors see a sample copy of the best occasionally before assuming the actual duties of editorship. Finally, it would make the exchange column of more local interest if the papers and articles referred to were placed in easy reach of those interested. To be sure the exchange column is intended chiefly for our fellow-editors elsewhere, but still, if a magazine is of special interest, there is a twofold reason for noticing it if home students, as well as those from whom it came, can enjoy it.

IT MAY be well to notice a few of the good points in the new college Y. M. C. A. constitution recently adopted by us. Three new committees

are provided for: One whose sole duty shall be to have charge of the efforts to reach new students at the beginning of the year; a committee on inter-collegiate relations; and a finance committee. The first of these has been embodied in part in the committee we have elected heretofore for the Freshman reception; the second has been everybody's business, and the third nobody's. The duties of three old committees, those on Bible study, membership, and missions, have been made more definite, and besides his regular duties, under the new constitution, the president is made chairman of the executive committee, and "he shall, on retiring, present a written report covering the term of his office, together with recommendations 'concerning the future work of the association.'" The most important change is in the addition of two sections to the article on committees as follows: Sec. 7. The president shall hold a cabinet meeting at the beginning of each term, to be attended by the officers and chairmen of committees, at which the policy of each committee for the ensuing term shall be marked out and discussed. Sec. 9. Immediately after the monthly meeting of each committee its chairman *shall file with the recording secretary* a written report covering the work of the committee during the preceding month. The recording secretary is then enabled to hand over to his successor a detailed and systematic report of the year's work.

The other changes are of minor importance. On the whole the new

constitution is a decided advance over the old one in the direction of organization and all around work.

ABOUT once every two years some one or two of the four Maine colleges starts a movement looking to the formation of an intercollegiate athletic association, but for some reason, whose validity would seldom bear investigation, the movement has always received a check from the others. This year Colby has taken the initiative and Bowdoin has already expressed a willingness to join in, leaving Bates and Maine State College to say whether it shall be a success or suffer the ignoble fate of its predecessors.

Shall we fall in and do our part? There are two strong reasons why we should. First, a literary institution should adopt every legitimate means to encourage good, wholesome physical culture. Decayed lungs and a crooked back are no longer signs of true scholarship. Nor do a languid step and a general mortuary appearance betoken an active intellect. And still the colleges cease to grind out this material only so fast as they encourage athletic sports. To be sure long journeys over the country by wandering troops of collegiate minstrels, making a bluff at four times as much as they are able to accomplish creditably, are not desirable. But when, by going no farther and taking no more extra time than would be required by an annual intercollegiate field-day here in Maine, so much zest and animation could be inspired in a work that would build up a body capable of sustaining the demands

of active mental work, it does not seem very objectionable. Talk about what is accomplished in this line by our local inducements is all well enough, but he must be blind who sees not the lack of life put into it, and the consequent demand for something to produce a change. The extra .8 rank will bring them to the gymnasium and the presence of an instructor will keep them in line until the roll is called, but much of the exercise they actually take is about as efficient as the physical development a German student gets out of resting his feet on his table and drawing his breath through the stem of a ponderous tobacco pipe.

But in addition to this reason is that other, which should have some weight with every institution anxious for its own welfare—policy. Athletics are taking rapid strides in the fitting schools, and their graduates, the wide-awake, ambitious ones, are going to be influenced more and more by this consideration in their college preferences. If we are going to keep abreast of the times we must be alive to new issues. It is a mistake to suppose that desirable students care only for an opportunity to garner the lore of the ages. They are coming more and more to realize that their sheaves will be of little value if they have not the strength to carry them from the field after they have been gathered.

A MATTER was brought before the members of the two societies in the course of the past term which, we believe, deserves far more attention than it has received. We refer to the

question of the advisability of uniting the society libraries.

And why does this question demand our attention? Because the present arrangement of having one small library for the whole college and two more still smaller libraries, consisting mostly of duplicates, for the societies, is utterly foolish. In view of the crying need there is for better library facilities in our college, the existence of such a state of affairs demands a remedy.

The friends of the present system, if it has any, may claim that it is the proper thing for a literary society to have a library; that it is thus possible for a society to place within the reach of its members books which, for some reason, are not found in the college library; and that the society library is often accessible when the main one is not open.

To consider these objections in order, we admit that it is very desirable for a literary society to have a library. But if it be found that the interests of the students are not best served by the present arrangement, then it is our mutual duty to seek to discover a better system. The second objection is no objection at all, and the third ought not to be, for if there is one innovation which we need more than any other it is having the college library open all day and in the evening.

In view of all the circumstances the remedy that we would recommend is still more radical than the one proposed. Why not incorporate the society libraries with the college library? We would not for a moment urge that

either society lose its interest in its books. Let them all go in stamped as they are, and let every new book put in by either society go in under the stamp of that society and be understood as belonging to it. Then if there is any department of literature that is not well enough represented to satisfy the students, let both societies unite in a strenuous effort to make it otherwise. To show what an effect this would have on one direction, we think that the two societies together own nearly, if not quite, twice as many works of fiction as are found on the shelves below. And perhaps there is no one alcove in the main library that has more expletives hurled at it than that which contains the munificent collection of works of fiction.

Putting the society books in under their respective stamps would afford an opportunity for a return to the old system at any time when the college ceases to need our assistance, or in case the arrangement should prove unsatisfactory to the students.

TO OUR mind, foot-ball is coming to be one of the greatest of American games, and will soon take the place of base-ball as an outdoor exercise in the fall. It requires more active exertion of the body, more coolness and nerve, more courage, and we believe it is coming to require more skill, and we feel sure it will develop more self-confidence and manliness if played in a manly way, than any other game. The sneer with which it has usually been spoken of as "a game of

slugging" is gradually disappearing into that region to which is relegated all such impotent opposition to changes. That it has been characterized by considerable roughness in the past, no one denies, but no game meets with universal approval, nor is adapted to public opinion at first. It took years for the American game of base-ball to reach its present place in the hearts of the people. So, too, we see a progress in the game of foot-ball towards meeting the demands of the public. Dangerous? This element we believe is also being eradicated, and we would point to the games played by Harvard and Yale, and Yale and Princeton, this fall, when no player was injured sufficiently to take him out of the game, and the game being stopped but a few times on account of injuries, yet hardly a ball game occurs but that the game is called on account of some injured player, and very frequently a substitute is required. Skill and coolness is characterizing the game played now, rather than brute strength and rowdiness. Another significant fact is that many of our fitting schools are adopting the game, and the waters of the lake must soon exhibit the characteristics of the sources from which it receives its supply. We hope that when our athletic field materializes, Bates will surely be represented by a foot-ball team worthy of her as a college, and an effort should be made by students, alumni, and friends of the institution to raise the funds necessary for the completion of this much-needed field for the athletic sports.

THE prospect of Bates having a field for athletics should awaken an interest in every loyal friend of the college. The site has been selected and plans drawn up, which will give the future students of Bates ample opportunity to indulge in all the athletic sports which are receiving so much attention throughout the college world. Not that we would advise Bates going into them on a scale with Harvard and Yale. Not at all; but we do believe better opportunities and a more general entering into athletic exercises would be a boon to our college,—would enable her to send out more perfect types of men and women. The proposed plan would, as we understand it, give us a ball field, a running track, and football field. The first two we all have felt the need of many times, the latter, if we read aright the signs of the times, we shall need very soon.

LITERARY.

PERIO'S SERVICE.

BY ANNIE V. STEVENS, '92.

O sparkling waters of the famous Rhine,
The banks ye lave still teem with life and song,
As when, of yore, they echoed to the clang
Of dungeon bars and drawbridge; stately yet
The ruins are by which your crags are crowned.
Full many a story quaint and legend old
Your magic region lends to our delight;
But mine I choose is not a gay romance,
Nor yet heroic as the world would say.
I sing of humble service better far
Than riches, fame, or honor, in reward.

In ancient Rheinstadt, centuries ago,
A vast cathedral reared its massive form.
A world-wide name its architect had won,
And none among his workmen were, but what
Were noted for their skill throughout the land.

Each to attain his cherished goal of fame
His utmost skill employed to do his part—
Parts which, united, make the perfect whole
And thus the Temple rose—a splendid proof
Of man's great energies and powers of mind.

One day, while yet the vast interior
Was incomplete, there came a man, bowed
down

By weight of years, and to the architect
Thus, with respect, he spoke—"O honored one,
Who hast in thought a richer treasury
Than Croesus' gold, all men have heard thy
fame,

Which, as the earth, is broad. Thee I address,
To thee I make my plea; do not refuse,
For though I seem infirm, I yet am strong,
Thy work I'll not disgrace, my faith I pledge,
And too, these documents attest my skill.
Let me have place to work among thy men;
No pay I ask—I only seek to serve."

The earnestness with which he spoke o'ercame
The scruples of the architect, and he
Delayed not long to give the answer sought.
So Perio, as he was called, became
A worker on the sculptures rich and rare.
Day after day he wrought with patient skill,
Content to do his best even in the obscure
And gloomy spot to him assigned, through fear
Lest his enfeebled eyesight might impair
The splendid Gothic art there perfected.
Each morn when rosy gleamed the light beneath
Aurora's magic fingers, Perio
Returned to labor eagerly, and as
He paused before his work, unfinished still,
He prayed—"O Father, let me live until
My task shall be complete; but this I ask,
Accepted may this grateful service be,
The best expression of my love to thee."
At last when chancel, nave, and altar stood
Resplendent with the richest carvings known,
The architect, while looking o'er the work,
Came to the alcove Perio had adorned.
The rosy light streamed o'er the paneled walls,
Whereon the Master, to his great surprise,
Amidst the wondrous carvings, ne'er surpassed,
Beheld a grander work than all beside;—
The face of Christ, wondrously wrought, was
there,

And beams of early morn a halo cast
About the head. Long gazed the architect
Upon the marvel, till the light glanced off,
And left the place again obscure.

Entranced

Till then, the Master's eager look now sought
 The inspired author of that work divine.
 At length his glance fell downward to the
 floor,
 And there—beneath the sacred sculpture—
 knelt
 The sculptor, but his eyes were closed in peace.
 His prayer was answered and his task complete;
 His hand lost not its skill ere work was done.
 And then Death's angel, who stood near,
 touched him
 And summoned him unto his home above.
 Though earthly fame he sought not, it is his.
 Though poor, unknown, while living, yet his
 name
 Is linked with praise, as uttered by the crowds
 Who, by the hundreds, at a certain time
 Each year, in that Cathedral bow the head
 Before the matchless work of him who strove
 To render service for the sake of love.
 His fellow-workers toiled for wealth and fame;
 The wealth and fame that perish when we
 leave
 This earthly sphere of action: dim beside
 The glory won by him who humbly served.
 Oh, toilers in the world's vast edifice!
 What seek ye in your eager work and race?
 Pause and take heed! for if ye seek for fame,
 For worldly profit—know that naught escapes
 The ravages of time, save that alone
 Which benefits mankind by thought or deed;
 No deed or thought is ever lost, that may
 Inspire mankind to nobler, loftier acts.

Some work is ready for each one of us,
 And if we do it, humble though it be,
 The inspiration from above, to us
 As long ago to Perio, will come.
 O'er our work, too, a glory will be thrown.
 For, searching in the book of Life, we find,
 Love's service was the lesson taught by Him
 Who said, "to minister, and not to be
 Ministered unto, have I come to thee."

ETHICS OF DOUBT.

BY W. B. SKELTON, '92.

THERE is a class of individuals who recognize good in nothing that exists, who would have the universe swept with fire every day, that they might rear anew a structure modeled

after their own conceit, who devote precious time to whetting their blades of scorn and derision on the rasping edges of their own distorted views. But, much as we would deprecate this fault, equally far would we be from discouraging the exercise of the right to question any principle before endorsing it, of hesitating long before adopting a theory without the proofs. That he who professes uncertainty on a subject, for lack of testimony, necessarily does so through indifference to the truth, though often influencing weak minds to cling to that they know nothing of, is an assertion worthy of supreme contempt. There is too much hereditary belief already. Too many of the theories people exalt and cherish are simply heir-looms, transmitted from generation to generation like a coat of arms, and indebted to their antiquity for the homage they receive. Every man owes it to himself to test the metal before he swears that it is gold. It is the privilege whose exercise warrants and secures the only human freedom possible. It is the bulwark of all liberty, social, political, and religious. Silent acceptance of the precepts of leaders, no matter how great and how magnanimous, cannot fail to make tyrants of them. Unqualified admiration and confidence will poison the democracy of any man and sow the seeds of social "four hundreds," party bosses and bigoted priests. Disobedience, not to the laws of God, but to the dictation of human dignitaries, is the key-note of progress. For what is progress but the throwing off of the garment woven of the texture of past

customs and past laws, and buckling on the girdle of a new system? If reason shows that the sinews of civilization are being petrified by the poisonous drugs of a Dejanira's mantle of superstition and error, the only course is to tear it off, even though it does take away with it a little of the flesh of a magnified affection for a long-time companion.

Man owes it to himself, then, to avail himself of this privilege of investigating, of questioning, of doubting, if you please. It is his duty to think for himself. Trusting in the past is retrogression; in the great minds of the present, a renewal of *caste*.

Nor is it safe to accept unquestioned even systems of long standing. Many startling errors have been undetected for years. Witchcraft and slavery were long institutions of respect, but did that prove them right? The Romish church long held despotic sway over Europe, but did that fact convict Luther of rebellion against justice? No; even age is an uncertain mark of truth and should carry little conviction with it, and the debt of veneration due to it has long since been overpaid. Of too long standing and too universal has already become the custom of strewing the grave with the flowers whose perfume should have inspired the living.

But doubt, the act of accepting nothing unquestioned, is more than a personal privilege and a personal duty. It is a duty every man owes to the world. This lethargic acquiescence in what is, not only destroys one's personal respectability and independence,

but to that degree enthralls the whole world. It encourages, nay, generates tyranny over body, mind, and soul, and, inasmuch as all reform is but the progress of individuals, should be, must be, avoided.

Efficient opposition, then, to what is clearly wrong is always justified, and delay in its execution dangerous. To be sure, there are those who consider forcible resistance wrong. Even Russia's great realistic novelist has lately pronounced a bitter denunciation of the revolutionary prerogative. The theory seems to be that people ought to endure what is, and trust to Providence, or rather to the clemency of their oppressors, for something better. This doctrine, though well enough for the Czar, is fraught with certain perils to the proletariat. To feed a monster with food of his own choosing will seldom change his nature. Subserviency demands subserviency. Slavery leads to slavery. Let Nicholas II. banish one obnoxious subject to Siberia's wilds and the next one must go on a slighter pretext. The absence of opposition to their insatiable greed only fanned the tyranny of Rome's Tarquins into a fiercer blaze, and who deprecates their exile? When England's Stuarts and France's Bourbons found no palladiums to guard the private life of their subjects, they soon took away the palladium of their public welfare, and who, pray, denounces the noble resistance of the Cromwells and the "Third Estates"? When our colonies were reeling beneath the blows of King George's ruthless ministry, burden was added to burden, and torment to

torment, and who accuses the Washingtons, the Franklins, and the Adamses of injustice? Balmaceda advanced from tyranny to tyranny until he had become the very incarnation of mediæval despotism, and who thinks the Chilian revolutionists had not a just cause?

Alas! no, Count Tolstoi, well hast thou done the bidding of thy terrible sovereign; well hast thou shown the way to finish populating the Asiatic steppes with men who deserve to shine in nobler walks of life; well hast thou taught the crouching slave to lick the feet of his relentless master. But just so far hast thou fallen below the level of modern civilization. So far hast thou failed to be inspired by the spirit that breathes in Magna Charter and "The Rights of Man." When the principles of law and equity become subverted to the execrable greed of a Bourbon dynasty or the defiant criminality of an Italian Mafia, the people are justified in working out their own salvation by such means as the exigencies as the times demand, be it the mob or the full-fledged revolution, the halter, or the guillotine.

And yet there is a strange dread of the exercise of this right of doubt. Well-meaning men recoil horror-stricken before it, as though it were a veritable Hydra, and, clutching fiercely the brands of superstition and intolerance, strive wildly to emulate the Grecian hero's feat in destroying by flame every vestige of life. But not even Hercules succeeded in destroying the ninth head, the immortal one, and so they, imitating still, seek to crush it

beneath the load of their own bigotry. But failure greets their effort. The very heat they have imparted in destroying the others has all been gathered into this immortal head and bursts forth into a blaze that sweeps away their every check and sheds upon the world the lustre of a newly discovered truth.

Nor is this persecution more justifiable than efficient—justified neither by its necessity nor its fairness. Indulged in the interest of truth, it arises from a meage conception of the attributes of truth. Truth itself is indestructible, and if the dissenter from aged precepts be wrong, his theory will speedily work its own destruction; if right, be assured it is immortal and needs to pass through the test of no fiery ordeal.

But its fairness is less than its necessity. Not to discourage an ardent pursuit of the truth in others, but to aid in its dissemination himself; not to prevent another from endowing the world with his conception of the true and beautiful, but to illumine the defects of that conception with the light of his own views,—such is the mission of man. Then why not hold out your lamp of wisdom instead of your sword of persecution, clothing mankind, not in the twilight of dead antiquity, but in the solar effulgence of universal light—a light in which every astral orb, though concealed, it may be, by a mightier luminary, still contributes its portion?

It is, then, no less a social duty than a privilege, no less a moral obligation than a social duty for every one of

God's creatures to exercise this right of doubt, this right of looking after the weaknesses of present doctrines, that a theory whose falsity the light of progress has exposed may be supplanted at once by what is at least nearer the truth. Mere doubting for doubt's sake is despicable, but a fearless disposition to demand proof of a point, even though it be polluted with the aroma of a long-departed ancestry, is highly commendable. And if it gain for its possessor the epithet of infidel and heretic, 'tis a noble martyrdom.

Not universal pessimism but a wholesome distrust of the efficacy of the present condition of things will purge the mind of a vain idol worship, lead it to penetrate the lichen-laden dogmas of a less capable yesterday, snatch the gems from its core and do away with the alloy.

"Who never doubted, never half believed.
Where doubt, there truth is,—'tis her shadow."

OVER-STUDY IN COLLEGE.

(*Not an Autobiography.*)

BY H. E. WALTER, '92.

IN THE vegetable kingdom horticulturists are miracle-doers. With steam-pipes and conservatories these wizards succeed in making tropical ferns and flowers happily forget that only a little glass sky separates them from the winds and snows of a northern climate and, only give them a little time, and they will transform a single rose into a double one for you. They can make a strawberry vine lose its reckoning and bear fruit in January instead of June, or educate a peach

until it will blush with shame when it thinks of its humble ancestry. We have all seen the perennial prize squash at the State Fair which was fed upon milk until it outgrew the biggest lie of the oldest inhabitant, and vegetable instances might be indefinitely cited to illustrate forced growth and unnatural development.

Thereby hangs a moral for the college student. If he is fed with intellectual milk to excess, like the prize squash, the result will be coarse-grained, unnatural, and watery. The universal lesson of forced growth is that it is attained at the expense of something else, and it is just as true in regard to the brain of a student as with fruit or flower. The tame cherry tree is less hardy than its wild ancestor. It sacrificed some of its legacy of endurance in the taming. Nature is a great success as a book-keeper. Her books always balance and she never makes a blunder in adding up the figures.

For instance, that student who studies until late at night and then bandages his head with a wet towel in order to study longer, is mortgaging his body to pay off his head. Or that student who is so heedless of the demands of nature as to turn to his books after eating his dinner and before giving his digestive system its innings, or who neglects exercise in order to have time to read, even *good* literature, does so at his peril. The threadbare excuse of necessity, of the force of circumstances often making it imperative that exercise be neglected or that the blood be sent to the head instead of the stomach and liver directly after dinner,

ought to be retired on half pay. To say that it is necessary for us to undermine our whole bodily structure in order to stuff the intellectual loft with some fragment of knowledge is an absurdity. It is like saying I have not time to live eighty years, let's make it forty years!

Prizes, examinations, and the ranking systems so generally in use, by putting a premium on intellectual effort, are apt to be factors in forcing intellectual growth at the expense of something else. The student often works against nature and under pressure because he must or "flunk." It may be heresy but, under such circumstances, in the long run, would it not be better to "flunk?" What is education any way? It is not the mere acquiring of knowledge mechanically but it is the *organization* of knowledge, and this requires time and willing thought, both of which are left out in the process of cramming or over-study.

Education is a growth, and to be successful must be natural. In over-education a waste of energy occurs because assimilation is not complete, and energy in daily life means much more than knowledge. A live electrician is worth a dozen libraries on electricity.

In brief, we see that over-study imperils health by cheating the body; that it destroys energy, because it is intemperance; and that, since it does not allow opportunity for assimilation it is unnatural and unprofitable.

We are aware that these ideas are as old as the hills, and that they form a genuine sea-serpent in college maga-

zine literature. So is every idea that is true as old as the hills, because Truth is eternal.

DEMOCRACY IN ENGLAND.

BY N. W. HOWARD, '92.

VICTOR HUGO, in one of his later poems, assumed the role of a political prophet. Looking ahead to the twentieth century he declared that in that century America would exclaim in wonder, "What! I had slaves!" while Europe, with a shudder, would retort, "What! I had kings!" The twentieth century is now so near at hand that we may well begin to inquire how nearly this prophecy will be fulfilled, and no nation of Europe affords a more promising field for such discussion than England.

We find that English history has, during the present century, been marked by a wonderful progress towards democracy. Beginning with the reform bill of '32, the "Magna Charta of political democracy," and continuing to the present day, the "irresistible tendency towards democracy," as so many writers have termed it, has been a constant power in English politics. A historian of no less fame than the talented and accurate author of "Myers' General History" has made so much of this that the first of the three heads under which he considers English history is "Progress Towards Democracy," and in his treatment of this division he thus concludes: "The English government is now in reality as democratic as our own. Only the forms of monarchy

remain. It does not seem probable that these can long withstand the encroachments of democracy. Hereditary privilege, as represented by the House of Lords and the Crown, is likely soon to be abolished."

If we look for the cause of this progress we find that it is all due to the strength of public opinion. At no time was its power more evident or the need of its exercise more manifest than in 1832. Bill after bill to reform the electoral system had been passed by the Commons, only to be rejected by the Upper House. "But finally," in the words of Myers, "the public feeling became so strong and violent that the Lords were forced to yield and the reform bill of 1832 became a law."

But all authorities are agreed that public opinion is to-day more powerful than ever before. One of the most ardent royalists that has written upon the subject voices this sentiment when he says, "The fact is that in England the supreme power which rules the country is public opinion."

Now I admit the difficulty of ascertaining the true state of English public opinion. In view of this difficulty I shall confine myself to calling your attention to the views regarding it of several of the best authorities I have been able to find, endeavoring to make these few quotations fairly representative of the many that lack of space forbids me to introduce.

In his article in the *Forum* a few years since, entitled "Queen Victoria's Reign," Sir Joseph Wolseley, an ardent royalist, makes this statement: "A strong tide of democracy has set in of

late and still flows with great force over the face of the United Kingdom." Further on, in the same article, he adds: "What may be in store for England as the outcome of our present process of government, with public opinion swayed hither and thither by each new phase of democratic requirements, no one can say."

Says another English writer, Hyndman, "To a superficial observer we are still the Chinese of Europe, clinging to old forms and old reverences, which have long since been discarded elsewhere, though a closer examination shows clearly that we have entered on a period of change which will probably carry us far in advance of anything yet seen, either in Europe or America."

Another noted writer says, "The artisans are frankly radical. They regard most of our 'time-honored' institutions as relics of an age when artisans were held of no political account, and as barriers raised against them. They are utterly without veneration for what is old because it is old."

That eminent authority, Dicey, has said: "Under the constitution of modern England the people are sovereign, for any change which a decided majority of the nation had at heart would be rapidly effected, and effected by legal means. Convince say two-thirds of the people that the State Church, the House of Lords, or the Crown ought to be abolished, and the ecclesiastical system, the peerage, the monarchy itself would be put an end to by the same legal and regular means as the

process which brought about the disestablishment of the Irish church."

Still another recognized authority, writing seven years ago, has thus analyzed the situation: "In less than a century we have progressed from absolutism, which denied the sovereignty of the nation, to mixed democracies, which allow a certain degree of national right to men, and a more or less extensive or restricted participation by the citizens in the government. If in less than a century our political forms have been evolved from pure monarchies to mixed democracies, then in less than another century we shall pass from mixed democracies to pure democracies."

And would it not be well to inquire how public opinion was and will be influenced by the revelations of the early summer regarding the character of the Prince of Wales. The English correspondent of the *Nation* expressed in that paper, about a year ago, this opinion: "An aristocracy will not long maintain its hold in any land where men do not believe in the inequality of mankind and in the hereditary transmission of character and capacity. A real monarchy needs for its support faith, if not in the divine right, at any rate in the necessary superiority and wisdom of kings." Could anything be truer? But how much faith, think you, is to-day reposed by the English people in the "necessary superiority and wisdom" of their future king? An editorial on this subject in the *New York World* concludes with the pithy sentence, "It is verily a sad day for English royalty." And indeed it was.

Why, in so conservative a paper as the *Methodist Recorder*, published in England, we find this: "We would rather face the risks of a revolution in the English constitution than be condemned to accept a monarch who deliberately fosters gambling."

In view of Queen Victoria's popularity it might seem that the manifest loyalty of the English people to her proves that they are satisfied with the form of government that she represents. But does that necessarily follow? Remember that we are speaking of a most remarkable woman, a woman of wonderful personality, a woman who has been classed as a diplomatist with the leading statesmen of Europe, who grows more popular every day that she lives, and who will never be fully appreciated till she is no more. Popular! Why, the English people adore her! But please to remember that popularity is not hereditary and that it will be very different when the royal gambler wears the crown. If Victoria were no better than her son and successor, how long, think you, would she or the form of government that she represents be tolerated?

It is of course impossible, in so brief a glance at the subject, to more than hint at the tremendous influences that are at work beneath the surface of English politics. But I believe that a thorough study of European politics in general and English politics in particular, would lead us all to heartily agree with the Spanish statesman, Castelar, when he declares that "the final triumph of universal democracy

is already as fully assured as if its blazing track in the pathway of history had already swept into full possession of the hopes, sympathies, and institutions of the nations!"

"THE TALISMAN."

BY VANN E. MESERVE, '92.

ALTHOUGH Scott was a Scotchman, a writer of Scotch home life and, it might be said, the founder of a Scotch literature, yet by his English works he is the more widely known, and to them his present rank among novelists is largely due. Next to "Ivanhoe," and perhaps "Kenilworth," no one of his works is more truly a masterpiece and more thoroughly characteristic of the great Scotch novelist than "The Talisman." But in this work Scott wrote under greater disadvantages than in either of the other two. "Ivanhoe" and "Kenilworth" command interest by reason of the time and place pictured out to the readers. "Ivanhoe" represents that period when Normans and Saxons were becoming assimilated and taking upon themselves one nationality. "The Talisman," though drawn from the same period of feudalism and chivalry, is more of an oriental work, and required descriptions of scenes and events when neither history nor language could greatly aid in the development of the story. If, then, in this novel, he makes much use of fancy and often departs from the narrow track of history he is the more excusable. Again, when we remember that the scenes of "Kenilworth" are laid in merry old

England in the days of the Virgin Queen we cannot wonder that this story holds a high rank among Scott's English tales. Yet "The Talisman" is not placed at a time wholly devoid of historical interest. The purpose of this great movement in Western Europe, the ardor of the crusaders, the cause of the final disbanding, the character of the Christian princes, and the customs in war and peace of both the Orient and the West are all well brought out.

No one purpose can be assigned the novel more definite than that of showing how chivalry with its outward cloak of courtesy and civilization may cover a character hardly more Christ-like than that of a heathen prince whose shrewdness and generosity rivals truly the King of a Christian land. In this contrast it may be questioned whether Scott does not exaggerate the failings of Richard and the virtues of Saladin. For we see Cœur de Lion urging his dependent cousin to marry a heathen prince, and at the same time sending into heathen servitude the knight whom she loves. We see him a physical hero, yet vain of his courage, and a fuming, half crazy and unmanageable patient in sickness. We see him brave but vain; shrewd but impetuous; here and there redeeming his royal character by kindness and candor, though usually forced to do so by circumstances. Saladin, on the other hand, by his very gentleness contrasts with the boastful Richard. Kind to both man and beast, he not only uses the medicinal powers of the talisman to heal Kenneth's squire and hound but, through his influence with Richard, saves the life of,

and redeems from slavery Kenneth himself, before whom he is twice humbled in combat and on whom he is compelled to look as his successful rival for the hand of Edith Plantagenet. But above all he raises from the burning fever, at the risk of his own life, his most powerful enemy, Cœur de Lion, who alone could rally the forces of the cross against the crescent.

"The Talisman" as a story is thoroughly characteristic of Scott's works. The plot is ingenious and full of surprises. In this case frequent use is made of disguises. Early in the story the main point of interest is the encounter between two solitary travelers in Palestine and later their sojourn at the cavern of the hermit of Engaddi. These prove to be David, Earl of Huntingdon, Prince Royal of Scotland, and Saladin, the Saracen monarch, against whose hosts the crusade was directed. While in the cave, the hermit, studying the stars, sees in one guest a prince whose marriage with Richard's cousin shall reconcile one of Cœur de Lion's powerful enemies. The story of these two adventurers, one as Kenneth, a poor Scotch knight, a Nubian slave, and the Earl of Huntingdon and accepted lover of Edith, and the other as Sheerkoff, El Hakim, the physician at Richard's bedside, and Saladin, the supposed prince, whose marriage should reconcile Richard, forms the thread of the plot. In "The Talisman," too, as in so many of Scott's novels, we find the same long introduction, amounting almost to tediousness—the descriptions so profuse in places as to almost crowd out the more active parts of the story,

the historical references if colored, colored to some purpose, the underlying purpose well hidden but never lost. In this novel De Vaux's admiration for Kenneth's hound is but one of the many ways Scott has shown, in his works, his own fondness for the canine race. Here, too, he makes use of the astrologer's art almost as aptly as in "Guy Mannering." But in nothing does "The Talisman" show itself a work of Scott more than in its loyalty to the Scotchman. Bright though the pictures be, which he paints of Richard and Saladin, he brings down from the rugged northward his hero and having given to him every knightly quality, patience, endurance, patriotism, and valor, he crowns him Prince Royal and gives him for a queen one of the most beautiful and womanly characters that has ever graced his pages of fiction. Sir Kenneth, the poor Scotch knight is after all the Hamlet of "The Talisman."

IN MEMORIAM.

ALDEN C. HUTCHINSON of the class of '91 died very suddenly at Princeton, N. J., November 12th. He entered the Junior class of Princeton Theological Seminary, September 15th, and had been there only three weeks when attacked by what seemed at first to be malarial fever but rapidly developed into typhoid. The fever had abated, however, and he had seemed to improve for several days, when suddenly at about 11 A.M., before those who were with him were

aware of danger, death ensued from heart failure.

When early in its history, the class of '91 have been called to part with one of their most respected and best loved members. Straightforward, genial, and manly to the highest degree, he speedily won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, while his equable, friendly disposition, and pure moral character justly secured for him the true friendship of all his associates.

He was an earnest Christian and one of the most active supporters of class religious services during his college course.

Early in the winter of 1890-91 he decided to enter the ministry and had just begun to prepare himself for this special service when he was summoned to "That Rest" into which his devoted Christian life has fulfilled the conditions of an "Abundant entrance."

He was the youngest of a family of seven sons and one daughter, who with their aged parents remain to mourn his early death, and to whom his wide circle of friends extend their deepest sympathy.

H. J. C., '91.

CLASS RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The all-wise Father in his providence has seen fit to call to himself our beloved classmate Alden C. Hutchinson:

Resolved, That while we deeply feel the loss of our esteemed friend and classmate, we recognize therein the Master's hand and are thankful for the example left us of his pure life and noble character;

Resolved, That to his afflicted family, in their bereavement, we extend our heartfelt sympathy, feeling that their loss is in some degree our loss;

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the *Lewiston Journal* and BATES STUDENT, and also a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

F. J. CHASE,
KATE PRESCOTT,
F. W. LARRABEE,
Committee for class of '91.

LOCALS.

A Merry Christmas to you and a Happy New Year!

E. E. Osgood, '92, is teaching a private school at his home.

Professor Anthony's new house near the college is nearly completed.

E. W. Small, '93, is clerking in P. P. Getchell's hat store, this vacation.

Hoffman, '93, is still at his work as instructor in the Auburn Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

Miller, '94, and Professor Angell also have had an attack of tonsilitis during the vacation.

Professor Rand was called to New Hampshire, November 30th, by the serious illness of his mother.

Bates is becoming an asylum for the Incarceration of Kodak Fiends. Wilson, '92, is the latest inmate.

Skelton and Putnam of the Senior class are studying law in Newell & Judkin's office during the winter vacation.

Carrie Boothby, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Boothby and granddaughter of President Cheney, died November 23d, aged 16 years.

The Seniors will have the two regular studies, Astronomy and Physics,

next term, and choose their third from one of the three following electives: Advanced German, Civil Government, and Logic.

At the last business meeting of the term held by the Y. M. C. A. the new constitution for college associations was adopted after it had been reported upon by a committee previously appointed for the purpose.

What is being done about the celebration of Washington's Birthday this year? The recent custom of both societies uniting in arranging an original literary programme on that day is too good to discontinue.

The efficiency of the STUDENT board of editors is largely determined by their manager. The editors of '92 have reason to congratulate themselves that they have had so wide-awake and generous a manager as Mr. Blanchard.

The Sophomores have been making some unusual finds in the bird line. They have already seen the purple finch, the white-throated sparrow, the American goldfinch, the robin, the fox-colored sparrow, and the English sparrow.

The Sophomores have begun their winter bird contest very auspiciously. Two of them, Noone and Hatch, identified eleven species within about one hour on the first day of the prize hunt. If this rate is followed up all previous records will be broken.

Several changes have been made in the list of teachers in the Latin School for next term. Skelton, '92, will teach Cicero, Fanning, '93, will have the Rhetoric and Elocution, while E. W.

Packard, '95, will take Ferguson's work with the Juniors.

The breakage bills of the Seniors in analytical chemistry last term varied all the way from Miss King, who smashed only 2 cents' worth of a test-tube, to Emery, who, to quote his own words, "Broke everything I had but my Bunsen burner—and *that* burned back!"

The question for the champion debate for next Commencement week reads, "Does Catholicism Threaten Republican Institutions in the United States?" For the affirmative the disputants are L. J. Brackett, French, Miss Leslie, Harris, and Hoag. Those on the negative are Graves, Leathers, Woodman, Cook, and Hatch.

The lights in Parker Hall these evenings are solemnly few and far between, more so in fact than at any previous vacation for some time. '93's delegation, Bruce, Fanning, Hoffman, Marden, and Small comprise nearly the entire population of this venerable domicile so lately teeming with vicious Sophomores and trembling Freshmen.

A certain female wielder of the birch, of Bates sympathies, is teaching near Lewiston and often has city visitors, consequently her little pupils are loaded, primed, and cocked. Recently while visitors were present she asked "What are we going to have on the top of Mount David?" Up comes an eager hand. "Well, Johnnie, what is it?" Johnnie, triumphantly. "A reservoir!"

The editors of the STUDENT for next year have chosen the principal depart-

ments as follows: Fanning, literary department; Miss Conant, magazine and book reviews; Miss Bean, exchanges; Adams, personals; R. A. Sturges and Winslow, locals and poets' corner. Moulton and Pennell, the managers, spent the first week of the vacation here, soliciting advertisements. They reported very good success.

Work on the baths in the gymnasium is being rapidly pushed and Bates will soon be equipped with first-class bathing apparatus. For this innovation much credit is due the alumni of the college. Generous contributions have been received from the following graduates: O. B. Clason, '77; H. W. Oakes, '77; I. F. Frisbee, '80; T. M. Singer, '90; L. G. Roberts, '87; I. N. Cox, '89; N. W. Harris, '73; J. R. Dunton, '87; U. G. Wheeler, '87; F. J. Daggett, '89; W. L. Powers, '88; F. S. Libbey, '91; W. B. Cutts, '91; F. W. Plummer, '91; F. E. Emrich, '91; W. F. Garcelon, '90; A. N. Peaslee, '90; H. V. Neal, '90; G. F. Garland, '90; F. S. Pierce, '90; S. S. Wright, '87; J. L. Reade, '81; R. F. Johonnot, '79; W. B. Small, '85; C. J. Nichols, '90; F. S. Hamlet, '88.

The Freshman class has been divided into divisions for their Sophomore debates as follows: *First Division*—Miss Wheeler, Robie, Winslow, Wingate, Wakefield, Pease, Brown, Bolster, Springer, Mason and Miss Cooper. *Second Division*—Miss Steward, Weeks, Knox, Morrell, Smith, Miss Hastings, Miss Staples, Hutchins, Farnham, Miss Wright, Russell. *Third Division*—Knapp, Miss Cornish, Miss Summer-

bell, Packard, Foss, Jordan. Miss Wylie, Miss Willard, Miss Foster, Robertson, T. Pulsifer. *Fourth Division*—Miss Collins, Pettigrew, Miss Whitehouse, Small, Parker, Webb, Miss King, Miss Williams, Files, Miss Canney, Storer. *Fifth Division*—Miss Joyce, Hebberd, Hayes, Hayden, Sanders, Miss Neal, Blair, Miss Cross, Campbell, C. Pulsifer.

The Y. M. C. A. meetings on Sunday mornings for next term will have subjects taken from the "Sermon on the Mount," as follows: January 17th, The Poor in Spirit; January 24th, Those that Hunger and Thirst after Righteousness; January 31st, The Pure in Heart; February 7th, The Peacemakers; February 14th, The Salt of the Earth; February 21st, Christ came not to destroy but to fulfill; February 28th, The Lord's Prayer; March 3d, Treasures in Heaven; March 13th, God and Mammon; March 20th, "Judge Not;" March 27th, "Ask, and it shall be Given." The Attributes of Christ as taken up last term proved very interesting. These meetings are held from 9.30 to 10 A.M. Sunday mornings and are open to all men in college.

Following is a partial list of those teaching, this vacation, with the town in which they are located:

	'92.	
Vann E. Meserve,		East Winthrop.
E. E. Osgood,		Alton, N. H.
L. M. Sanborn,		North Baldwin.
H. E. Walter,		Ashby, Mass.
Scott Wilson,		West Cumberland.
	'93.	
K. C. Brown,		East Wilton.
M. E. Joiner,		Scarboro.
A. B. Libby,		Litchfield.
G. L. Mildram,		Wells.

L. E. Moulton,
E. L. Pennell,
W. F. Sims,
E. J. Winslow,

'94.

H. M. Cook,
D. F. Field,
W. A. French,
S. I. Graves,
J. B. Hoag,
J. W. Leathers,
Kate A. Leslie,
A. J. Marsh,
W. E. Page,
Cora B. Pennell,
F. E. Perkins,
E. F. Pierce,
A. W. Small,
F. C. Thompson,
Adelia J. Webber,

'95.

W. S. Brown,
E. G. Campbell,
S. M. Farnum, Jr.,
A. C. Hayes,
J. E. Mason,
B. L. Pettigrew,
C. L. Small,

Pownal.
Madison.
York Village.
Burlington, Mass.

Newport.
Phillips.
East Raymond.
Turner Village.
South Lubec.
Wells.
North Gray.
Harmony.
Wiscasset.
Lisbon Falls.
Wells.
Deer Isle.
Chebeague.
New Gloucester.
Leeds.

Litchfield.
Lyndon Center, Vt.
New Gloucester.
Strafford Center, N. H.
New Portland.
Lyndon, Vt.
New Gloucester.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

PERSONALS.

'69.—Rev. Lucien C. Graves, recently pastor of the Free Baptist Church in West Lebanon, has changed his church relations and become a member of the Congregational Church in Lebanon Center. He has accepted a call from the church in Union Village, Wakefield, N. H., and will hereafter be a Congregational minister.—*Christian Mirror*.

'75.—We clip the following item from the *Lewiston Journal*: "A new law firm has been formed in Gardiner, the partners being Hon. A. M. Spear, mayor of Gardiner, one of the leading attorneys of Maine, and Charles L.

Andrews, Esq., one of the best equipped and most promising young members of the Kennebec bar. The new firm will be one of the most influential in the State."

'75.—N. S. Palmeter is carrying on a large farm in Marcus, Iowa.

'75.—G. W. Wood, Ph.D., principal of East Corinth Academy, will read a paper on the subject, "What is the Matter with our Grammar Teachers?" at the next meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society.

'76.—Invitations are out for the wedding reception of Rev. T. H. Stacy, pastor of the Court Street Free Baptist church in Auburn. The reception will occur the evening of December 26th. The bride-to-be is Mrs. Nora Harlow of Auburn, widow of Dr. Roscoe Harlow. Mr. Stacy has received a call from the Free Baptist church in Saco.

'79.—W. E. Ranger gave an address, October 23d, before the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers at their annual convention, held in Magill Normal School, Montreal.

'81.—W. P. Foster, Esq., has a poem in the December number of the *Century*.

'82.—L. T. McKenney is superintendent of schools in Bedford, Mass., and several adjacent towns.

'82.—We understand that Rev. J. C. Perkins succeeds the late Dr. Hill as pastor of the First Parish Church in Portland. Mr. Perkins has been for several months the associate pastor of the church.

'84.—F. S. Sampson, Esq., of Lisbon, was married, November 21st, to

Miss Emma P. Merrill, of Lewiston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. A. Blaisdell.

'85.—R. E. Attwood, of Auburn, has been having a severe trouble with his eyes. He was confined to his home for nine weeks, during six weeks of the time suffering intense pain, day and night. His eyes are now much better and for the past month he has been able to be out.

'85.—D. C. Washburn is assisting his grandfather in the lime business in or near Rockport.

'87.—W. C. Buck is a clerk in the War Department and is taking the course in the National Medical College of Columbian University, Washington.

'87.—Drew & Roberts, of Lewiston, are employed, with W. L. Putnam, Esq., of Portland, and Tascus Atwood, Esq., of Auburn, by the Auburn Aqueduct Company in the transactions relating to the transfer of the Company's property to the city of Auburn.

'87.—E. K. Sprague, M.D., is practicing medicine in Jersey City, N. J.

'87.—S. S. Wright has resigned his position as principal of the Gardiner High School on account of ill health.

'88.—F. S. Hamlet, M.D., who has been teaching at Brownville, Me., has been appointed assistant physician in the Lunatic Asylum at Taunton, Mass.

'89.—F. J. Daggett is in Harvard Law School. His address is 715 Cambridge Street, Cambridge.

'89.—C. J. Emerson, principal of the Symonds Free Academy at Warner, N. H., has been elected principal of

the High School in Gardiner, to succeed S. S. Wright, resigned.

'89.—J. F. Hilton, for a while a member of '89, is finishing his course in medicine in the Medical School of the University of Vermont, at Burlington.

'89.—Miss M. S. Little, who has been teaching in the Symonds Free Academy, at Warner, N. H., has accepted a position as lady principal in Hillman's College, Clinton, Hinds Co., Miss.

'91.—P. P. Beal succeeds F. S. Hamlet as principal of the Brownville High School.

'91.—W. B. Watson is employed on the *Pittsfield Advertiser*.

'91.—A. D. Pinkham, gymnasium instructor in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Millersville, has an increase of salary, beginning January 1st.

EXCHANGES.

Our exchanges have grown to be old friends during the year. We need not speak of the pleasure we have felt in reading the typical Literary Monthlies, which in spite of the many weak articles of fiction and the multitude of book reviews which burden their columns, would deservedly be ranked as the best products of college journalism for their varied and sparkling contributors' departments and their excellent verse alone. But we wish to mention a few of our exchanges that are really excellent in their respective spheres, but which have for various

reasons been little noticed in these pages.

Among the first of smaller magazines ranks the U. of W. *Ægis*, whose closely rolled numbers are eagerly unfurled and read when first they appear. *The Amherst Student*, clad in one of the plainest and least artistic overcoats last winter, has donned a dress both varied and beautiful for the coming season. *The Campus* has become a more frequent visitor though it brings in its weekly visits less comparatively of real literary matter than was to be found in its pages as a monthly. *The University Argus* has grown larger by five or six pages. This paper well deserves its name from the thorough manner in which it represents every interest of the university; for an undergraduate paper, however, its material is drawn rather too largely from outside. The pages of the *Georgetown College Journal* probably contain as many articles of real literary merit, as any one of our exchanges. But in this paper, as well as in the *Niagara Index*, we sometimes notice a touch of religious narrowness. The *College Rambler* of Illinois College most successfully combines the widely different functions of a literary magazine and a newspaper. The *Haverfordian*, too, is one of the best of its class. The *Brunonian* and *Williams Weekly* we should unhesitatingly place at the head of the weeklies devoted to the news. The *Polytechnic* of Troy, N. Y., is a very valuable scientific magazine; almost every number contains at least one article well worthy the attention of the practical student.

Our lady contemporaries have done credit to themselves and their colleges during the year. Among their monthlies, the *Hamilton College Monthly* excels by far in the number and character of literary productions, though the *Sunbeam* has brought many bright interesting sketches and short stories. The *Sibyl*, though a less frequent visitor, is always welcome for its vivacity and gayety; yet it sometimes detracts from its value by admitting too much nonsense.

Our exchanges from the various fitting schools are interesting to us, not only on account of their intrinsic merit, but also because their editors will soon be reckoned among college men and women. Many of these magazines are really excellent, the best being perhaps the *Cony Student* of Augusta and the *Academy Student* of St. Johnsbury, Vt. These two succeed in publishing each month a paper well worth reading. The *Hamptonia* and the *Hebron Semester* are much larger in size and equally good in quality, but from the infrequency of their publication cannot be given as high rank; while others, as the *Racquet* of Portland, and the *Echo* of Fitchburg, Mass., fall into the error of attempting publication at too short intervals for the amount of news about the schools which they represent. We wish that all our preparatory school papers could be published monthly, as that seems in every way most fitting.

We gladly note in our exchanges, as a whole, a decreasing tendency to publish prize orations and the like. The mere printing of articles prepared

for other occasions, and which have already been delivered before quite a part of the magazine's readers, is not the best use to which the college paper can be put. Though it is very often desirable to preserve in print the best written parts that we hear, and though this is the easiest method of producing a good exchange, yet the practice in writing and the greater interest with which new productions will be read, warrant college editors in the effort to do away with reproducing what has already been heard.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Freshman class at Williams sports an African prince.

Hare and hound clubs are becoming very popular at other colleges.

One of the things peculiar to Oberlin is the opening of each recitation with prayer or song.

A movement is on foot to endow a Cornell pew in the new American church at Berlin.

Hamilton College has adopted the new plan of having Monday as a holiday instead of Saturday.

The Leland Stanford, Jr., University has now 461 students, of which number 19 are foreigners.

At Williams, the class of 1826 graduated twenty-eight men, twenty-three of whom became ministers of the gospel.

The Department of Natural Science at Ohio Wesleyan has been divided. Biology and Zoology constitute one branch and Geology, Botany, and Physiology the other.

Oberlin has recently received an endowment of nearly \$92,000 from a former abolitionist whose anti-slavery articles were much quoted at Oberlin in the time of the war.

It is said that during the last seven years the opponents of Yale at foot-ball have won only eighty-nine points, while Yale has scored nearly four thousand.

Mrs. E. S. West, principal of Rutgers Female College, has been dismissed for financial crookedness. It is said that her peculations were sufficient to seriously cripple the institution.

The curriculum at Bowdoin has been changed somewhat from last year, a course in the economic history of the United States being now offered the Senior class during the spring term.

Among the curious items of the College of William and Mary is this: "June 26, 1761. *Resolved*, That Mrs. Foster be appointed stocking-mender in the college, and that she be paid annually the sum of £12, provided she furnishes herself with lodging, diet, fire, and candles."

The annual catalogue of Bowdoin College, which has just been issued, shows a total attendance of 272, a slight increase over that of the previous year, divided as follows: Medical students, 99; Seniors, 40; Juniors, 34; Sophomores, 42; Freshmen, 53; specials, 4.

The University of Toronto has fully recovered the loss sustained by the fire of 1890. New buildings have been erected with many valuable improvements. Architecturally considered the main college building is the

finest specimen of Gothic architecture on the American continent.

Brown will soon have what may be called a classical laboratory—a private study in Sayles Hall handsomely fitted up with lexicons and reliable texts for the use of students desiring to pursue advanced courses in the classics.

President Dwight of Yale, while not favoring the admission of women to study in the classes with men, does wish Yale had a woman's annex; and the only objection he finds to its establishment is that the University has not the money to put into it.

The *Young Men's Era* publishes a list of the College Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada, showing a total of 378, fifteen of which are situated in Canada. Twenty-four associations are composed entirely of Indians and negroes. Ten employ general secretaries.

The University of Chicago has recently purchased a library of 280,000 volumes and 120,000 dissertations in all languages, including 200 manuscripts. The books were bought in Berlin, and are expected to arrive next March or April. The catalogue price is between \$600,000 and \$700,000, and though the price paid is not made public, it was probably not far from \$300,000.

The class of '95 generally seems to be an unusually large one in the Eastern colleges. Williams has 105 Freshmen; Amherst, 82; Harvard, 400; Yale, over 500; Wesleyan, 70; Princeton, 325; Brown, 110; Smith, 240; Colgate, 51; Hamilton, 46; Rochester,

59; and Union, 80. Yale opened with 1,800 students, Princeton with 1,000.

Professor Langdon is to meet members of the *Brunonian* Board once a month during the coming winter for the purpose of discussing the form and matter of light verse, the meter best adapted for certain effects, systems of rhyme, etc. A limited number of other students who wish to contribute to the department "Brown Verse" will be admitted to the class.

The time has come for the editor to pour the yearly vials of wrath on the managers of the oration factory, whose circulars have been sent to the members of the Senior class. We shall simply refer the reader to the volumes of the *Review* in the library, Nos. I. to XIX. If the fiery invectives of our predecessors have been of no effect, we give up in despair.—*Ex.*

The Faculty of Wellesley, on account of an editorial in the *Prelude* regarded by them as objectionable, not only compelled the editors to send back the edition to the printers to have the article cancelled, but also decreed that hereafter nothing shall be published that has not received the approval of the President of the college. Much indignation is manifested throughout the college world.

Twenty-five students of Brown have petitioned the Faculty to establish a course in music in the University, beginning with the next term. The idea is to have a general course, covering the principal composers, an important element being the playing of selections from their works by the professor in

charge of the course. The subscribers of the petition agree to elect the course themselves, and it is said that many others would also choose it.

The following recommendations in regard to the programme of grammar schools were made by the Association of New England Colleges at the last session, delegates being present from Harvard, Yale, Williams, Amherst, Trinity, Dartmouth, Tufts, Boston University, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, and Brown:

1. The introduction of elementary natural history into the earlier years of the programme, as a substantial subject, to be taught by demonstrations and practical exercises rather than from books.

2. The introduction of elementary physics into the later years of the programme, as a substantial subject, to be taught by the experimental or laboratory method, and to include exact weighing and measuring by the pupils themselves.

3. The introduction of elementary algebra at an age not later than twelve years.

4. The introduction of elementary plane geometry at an age not later than thirteen years.

5. The offering of opportunity to study French, or German, or Latin, or any two of these languages from and after the age of ten years.

In order to make room in the programme for these new subjects, the association recommends that the time allotted to arithmetic, geography, and English grammar be reduced to whatever extent may be necessary.

These recommendations will be definitely acted upon by the Association next year, and it is desired that the faculties of the various colleges shall carefully consider them before that meeting.

The Science Society of Illinois College has been started with two objects in view: of furnishing an opportunity to students in the science courses to do original work and have it commented on and criticised, and of bringing the science work in contact with the current advances in science. Papers by students and instructors will be read at each meeting and a resume of the scientific intelligence for the month be presented. The original papers are meant to supplement the regular work of the department and to bring in many topics necessarily omitted in the outlined course of study. To keep abreast of scientific work several periodicals will be kept on file in the science reference room. An effort will be made also to increase the number of reference books. The meetings are open to all persons outside the college who are interested in science.

The Brown University Historical and Economic Association has been resolved into the Brown University Lecture Association. The intention is to provide a series of free lectures on subjects adapted to university study. The public will be admitted, though the lectures are intended primarily for the students. Some of the subjects to be lectured on are "Modern Municipalities," "Illustrations of the Spirit of Modern Philosophy," "Old Norse Poetry and the Icelandic Sagas,"

"The Papacy and Its Probable Future."

Among the lecturers are to be found some of the ablest literary and professional men in the country. Bowdoin also offers a course of lectures to be delivered on the University Extension plan in neighboring cities. This will include the following: "English Literature," by Prof. Chapman; "Biblical Criticism," by Prof. Woodruff; "Greek Tragedy," by Prof. Landon; "Biology," by Prof. Lee; "Chemistry," by Prof. Robinson; and "Sociology," by Prof. Wells.

A feature of the new Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell is a professorship of the History and Philosophy of Religion and Christian Ethics, the first of the kind in America. Prof. Tyler will trace the origin of religious tendencies in man; and, though not denying the theory of evolution, will consider prehistoric man as the son of God, since he had in him the potentiality of all that he has become since.

POETS' CORNER.

Up and down the land we travel
Human Nature to unravel,
But she's a puzzle hard to read,
And hides herself in word and deed;
Turn upon her your attention,
Varied then is her complexion;
And if you think that in one book,
You've surely read her every look,
Yet you'll find with all your trouble,
That her face is ever double.

Y., '93.

FAITH.

In the garden of the soul,
Amid the flowering passions bright,
Springs a vine with many a blossom,
But its life is frail and slight.

Touch it not, O learned gardener,
With thy logic's pruning-knife;
Durst thou, on thy learning's folly,
Risk the sweetness of a life?

Cut the branches hanging o'er it,
In the sunlight let it grow;
Let the spirit of the night-wind
Through its branches whisper low.

Guard it, as a priceless treasure,
Sacred every branch and root;
In the depth of life's dark autumn,
It shall yield life's sweetest fruit.

E. J. W., '93.

ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP.

A sea of silver mist that rises slow,
Flowing and spreading like a tide of light
Over the city lying still below,
Hushed as if listening for the steps of night.

Slowly the world beneath is blotted out;
The mountain top a sea-washed island seems;—
The waves of vapor slowly curl about
The narrowing space;—and see! the land of
dreams,

Whose radiance o'er the silver water streams
From the bright west, weaving a bridge of light,
O'er which swift spirits pass like sunset gleams,
Undimmed by shadow of the coming night.

O, longed for land of dreams, sweet summer
land,

Wide is the sea that severs us;—yet, heart,
Thou need'st not linger, mourning, on the
strand;—

Yon world of dreams is of thyself a part!

—M. S. M., '91.

THE OLD YEAR'S DEBT.

What's that, boys? Some one is rapping! O yes
The Old Year, with his bills to present.
Walk in, sir. Your business I think I can
guess:—

For twelve months of life, the rent.
Just read off the items one by one,
While I foot up the total due;
And it may be that I shall have when you're
done

A claim to present against you.
For a brightness you've taken out of the sky,
And a glow from the noon-day air,
And once, in the sound of the night-winds cry
Dwelt a music, that now is not there.
There's a gladness of youth, that departed one
day,

And of late I have sought it in vain;
 A sweetness in life, that has vanished away,
 And will never come back again.
 A hope for the future that seemed so bright,
 Till it perished some months ago;
 The face of a dear one that's lying to-night
 Under the cold, white snow.
 But the vanishing charms of life's morning
 reveal
 A broader, a nobler view,
 And 'neath the dark surface of sorrow, I feel
 That still I am debtor to you.
 So a moment's reflection, a sigh of regret,
 (I'll have to beg off on the tear),
 A few little griefs to dismiss and forget,
 And I've squared my accounts with the year.
 Say fellows, what makes you all so glum?
 Let's go out for a swing round the square.
 We'll drink to the health of the year that's to
 come
 In a draught of the sparkling air.
 For an hour, mid the jubilant throng on the
 street,
 We'll shine as the jolliest crew;
 Then home for the night,—may your dreams
 be sweet,—
 And to-morrow, begin over new. '93.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The Christmas number of the *Century* has for its frontispiece "The Holy Family," a painting by Frank Vincent Du Mond. This is a Christmas number indeed, and is pervaded throughout by a spirit befitting the Birthday of birthdays. Besides a specially prepared design for the cover and the frontispiece already mentioned, other engravings of modern pictures relating to Christmas are: "The Arrival of the Shepherds," by H. Lerolle (with a poem by Edith M. Thomas); "The Appearance of the Angel to the Shepherds," by P. Lagarde; "The Annunciation to the Shepherds," by J. Bastien Lepage; "Holy Night," by Fritz Von Uhde, and a Madonna by

Dagnan-Bouveret, accompanied by a poem by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, entitled "An Offertory." Quite appropriate to the season also is Mr. Stillman's article on "Raphael," accompanied by Mr. Cole's engraving of "The Madonna of the Goldfinch," made especially for this number, and three other examples of Raphael's work—the *Æneas* and *Parnassus* groups from the Vatican, and the portrait of Maddalena Doni. There are also four stories relating to this season: "The Christmas Shadrach," by Frank R. Stockton; "A Christmas Fantasy, with a Moral," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Wulfy, a Waif," a Christmas sketch from life by Miss Vida D. Scudder, and "The Rapture of Hetty," dealing with a Christmas dance on the frontier, by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote. Then, there are other articles,—essays, ditties, jokes, and so on, too numerous to mention,—on this same strain. There is no doubt that a little extra attention to literature directly in keeping with the occasion is a good thing at such times, but this foisting of so much Thanksgiving and Christmas matter on the public as periodicals of various kinds indulge in at present is simply an unwarranted license calculated to produce a sensation of extreme weariness in the reader, to put it mildly. The inherent excellence of the individual articles is no excuse for piling them in so thick as to produce mental indigestion until the next year. If they are really good, string them out through a number of issues. A good Christmas story is as readable one month as another. The turkey must

be eaten at once or lost, but if that is the only excuse for using all this literature at once, better let it go.

In the *Century* the one hundredth year after Mozart's death is celebrated in an illustrated article, by Mrs. Mason, of Chicago, who wrote the papers on "The Women of the French Salons." We quote the following passage:

"In the midst of his triumphs he is summoned to take his place in the suite of the archbishop, who has gone to Vienna for the festivities that followed the accession of Joseph II. to the throne. This is the final turning-point in his career. The long series of humiliations that made life so intolerable to him in Salzburg reach their climax. He is forced to dine with cooks and valets, refused permission to add to his scanty income by playing at private concerts, and expected to wait in the antechamber, to be always ready for his tyrannical master's bidding. 'At half past eleven we take our places at the table,' he writes, 'the two *valets de chambre*, the *controleur*, the pastry-cook, the under-cooks of his greatness—and my Littleness.' The *valet de chambre* have the places of honor; I have the privilege of coming before the under-cooks.' At last he can bear it no longer, and in a fit of anger and despair at some fresh outrage he resigns his position.

"A most self-sufficient young man the archbishop thinks him. The world gossips about him. His father chides him and loses faith in him; but neither advice nor entreaties avail in the least to change his resolution. 'It is the heart that ennobles the man,' he writes in a burst of rage at being treated like a menial. This is an echo of the sentiment that breaks from the lips of the peasant poet who is toiling and despairing at the same time among the bare and sombre hills of Scotland. These children of song were both doomed to a hopeless struggle with adverse fortune, hunted by poverty, stung by the insults of patronage, and wounded by neglect. Both asserted themselves with the pride of genius and the dignity of conscious manhood, but the spirit of the coming age had found its voice too soon. Burns had a more combative temper, a stronger and more intelligible weapon to turn against the world that frowned upon him, though the shafts of his satire glanced from an

impenetrable surface, and only crushed him in the rebound. The tragedy of Mozart's life has not been so clearly outlined in his work. It has found expression only in music that speaks from soul to soul, but tell no definite tale of wrong or suffering. The genius of these men was unlike, and they differed widely in character as well as education, but there is a certain kinship in the spirit that underlies the pathetic ballads of the one and the great tone-poems of the other. It is the spirit of love and humor, the intense humanity, the irrepressible sympathy with all living things that has brought them so near to the heart of the world. Both were poet-singers, both were clear, simple, tender, natural, and true. Both, toil-worn and unfortunate, died early, and it was left for another generation to shed its tears and cast its laurels over their graves. Nowhere is the bitter irony of fate more striking than in the stately mausoleums and magnificent statues reared over the dust or built in memory of these immortal singers. 'I asked for bread and ye gave me a stone.'"

In an article on "Characteristics" Dr. S. Weir Mitchell makes a statement which is interesting at least, though it gives to language a transforming power that would excel a shower bath for reducing Freshman enlargement of the cranium. He says:

"I am quite certain that if to-day France and Germany were suddenly and miraculously to interchange tongues, the two nations would shortly undergo some unlooked-for alterations. I have known several people whose superficial characteristics were quite different according as they spoke French or English, although they were as fluent in the one as in the other. I know of one woman who is common and ill-bred as an English woman, but who, when she speaks French, which she knows well, is apparently well-mannered and rather attractive. Nor, as we reflect, does this seem altogether strange when we consider how much national character has to do with the evolution of language, and how impossible exact translation is. I have heard a man say that to read or speak French made him feel gay, and that the effect of like uses of German was quieting."

The second part of Mr. James's "Chaperon" opens the *Atlantic*

Monthly for December, and is another of the odd but clever stories with which Mr. James is fond of quizzing the public. This is followed by a paper (to be the first of a series of such articles) on "Joseph Severn and his Correspondents." The correspondents are Richard Westmacott, the painter, George Richmond, the painter, and others; but the most interesting letter of the series is from John Ruskin, giving his first impressions of Venice. One quotation is characteristic, and not without truth. Says Mr. Ruskin:

"I saw what the world is coming to. We shall put it into a chain armor of railroad, and then everybody will go everywhere every day, until every place is like every other place; and then when they are tired of changing stations and police they will congregate in knots in great cities, which will consist of club-houses, coffee-houses, and newspaper offices; the churches will be turned into assembly rooms; and people will eat, sleep, and gamble to their graves."

There are also quotations from Severn's own correspondence, and three or four letters from Mr. Seymour Kirkup.

Following the other articles giving an insight in James Russell Lowell's life and works, that have so appropriately occupied a conspicuous place in our periodicals for the past few months, is an article by Lowell on Shakespeare's "Richard III.," in which he says of Shakespeare's style:

"What, then, is the nature of the general considerations which I think we ought to bear in mind in debating a question like this, the authenticity of one of Shakespeare's plays? First of all, and last of all, I should put style; not style in its narrow sense of mere verbal expression, for that may change and does change with

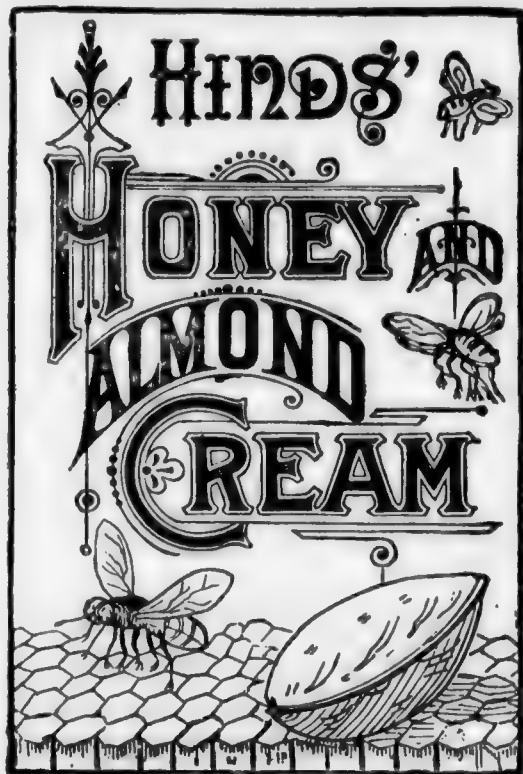
the growth and training of the man, but in the sense of that something, more or less clearly definable, which is always and everywhere peculiar to the man, and either in kind or degree distinguishes him from all other men,—the kind of evidence which, for example, makes us sure that Swift wrote "The Tale of a Tub" and Scott the "Antiquary," because nobody else could have done it. *Incessu patuit dea*, and there is a kind of gait which marks the mind as well as the body. But even if we took the word "style" in that narrower sense which would confine it to diction and turn of phrase, Shakespeare is equally incomparable. Coleridge, evidently using the word in this sense, tells us: "There's such divinity doth hedge our Shakespeare round that we cannot even imitate his style. I tried to imitate his manner in the *Remorse*, and when I had done I found I had been tracking Beaumont and Fletcher and Massinger instead. It is really very curious." Greene, in a well-known passage, seems to have accused Shakespeare of plagiarism, and there are verses, sometimes even a succession of verses, of Greene himself, of Peele, and especially of Marlowe, which are comparable, so far as externals go, with Shakespeare's own. Nor is this to be wondered at in men so nearly contemporary. In fact, I think it is evident that to a certain extent the two masters of versification who trained Shakespeare were Spenser and Marlowe. Some of Marlowe's verses have the same trick of clinging in the ear as Shakespeare's. There is, for instance, that famous description of Helen, or rather the exclamation of Faust when he first sees Helen:

'Was this the face that launched a thousand ships

And burned the topless towers of Ilium?'

one verse of which, if I am not mistaken, lingered in Shakespeare's ear. But the most characteristic phases of Shakespeare imbed themselves in the very substance of the mind, and quiver, years after, in the memory like arrows that have just struck and still feel the impulse of the bow. And no whole scene of Shakespeare, even in his 'prentice days, could be mistaken for the work of any other man; for give him room enough, and he is sure to betray himself by some quality which either is his alone, or his in such measure as none shared but he."

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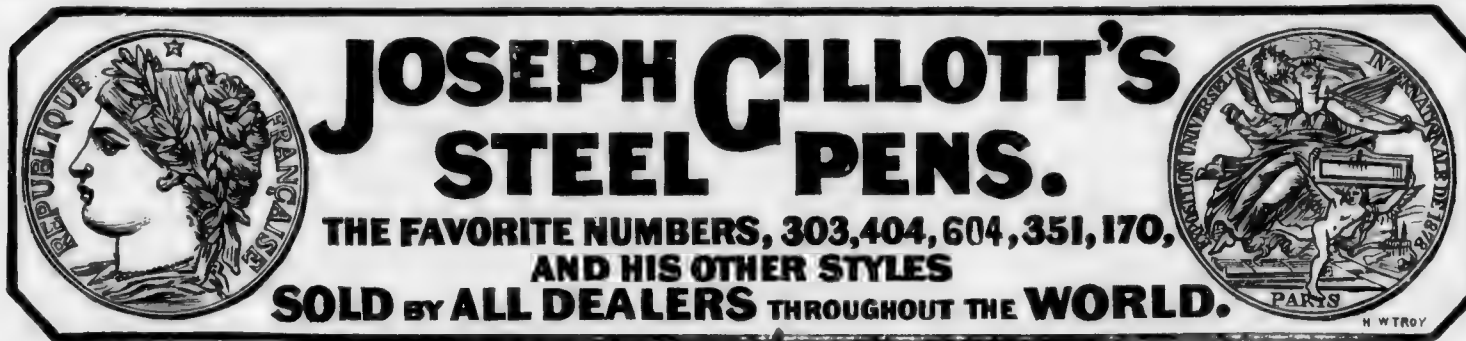
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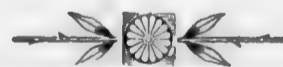
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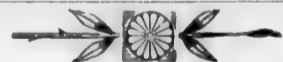
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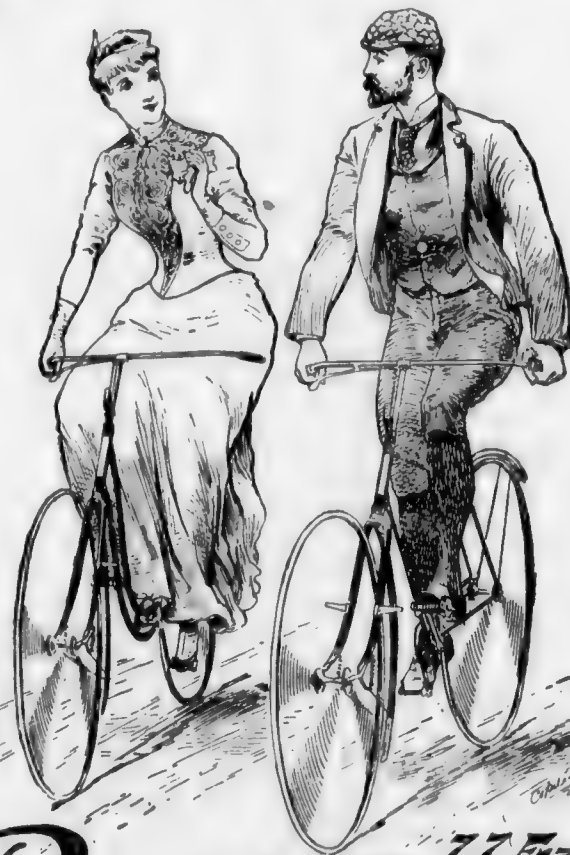
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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.

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Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes.

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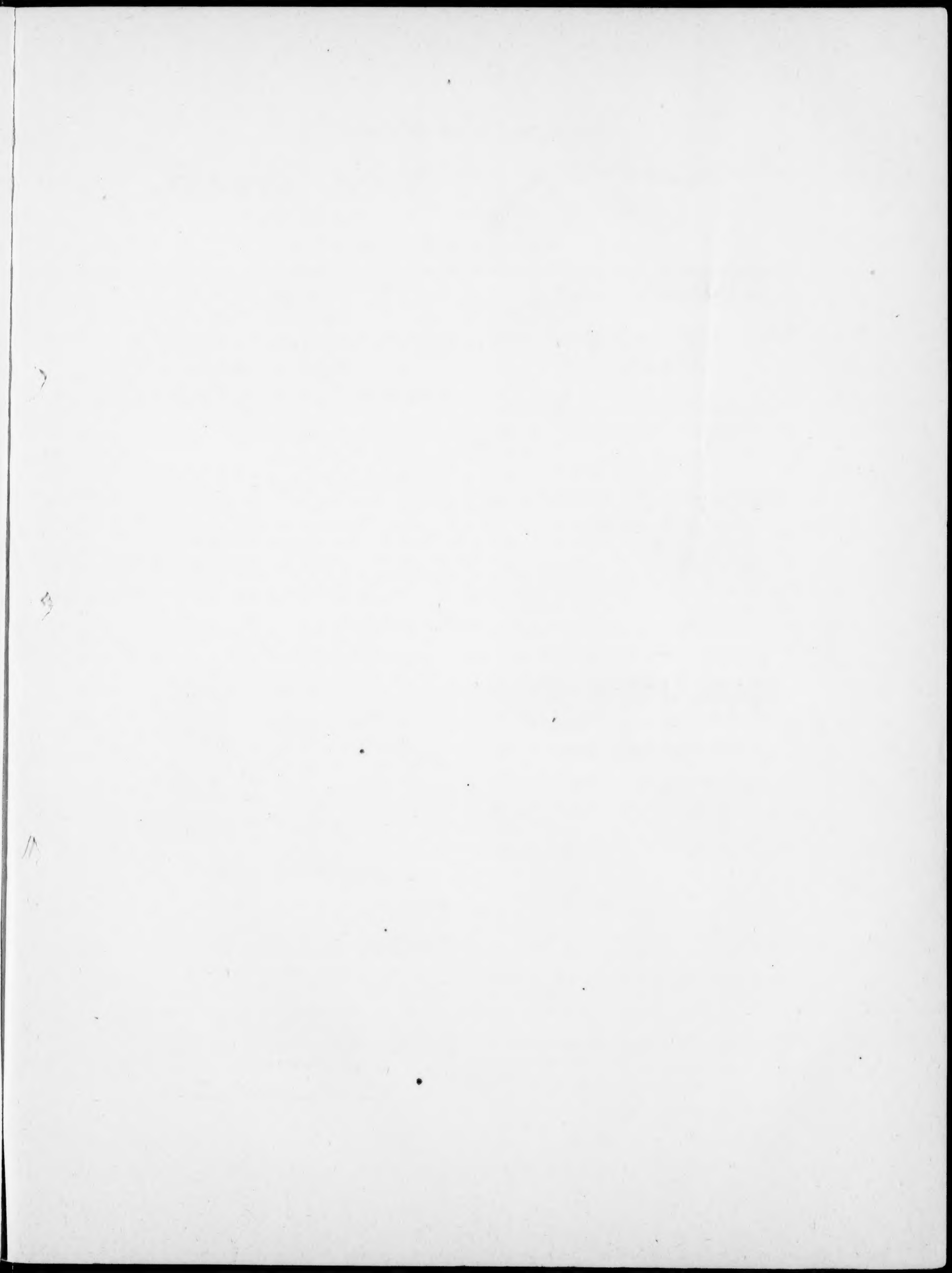
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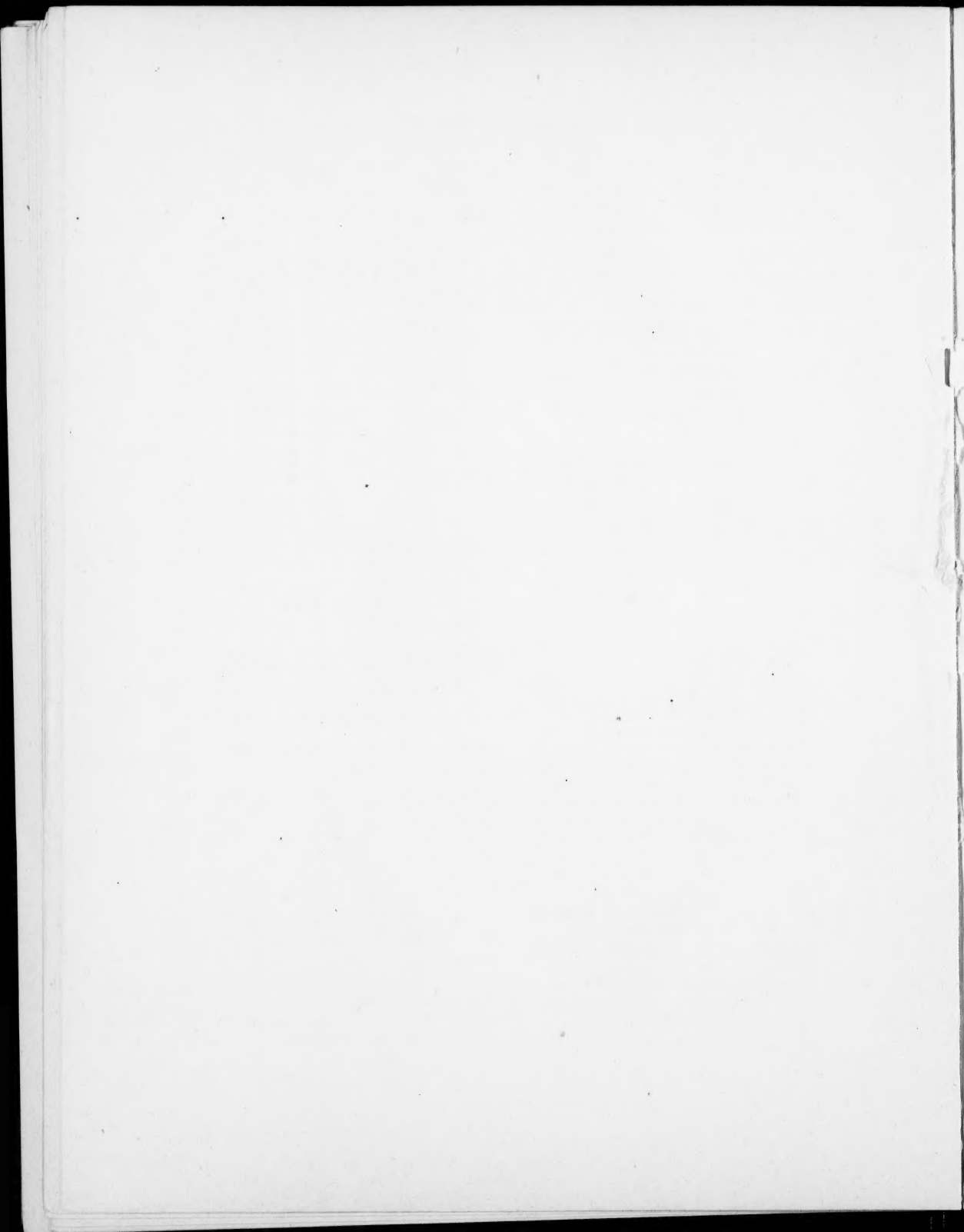
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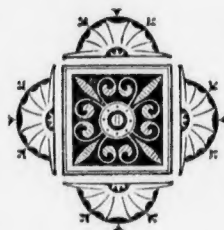
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